The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the *Altoona Tribune*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

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.*

The Naval Expedition Sailed.

The despatches from Fortress Monroe state that the great naval expedition, which has been making preparations for some time back, sailed from Hampton Roads on Tuesday morning at daylight. The flag-ship Wabash took the lead and fired a signal gun, when the entire fleet, consisting of over fifty vessels, were put in motion, and formed in line a few miles down the Roads. The fleet is said to have started out in beautiful style, the steamer Cahawba bringing up the rear. Now that this fleet has gone forth on its important and mysterious mission, considerable speculation will no doubt be indulged in as to its destination. It is said that Gen. Sherman, who has command of the expedition, will not confine his attention to one port or one State, but will strike at several points, and with such rapidity that the rebels will be at a loss to know for the benefit of what rebel Governor to deplete the Manassas army. One reason that the secret of the destination of the expedition is so well kept is, that much is left to the discretion of the commander, who is at liberty to be governed by circumstances in his operations.

The objects expected to be attained, should this raid upon the Southern coast be successful, are fourfold, and may be stated thus:—First. To carry the war into the cotton States, which are chiefly responsible for the rebellion, and, by doing so, to produce the disorganization and dispersion of the immense rebel army now collected in Virginia. Second. To secure winter quarters for our troops, and harbors of refuge for our naval and mercantile marine. Third. To open one or more Southern ports to commerce, and thus satisfy all demands and obviate all difficulties about the supply of cotton and the efficiency of the blockade. Fourth. To form a nucleus in those rebel States near which the long suppressed loyalty and good sense of the people may find safe and appropriate expression, and to encourage and stimulate this reactionary feeling, of which we have seen such a remarkable and encouraging manifestation in North Carolina.

A THOUSAND UNION MEN HUNG—The Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, Whig, of last week gives an account of speeches made in that place on Monday of last week—County Court week: The Whig says:—General Dick Williams, late of Texas, gave his fellow-country men a true and fair narrative of the effects of secession as witnessed by him in a travel of some seventeen hundred miles, over land. He told of some of the most harrowing scenes of outrages and demon-like atrocities committed by the fiend Secessionism, as witnessed by himself and family; neighbors of his, for no other crime than that they were loyal to the government of their fathers; he averred, as a fact, from his own knowledge, that the number thus hung could not have been less than a thousand in the States of Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee!

REALIZING THEIR CONDITION.—The Richmond *Enquirer* acknowledges that the rebels can not defend their seacost and that it is useless to attempt it. It says:—

"Our true policy of defence lies in a vigorous push for the banks of the Ohio. We can afford to suffer raids on the Southern seaboard, if we can succeed in reaching with a large force, the enemy's own thresholds and homesteads in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Then if he lands and ravages our coasts, we will invade, pillage and burn his villages in retaliation. Until we shall have reconquered the Southern Territory that has been surrendered to him, and planted ourselves right upon the border of his own country, we shall not be safe from his raids upon our Southern coasts. *It would require an army of a million of men to line our coasts in such a manner as to protect them from their naval excursions* On the contrary, 50,000 or 75,000 men penetrating the banks of the Ohio at a few different points will effectually secure our coast from aggression, by giving him alarm and employment at home, and by putting it in our power to retaliate upon him with a vengeance."

That is the programme we should like to see carried out. Let them abandon their sea coast and approach the borders of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and they will meet with a handsome reception. Their attacks upon Pennsylvania and Ohio's towns and villages will not create more alarm and employment at home for the Federal army, than attacks upon their seacoast will create in the Confederate army.

DISTANCES IN MISSOURI.—Below we give a table of distances between the several points of interest in Missouri, prepared by the *St. Louis Republican*. The variations from positive correctness are thought to be few:

St. Louis	to Jefferson	125
do	to Sedalia	189
do	to Lexington	239
do	to Cape Girardeau	150
do	to Cairo and Bird's Point	200
do	to Pilot Knob	87
do	to Rolla	113
do	to Springfield	233
Lexington	to Warrensburg	32
Sedalia	to Warransburg	35
do	to Clinton	38
do	to Warsaw	36
do	to Independence	93
do	to Kansas City	100
Clinton	to Osceola	28
do	to Papipsville	28
Osceola	to Fort Scott	56
do	to Bolivar	35
Bolivar	to Springfield	30
Springfield	to Carthage	65
do	to Neosho	70
do	to Fayettsville, Arkansas	108
do	to Rolla	122
do	to Lebanon	50
Columbus, Ky.,	to Cairo	20
do	to Charleston	20
Cape Girardeau	to Pilot Knob	60
Pilot Knob	to Pocahontas, Arkansas	108

HARD TIMES FOR THE NEWSPAPERS.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing under date of the 1st, has the following newspaper gossip:

The *Tribune*, like many others of its cotemporaries, has been compelled to succumb to the "pressure of the times," and accordingly it makes its appearance to-day in materially curtailed dimensions. One of its rivals, the *World*, I see, chronicles the fact with a chuckle—albeit, if it be true that the *Tribune* is in a bad way the *World* may well fear that it will come to an end. I suppose there can be no doubt of the prevailing impression among journalists that no paper in New York will more than clear expenses this year, and not a few of them, I happen to know, will be well content if they do that.

The religious papers are not exempt from the losses incurred by the war. One of them reputed the most prosperous and independent, would probably be in a bad way but for the crumbs that are thrown it from Washington, "for sweet charity's sake."

It may be added here that the *Sun* was sold at auction to-day for the sum of $35,000, to satisfy a mortgage. A few months ago the establishment changed hands for $100,000.

An Important Movement Frustrated.

It is said, on good authority, that Gen. McClellan had resolved upon a movement upon Leesburg, in which he has been most unfortunately defeated by the injudicious advance of Gen. Stone. Gen. McClellan's plan was this: He ordered Gen. McCall to reconnoitre from Drainville towards Leesburg, Gen. Stone from Edwards' Ferry towards the same point; and if the reports brought back proved favorable, Gen. McCall was to move upon the Virginia side, while Gen. Stone advanced from the river. McCall performed his duty, and returned to quarters; Stone, in making his reconnoisance, saw *thirty* rebels, an insignificant number, which he proposed to capture, and gave orders to that effect; but in the movement to do so, he discovered that the number had been slightly increased. To meet this increase, he strenghtened his reconnoitering party—still, with no intention of inviting or even expecting a general engagement. But the pursuit of these led to the discovery of more rebel troops. At this juncture he found himself involved in the prospect of an engagement, and strengthened himself accordingly. In this way, as I am informed within the circle of the departments here, he was brought into that engagement, which has resulted in the defeat of his men, and in the breaking up of a well-laid plan for a decisive and a glorious victory to our arms. The result has been terribly aggravating to the commander of the army of the Potomac. He however, makes the best of it, and is now arranging his cards for a move in another direction, as confident of a triumphant success as he is that he is in command of the army.

☞ Brigadier General Burns, late Commissary at Cincinnati, has been ordered to command General Baker's brigade.

By Telegraph from Salt Lake.

The Pacific Telegraph Line has been completed as far as Great Salt Lake City, and on Friday last the first messages through from that far-off station were received in the States. As a matter of record, aside from the interest which attaches to it, we print below the correspondence which occurred on the opening of the line.

The first message dispatched over the extended wire was a brief announcement of the completion of the line to Salt Lake, as follows:

FORT BRIDGER, Utah, Oct. 18.—The Pacific Telegraph Line was completed to Salt Lake at one o'clock to-day. The line between Salt Lake City and San Francisco will be finished in a few days.

Following this came a message from the Acting Governor of Utah to President Lincoln, which was immediately responded to by the President. Here are the messages:

GREAT SALT LAKE City, Oct. 18, 1861.

To the President of the United States:—Utah, whose citizens strenuously resist all imputations of disloyalty, congratulates the President upon the completion of an enterprise which spans the continent, unties two oceans, and connects remote extremities of the body politic with the great government's heart. May the whole system thrill with quickened pulsations of that heart, the parricidal hand of treason be punished, and the entire sisterhood of States join hands in glad reunion around the national fireside.

FRANK FULLER,
Acting Governor of Utah.

The President replied:

Sir:—The completion of the telegraph to Salt Lake City is auspicious of the stability and Union of the Republic. The government reciprocates your congratulations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The following dispatch from Brigham Young was also received at Cleveland on Friday evening:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct 18, 1861.

Hon. J. H. Wade, President Pacific Telegraph—Sir: Permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the Overland Telegraph Line west to this city; to commend the energy displayed by yourself and associates in the rapid and successful prosecution of a work so beneficial, and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of the dwellers on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of our continent.

Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in successful enterprises as the one so far completed.

BRIGHAM YOUNG

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in remarking upon the first message above quoted, says: "These few words were spoken over wires at least seventeen hundred miles in length, for the distance between Philadelphia and Fort Bridger is not less than that. The line coming from San Francisco, to meet the line from the eastward, will be not less than a thousand miles long.—Thus we shall have, in a little while, a telegraph line across our continent, nearly three thousand miles long—probably the longest line in one direction in the world. We presume that the great scheme for connecting America with Europe by carrying wires across Bhering's Straits, is still in progress, and the completion of the telegraph to the Pacific furnishes a most important section of the work, and one that will at once become incalculably valuable to the people and the Government of the United States."

Brilliant Exploit of Fremont's Body Guard.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The following despatch was received here this evening:

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, Near Harmonsville, Mo., Oct 26.

Capt. McKeever, Asst-Adjt.-Gen:

Yesterday afternoon, Major SEAGONI, at the head of my guard, made a most brilfant charge upon a body of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, at their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag on the Court-house, and retired upon a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.

This successful charge against such a very large odds is a noble example to the army.—Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT.
Major General Commanding.

General Fremonts body-guard numbers 300. [Ever since the battle of Wilson's Creek, it will be recollected, Springfield has been in possession of the rebels, and they have thus been able more readily to keep communication open between Arkansas and Missouri, where, until recently PRICE has been operating. They have also had possession of Lebanon, some distance north-east of Springfield, and it is said they have collected there a large quantity of army stores, which will of course, now fall into the hands of General FREMONT.—*Editor Times.*

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE VICTORY.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Oct 26.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*:

"The following dispatch has been received, announciug a most brilliant victory at Springfield by Gen. FREMONT'S Body Guard, numbering 150 men:

FIVE MILES OUT OF BOLIVAR, Oct. 25—10 A. M.—General: I report respectfully that yesterday at 4 P. M. I met in Springfield about 2,000 rebels formed in line of battle. They gave a very warm reception but your guard with one feeling made a charge and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed by 150 men.

We cleared the city of every rebel and retired it being near night, and not feeling able to keep the place with so small a force.

Major WHITE'S command did not participate in the charge. I have seen charges, but such brilliant bravery I have never seen, and did not expect. Their war-cry, "Fremont and the Union," broke forth like thunder

(Signed) CHAS. SEAGONI,
Major Commanding Body-Guard.

Col. John M. Richardson, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says Major Seagoni was guided to the town, from the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon roads, by Judge Owens. The camp was just outside of the city.

Maj. Seagoni was compelled to pass through a lane and let down a number of fence rails before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire.

There was a good deal of fighting in Springfield, and from the houses, two secessionists, who ran out of their dwellings and fired at the body guard, were killed.

Maj. Seagoni was advised of the force of the rebels, but he was determined to have a fight.

Col. Pearce, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments.

It is thought that the cause of that increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which, it is stated, they intended to take South with them, but which will of course fall into our hands.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The Attack on Col. Wilson's Zouaves.

The Enemy Repulsed with Great Loss!

Naval Battle at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OFF!

Reliable Accounts of both Engagements, from Loyal Sources.

We have for some time past been regaled with rebel accounts of a fight between the rebels and Billy Wilson's New York Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, in which the Zouaves were badly used up, and the Confederates claimed a great victory. Also, with accounts of a naval engagement at the mouth of the Mississippi, in which a small Rebel fleet had played the deuce with the Federal blockading squadron, sinking one vessel and driving the others aground. We thought there was a smack of Munchausen about these accounts, and patiently waited for further details, which we now have, and which put a different face on the result of the engagements:

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1861.

The steamer McClellan, formerly the Joseph Whitney, has arrived from Key West. She brings advices from the South-West Pass to the 14th, from Fort Pickens to the 16th, Tortugas to the 18th, and Key West to the 19th inst.

On the morning of the 9th inst., about half-past three o'clock, the rebels attacked Colonel Wilson's position on Santa Rosa Island, in force. Company E of the Third Infantry, Capt. Hildt, and twenty-seven men of Company A, First Artillery—eighty-five men in all—under Major Vodges, met the enemy above Camp Brown.

Major Vodges was taken prisoner immediately, and Captain Hildt assumed the command and engaged the enemy. The loss in this struggle was four killed, twenty-one wounded and eight taken prisoners.

The enemy's loss is much larger. Eleven of the rebels were found dead in one heap. Maj. Arnold arrived after daylight to the assistance of Capt. Hildt.

The command proceeded to the point where the rebels had disembarked. Their steamers were just leaving, and a destructive fire was opened on them.

The rebels left behind them, on the island, twenty-two killed, five wounded and thirty-three prisoners. Many of their wounded were carried away on the boats.

Capt. Bradford and Lieut. Elms were killed. Three of their officers were captured. One of them is Lieut. Jaynes, formerly of the United States marines. He is badly wounded.

Gen. Anderson, who was in command of the rebels was wounded in the arm after disembarking.

The enemy acknowledged their loss to be over 100.

In addition to the loss on our side above stated, the Zouaves lost nine killed in their camp, and eleven taken prisoners.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The details of the fight at Santa Rosa say that the rebel forces, 1,500 strong, landed on the Island from three steamers about four miles above Wilson's camp. Their landing was effected at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The night was very dark. They rapidly formed in three columns and proceeded silently towards the Zouaves camp hoping to effect a total surprise.

They were but partially successful in this.—The picket guard, about six hundred yards off discovered and fired upon them and gave the alarm and saved the regiment from annihilation.

The attack by the enemy's forces was simultaneous and volley after volley was aimed upon the Zouaves who were forced to fall back, leaving the camp in the hands of the rebels.

The rebels then commenced burning the camp.

Fort Pickens was by this time thoroughly aroused, and three companies of regulars came to their assistance. The rebels retreated to the boats, closely followed by regulars and a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire upon them killing and wounding a large number. The rebels finally reached the boats, but the steamers were over five hundred yards from the beach, and our men poured repeated volleys into the crowded mass. Every bullet told, and by the shouts and confusion of the rebels it was evident that we had obtained ample satisfaction for the insult to our flag.

The regulars behaved nobly. Great credit is due to captains Robertson and Hilt and Lieuts. Seely and Taylor. The Zouaves were badly mentioned, and Col. Wilson is very much censured for inefficiency. He did not reach the scene until all was over. The camp was almost enterely destroyed. The officers and men losing everything.

Major Newby had a narrow escape from capture, being confined to bed from dangerous illness. One of his servants was killed and the other taken prisoner. Major Newby shot a rebel with his revolver, and getting out of the house escaped through a storm of bullets.

Wilson's regiment lost 10 killed, 16 wounded and 9 taken prisoners. The regulars lost 4 killed, 20 wounded and 10 taken prisoners.

The rebels lost by their own statement 350 killed, wounded and missing.

We took thirty prisoners, including three doctors who were released.

The steamer McClellan also brings a reliable account of the fight at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The rebel fleet consisted of six gunboats, the Ram and Manassas and a large number of fire ships filling the river from shore to shore.

Our squadron was composed of the Richmond, Huntsville, Water Witch, Preble, Vincennes and the steamship Nightingale. They were at anchor inside of the south-west pass.

The Manassas drifted foul of the Richmond, knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, doing but little damage. To avoid the fire of the ships the squadron got under weigh immediately and drifted down the river.

The Richmond, Preble, Vincennes and Nightingale got ashore on the bar and while ashore they were attacked by the rebels, but only one of three shots took effect and that struck the Richmond in the quarter. They were beaten off by the Vincennes with only two guns. The rest of her armament, with her chains, anchors, etc., having been thrown overboard to lighten her, she being much exposed to rebel fire.

Not one person was killed or wounded in the squadron

The Richmond, Preble and Vincinnes were towed off the next day by steamer McClellan.

The Nightingale was still ashore but would probably get off the next day.

The steam frigate Niagara arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 14th inst.

The sloop-of-war Dale was spoken on the 19th, coming in the Gulf Stream.

A LEAP OF SEVENTY FEET.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that a soldier, attempting to escape from a squad that was endeavoring to arrest him leaped from the Suspension Bridge into the Ohio, a distance of seventy feet. He struck the water feet foremost, went down, but soon came to the surface, and struggled for life. A boat put out and rescued him, after he had gone down the second time. Whisky caused his troubles.

☞ John Brown, Jr.'s sharp-shooters, numbering sixty-six men, passed through Chicago on Tuesday, on their way to Kansas.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Lease.

The terms and conditions of a lease of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have been passed upon and concurrently agreed to by the respective Boards of Directors of the two Companies; and, according to these terms and conditions a contract is being prepared, jointly by the solicitors of the two Companies in negotiation, under the supervision of their respective Presidents; when framed and duly signed, the contract will be submitted to the stockholders interested in provisions for their final ratification.

The matter of the lease, therefore, has passed out of the deliberations of the two Boards of Directors, and has only to receive the formal approval of stockholders, to become invested with the force and effect of law.

The decisive step in the negotiation was taken by the Board of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Saturday last, when a proposition, understood to embody, substantially, the ultimatum of the other Company, by whom it was tendered, was agreed to by a large majority vote, in a shape which, on Monday last, was formally approved by the unanamous vote of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

When signed by the Presidents of the two Companies, the specific terms and conditions of the lease will of course be made public for the information of stockholders; meantime it is said that the lease stipulates that:—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to guarantee the interest and principal of $5 000,000 of bonds secured by a first mortgage on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, of which bonds $3,800,000 are to be reserved by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for construction uses, under contracts hereafter to be made; that the remaining $1,200,000 of said bonds are to be appropriated to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, to be used in funding contractors scrip, by compromise, and in extinguishing all other unfunded indebtedness, which bonds, added to other available assets, are said to be ample for that purpose; that for equipments now the property of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to pay in cash $150,000, that all contracts for work or material chargeable to *construction* or capital account, executed or allotted by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, are abrogated and annulled; and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to equip and operate the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for seventy per centum of the gross receipts, which leaves to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, for the use of their roadway thirty per cent. of the gross receipts, with which to pay interest, expenses of organization, and Dividends.

The terms agreed upon are the result of long, patient and frank negotiation, and are believed to combine the utmost that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would give, and the utmost that the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad would offer or agree to, the first named Company having its own credit to protect, and the last named Company having to trust to that credit for means to complete their own unfinished road.—

From all Pennsylvania stand points this lease is a rosy omen and a gladdening fact. By it Philadelphia, the seaport of the State, will enjoy as friendly communication with Erie, the lakeport of the State, as with Pittsburg the Ohio riverport of the State. And thus between the seaboard, the Mississippi Valley, and the basin of the lakes *all upon Pennsylvania soil*, an iron trunk with two forking iron limbs, operated by a single organization, will compass grand results to the people of the State, and achieve important ends to the parties to the compact, which could not have been secured by competition: now creditors and stockholders of both Company's are insured against ruinous opposition, for under the lease, their interests are identical and their unity unquestionable.

Philadephia will now indeed have an iron arm outstretched to Erie City, a portal of the lake basin, the fellow and counterpart of her iron arm to Pittsburg, the eastern gate of the Mississippi Valley.—*U. S. Railroad and Mining Register.*

CHARLESTON CONVENTION MEMBERS KILLED.—Major Gavitt, the Federal officer killed in the fight at Fredericktown, Mo., was a Douglas delegate from Indiana to the Charleston Convention, and also attended the adjourned session in Baltimore. Lieut. L. A. Nelms, of Georgia, a Confederate officer, reported as killed at the Santa Rosa fight, was a member of the Charleston Convention, and a most devoted Union man. When twenty-six of the Georgia delegates seceded from the Convention, he was one of the ten who refused to vacate their seats, but remained in the Convention till the close. On his return home, Nelms was accused by one of his seceding colleagues with being untrue to the South, on account of his remaining in the "squatter sovereignty convention."—A duel was the consequence, in which Nelms was badly wounded in the arm with a bullet. When the convention reassembled at Baltimore, Mr. Nelms, though still suffering from his wound, again appeared and remained till the close of the convention.

RIGHT KIND OF PATRIOTISM.—Dr. Clarkson T. Collins, a wealthy and celebrated physician of Great Barrington, Mass., declares his readiness and desire, in defence of the Federal Government, to be one of a thousand men, or one of three hundred, to arm and equip themselves,—each taking two horses and a servant—to enter the field, to give their lives if need be, or to continue in service till the close of the war, be it for one year or ten, and all at their own expense, not to cost the Government a cent. That kind of patriotism has the true grit.

STOVES,

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING put up on short notice. He also manufactures LEADED IRON SPOUTING, which is said to be much superior to galvanized sheet-iron or tin.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

Altoona, Sept. 1st, 1861. STEPHEN WINTERS.

J. G. ADLUM,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

Hello! This Way Neighbor!
NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS
AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for CASH which enables him to sell as low if not a little lower than any house in the place. He would therefore say to those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

All Cotton Goods at Old Prices!

His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines, all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cloths, Conestoga and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all-wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinets all wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.

Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Tea; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.

J. A. SPRANKLE

October 3d, 1861.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS
AT HILEMAN'S STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Bereges, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, De Beges, Crapes, Print, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Hands of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

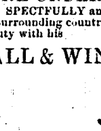
☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 10, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT JESSE SMITH'S!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF



HATS & CAPS.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

☞ *Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*

Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

CAMPBELL'S
Six Hundred and Fifty Dollar
NEWSPAPER PRESS!

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 25 X 32 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A. CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL!
Prof. JOHN MILLER, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek	$[illegible]
For German or French	[illegible]
For Music	[illegible]

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. LUDEN, M. D., Huntingdon.
JNO. MCCULLOCH, M. D., "
H. T. COPPEY, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. CHIST, Birmingham.
Rev. THOMAS STEVENSON, Tyrone City.
JACOB BURLEY, "
C. GUYER, "
W. BURLEY, "
M. H. JOLLY, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y*

$25!] EMPLOYMENT! [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, Dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at 1-tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by 1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

ALL THE STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES AT 1-tf. KESSLER'S.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

Altoona Tribun

ALTOONA MAIL SCHEDULE.
MAILS CLOSE.
Eastern Way ..... [illegible]
Hollidaysburg ..... 7 00 A. M. and [illegible]
Western Through .....
Eastern Through .....
MAILS ARRIVE.
Hollidaysburg ..... 7 00 A. M. and [illegible]
Western Through .....
Eastern Through .....
Western Way .....
Eastern Way .....
OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 4[illegible] 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 6 45 till 7 45 A. M.
JOHN SHOEMAKE[illegible]

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10,
Express Train East arrives 4,40 A. M., leave[illegible]
" " West " 7,10 A. M. "
Fast " East " 8,30 P. M. "
" " West " 7,55 P. M., "
Mail " East " 11,00 A. M. "
" " West " 6,30 P. M., "
The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connect[illegible] Pross Train West, and Mail Train East and W[illegible]
INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with [illegible] Accommodation Trains East and West. Express [illegible] Fast Line and Mail train East and West.

OUR APOLOGY.

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

LOCAL ITEMS

The Sweet Little Man

[Here is a very appropriate poem, [illegible] ly dedicated to the "Stay-at-Home [illegible] The truthfulness of the picture pre[illegible] not be questioned, and the point will [illegible] arrived at. Let all the "sweet little [illegible] it:—]

Now while the soldiers are fighting our bat[illegible]
Each at his post to do all that he can,
Down among rebels and contraband chatt[illegible]
What are you doing my sweet little man[illegible]

All the brave boys under canvass are sleep[illegible]
All of them pressing to march with the [illegible]
Far from the home where their sweet-hearts [illegible]
What are you waiting for my sweet little [illegible]

You with the terrible warlike moustaches,
Fit for a Colonel or chief of a clan,
You with the waist made for short belts an[illegible]
Where are your shoulder-straps, sweet li[illegible]

Bring him the buttonless garment of woma[illegible]
Cover his face, lest it freckle and tan;
Muster the Apron-String Guards on the cou[illegible]
That is the corps for the sweet little man[illegible]

Give him for escort a file of young misses,
Each of them armed with a deadly rattan[illegible]
They shall defend him from laughter and l[illegible]
Aimed by low boys at the sweet little ma[ill