ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 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 by this State-of the treasonable part she has give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Massau street, New York, and O 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. Last week we gave our readers the President's Message and this week

read them should draw their own conclusions unembarassed by any remarks of

RETURNED .- H. Fettinger has just reof toys and notions for old people, young people, and children, for Christmas and New Year presents. His stock consists of books, animals, wagons, locomotives, whistles, fiddles, drums, tops, candics and a host of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will sell at reasenable prices. He has also a beautiful assortment of the more valuable presents, suitable for passing between brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, lovers, &c.-Call early and have a choice.

Position of the Rebels .- Professor La Mountain, the aeronaut of the army of the Potomac, made an ascension on Wednesday afternoon, from Cloud's Mills landing, four miles from Washington, in the camp of the Second Rhode Island Fairfax Court House as very light. Between Fairfax Court House and Vienna there is an increase of strength, one regiment of cavalry having been stationed have been made to the scouts, cavalry, regiment. These I believe are facts.

We must ask our readers once more to excuse the late issuing of our pa- der came to prepare one day's rations for the per. We have again been crowded with men, and accordingly the remainder of the moriob work which could not be delayed .- ning was occupied in that manner. About 3 With the new year we mean to turn a o'clock the reveille was beat, and the whole of April bad a regular army of 200,000 men new leaf, and will thereafter be able to regiment was awakened to prepare for a day's keep our paper up to time. Our present facilities for printing are too slow, and we may here hint that the show so long destination. Some said we were going to Fairexpected, and doubtless given up by many, fax to attack the rebels; others to Vienna, and will be on hand in the course of a couple of weeks, and by means of it we will be enabled to keep pace with the times in Altoona, which as every body knows, are pretty fast. The show may not be one of "Hoe's our spy. About four miles on our march we gress of July 22, 1861, the States were asked last fast." but it will be something almost crossed the railroad, and found it completely as "fast." We expect to make an im- torn up, the cross ties all burned, and the rails provement in the typographical appearance of our paper on the first week of the new year, by dressing it up in a new suit of type.

WINTER CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY .-Louisville and Nashville line, is not less saw the remains of their encampment. They consisted of rude buts thrown together by rails forward to Green river. On Tuesday We passed two or three places of this kind, orebrigades crossed to the southern bank of hood. We marched along the Fairfax road to within a mile and a half of the town, when we Green river, near Munfordsville. The balted, with the determination of capturing a it will be seen that Massachusetts, with a popuremarkable quietude of this army for so regiment of rebel cavalry who were in the habit of reconnoitering along that road. We waited long a period, renders its movement more and observed the utmost caution for about three significant. That a general advance is in hours, but no cavalry came-and were betide progress, is further indicated by the have killed a number of them and taken the rest marching from Louisville, on Monday, of prisoners into camp. But we had to march back again without our expected game, and sorrowfully we did it, too. Being the second and 23rd Ohio regiments. Gen. M'Clel- time our company was engaged in such an exlan's plan, the Cincinnati Commercial pedition, and the indications still greater for the says, it is very well understood to be that occasion, we all (especially your humble cora simultaneous advance shall take place respondent,) entertained strong anticipations of on the Mississippi, against Columbus, Ky.; alas! we were disappointed, and I really believe we will be sent home yet without seeing a rebel we will be sent home yet without seeing a rebel acidian. One of our men toki me we were within from Romney, upon Winchester; from the Potomac, into Eastern Virginia; from Fortress Monroe, upon Yorktown or Norfolk; and that Butler's, Burnside's and Sherman's coast expiditions shall make demonstrations at the same time. If this be the case, movements at all important points may be expected when one takes place; and the forward movement in Kentucky is the signal of a general advance.

U. S. ARMY, near Falls Village, Va.,) December 8th, 1861. MESSES. McCRUM & DERN: - Gentlemen-In my previous letters to you I informed you of my ignorance as to the probability or time of our leaving this place of encampment. That ignorance still exists, and I am not able even to surmise anything in regard to it, other than that it seems to me impossible for us to remain here much longer under the present arrangement. These "muslin houses" are illy able to

protect us from the "rude blasts of winter." and, as Uncle Sam studies to promote the comfort as well as the happiness of the soldiers, the natural inference would be that our time is short in this locality. No doubt we are only awaiting the maturity of Gen. McClellan's plane, in order to further our advance into this State, the most deluded of all the States in the wouldbe Southern Confederacy. It is indeed with sorrow that I reflect upon the course pursued played in the great drama of Nations. One of the original "Thirteen" States which formed the greatest, the most liberal, free and enlightened government in the world, she has not only stooped, but actually fallen from her eminence and raised her now shrivelled arm against that government, and in advocacy and defence of what she sees proper to call a Confederate Union! And what has she gained thus far it behalf of her cause? What has been the re sult of her treason towards the Federal governwe present them with the most important ment? Why, she has brought up hordes of as follows: part of the Report of the Secretary of fanatics, like herself, from the more Southern War. We give both these documents sister States, who have overrun her soil, dewithout comment, preferring that all who stroyed her crops, impoverished her peace loving citizens, and completely laid waste her entire territory. From the justly styled "Mother of Statesmen and Warriors," Virginia now most ours. The papers containing these arti- truly stands before the world as the producer cles should be preserved for future refer- and harbinger of TRAITORS and TREASON! Alas! how are the mighty fallen!

But, gentlemen, information from our camp. at this time is of little or no importance. It turned from the East with a large stock embraces the usual routing, such as companydrill, immediately after breakfast, battallion or regimental drill from 10 o'clock till noon, and battallion or brigade drill from 2 o'clock until weeks ago the whole regiment adopted the rifle mode of drilling, and now we daily practice ekirmish drill in the morning-and regimental, will be taken for its gradual reduction. and sometimes brigade drill in the afternoon. In the brigade drill three and sometimes four regiments are engaged. The regiment is doing admirably, considering that it is but recently they have adopted it. As an evidence of their alacrity at learning, I frequently see members of other companies teaching some of our boys, and you know ours is a skirmishing company. It is reported that so soon as we all become proficient in the rifle drill, the ten companies of the line are to receive minnie muskets, and Compa-L and M, being on the right and on the left of ments. Every portion of the loyal States dethe regiment, are to receive the regular rifle. (We are at present using the minnie musket.) Rumor has it that the French Government has Regiment. He reports the rebel force at made Gen. McClellan a present of ten thousand Zouave uniforms, and he in turn presented them to the ten best regiments in his army. Capt. Crozier told me this evening that our regiment was to receive the Zouave uniform, consisting ple to increase the limited number. It will be of pants, jackets, cap, three pair of leggings there since his last reconnoissance. All and a pair of shoes. We are also to receive along the line, very considerable additions rifles, and be transformed into a skirmishing

Last week our company received an acc

march—each man to have his canteen filled with water, and one day's rations in his haversack. Various were the conjectures as to our some even said we were going to attack Manassas with our regiment and the 4th Michigan-we two going together. Well, just as day was dawning, the two regiments marched forth in the direction of Fairfax, preceded by tained. Under the authority of the act of Conheated so as to bend them completely double. This was done by resting the ends of the rails on blocks and piles of stone, and building large fires in the centre, thereby heating the rails to such an extent that they gave way with their force furnished to the Government since April own weight. The idea, I think, is original, and beyond the forethought of our Yankees. Along We have at last the welcome tidings that the road we saw evidences of the rebel pickets, Gen. Buell's army, (which, on the direct and about five or six miles from our camp we than sixty thousand strong,) is moving and small timbers, and covered with brush-wood. Generals Rosseau, Negley and Johnston's had previously been encamped in the neighborsuccess of the enterprise than on the former seeing and having a bout with the enemy. But soldier. One of our men told me we were within half a mile of the rebel camp, but I am inclined to doubt it. However, we marched back, arriving at camp shortly after dark, as tired a set men as ever you saw.

For the information of those who have friends to them, by express or otherwise, need only be our men have nearly all sens their many.

—having no use for it here in the army.

Beanactfully.

BLAIN.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. Report of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Pec. 1, 1861. Sir:-I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of this Department:

The following statement presents the entire estimated strength of the Army, both volunteers

States.	VOLUNTEERS		
	3 months.	For the war	Aggregate.
California		4.688	4,688
Connecticut	2,236	12,400	14.636
Delaware	775	2,000	2.775
Illinois	4,941	80,000	64,941
ndiana	4.686	57,332	62,018
owa	968	19.800	20,768
Kentucky		15,000	15,000
laine	758	14.239	15,007
laryland		7,000	7,000
Insecucliusetts	3,435		30.195
lichigan	781		29.331
Minnesota		4,160	4.160
linnesota	9,356		31.456
New Hampshire	779		
Yest Jersey	3.068		12.410
Yew Jersey	10,188	100,200	
)hio	10,236		91,441
ennsylvania	19,199		
lliode Island	1,285	5.828	7,183
ermont	780		8.780
irrinia	179		
Visconsin	792		14,945
Kansas		5.000	5,000
Calorado		1,000	1,000
Colorado Nebraska			2,500
Nebrusku		2,500	1,000
Nevada	j	1,000	1,000
New Mexico	2 823	1.000	
District of Columbia	2 823	1,000	3.823
	77,875	640,637	718,512
Estimated strength of		1	1
the Regular Army,			1
including the new en- listments under Agt			
of Congress of July		1	i
29. 1861	ŧ.	20,334	1
,		20,001	
Total	,	660.971	1

107 ..640.637 20.334 The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly eco nomical administration of the various branches of this Department.

...557,208 ... 54,654 ... 20,380 ... 8,395

Volunteers. Regulars, Aggregate

An item of very heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, equipped, and made available since the called session of Congress, and which was not computed for in the estimate While an increase of evening, concluding with dress parade. A few cavalry was undoubtedly nebessary, it has reached a numerical strength more than adequate to the wants of the service. As it can only be maintained at a great cost measures

> In organizing our great army, I was effectively aided by the loyal Governors of the different States, and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they responded

> to the call of this Department. Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of the volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for its support. A call for troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that is was found difficult to discriminate in the choice where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistsired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people.

So thoroughly aroused was the national heart, that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million, had the Department not felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority from the Representatives of the peofor Congress to decide whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force to 500.000, I propose, with the consent of Congress to consoliof nine recruits, one or two of whom are fine date such of the regiments as may from time to looking fellows. On Thursday night last, or time fall below the regulation standard. The rather Friday morning about 1 o'clock, the or- adoption of this mensure will decrease the num-

ber of officers, and proportionably diminish the expenses of the army. It is said of Napoleon by Jomini that, in the campaign of 1915, that great general on the 1st On the 1st of June he had increased this force to 414,000. The like proportion, adds Jomini, "had he thought to inaugurate a vast system of defence, would have raised it to 700,000 men by the first of September." At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack on Fort Sumpter, the entire military force at the disposal of this Government was 16,006 regulars, principally employed in the West to hold in check marauding Indians. In April 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77.875 were immediately obto furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war: and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25.000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upwards of 600,

600 men. If we add to this the number of discharged three-months volunteers, the aggregate last exceeds 700,000 men. We have here an evidence of the wonderful-

strength of our institutions. Without conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary ex pedients, we have raised a great r force than that which, gathered by Navoleon with the aid of all these appliances, was considered an evidence of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the military spirit of the French nation .-Here every man has an interest in the Govern-

By reference to the records of the Revolution lation of 850,000, had at one time 56,000 troops in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire people -a force greater exceeding the whole number of troops furnished by all the Southern States during that war. Should the present loval States furnish troops in like proportion. which would undoubtedly be the case should any emergency demand it, the Government could promptly put into the field an army of over three millions.

As stated in my last report, at the commencement of this rebellion the Government found itself deficient in arms and munitions of war, through the bad faith of those entrusted with their control during the preceding administration. The armory at Harper's Ferry having been destroyed to prevent its possession and us by the rebels, the Government was compelled to rely upon the single armory at Springfield, and upon private establishments, for a supply of arms. Every effort has been made to in-For the information of those who have friends in our regiment. I would say that anything sent product of which, prior to these troubles, had never exceeded 800 muskets per month. In directed in the usaul way, viz: "(Name of charge of an energetic and able ordnance offithe Company,) Col. Black's regiment P. V., cer, the force being doubled, and operations Washington City, D. C." It would be advisa-ble, however, to pre-pay postage or freight, as our men have nearly all sent their money home month of October, a total of 6,900 muskets

pacity of the armory, I directed the purchase of a large quantity of machinery already finished, establishment to produce, during the next year, 200,000 stand of the justly celebrated Springfield rifles. I respectfully suggest the recomcapacity of this armory, believing that it can i be made sufficient to supply all the muskets and rifles which the Government may hereafter sufficiently near to all the materials needed in the manufacture of arms, it is at the same time

the private establishments in this country, it; trict of Columbia and vicinity, and of the inwas deemed necessary by the President, to in- habitants of this city, to provide additional sure a speedy and ample supply, to send a special agent to Europe with funds to the amount Baltimore. A responsible company, with a of two millions of dollars to purchase more. I charter from the State of Maryland, have proam gratified to state that he has made arrangements for a large number of arms, part of which eroment will endorse their bonds; they binding have already been delivered. The remainder themselves to set aside annually a sufficient will be shipped by successive steamers until all | sum for their redemption at maturity, and thus shall have eeen received.

Combinations among manufacturers, impor ters and agents for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undue increase in prices. To prevent advantage being thus taken of the toms have been directed to deliver to the agents of the United States all arms and munitions that may be imported into this country. The demand for arms has called into exist-

ence numerous Establishments for their manucountry, and it has been the policy of this Dethis direction. The Government should never have less than a million of muskets in its arse-Otherwise, it may, at a most critical moment, pect find itself deficient in guns while having an abundance of men.

I recommend that application be made to Congress for authority to establish a national foundry for the manufacture of heavy artillery at such a point as may afford the greatest facilities for the purpose. While a sufficient number of cannons, perhaps, could be procured from private manufacturies, the possession of a tion with our troops in Virginia be greatly imnational establishment would be useful to the country, and prevent imposition in prices-by the accurate knowledge that would be acquired of the real value of this character

In my last report I colled attention to the ganization, upon a uniform basis of the militia the country. Some general plan should be provided by Congress in aid of the States, by which our militia can be organized, armed, and disciplined, and made effective at any moment for immediate service. If thoroughly trained in time of peace, when occasion demands, it may be converted into a vast army, confident its discipline, and unconquerable in its patriot ism. In the absence of any general system of organization, upwards of 700,000 men have already been brought into the field; and, in view of the alacrity and cuthusiasm that have been lisplayed, I do not hesitate to express the beprotect itself, but contrary to its policy, which s peace with all the world, to enter upon ag gressive opperations against any power that may intermeddle with our domestic affairs. A committee should be appointed by Congress. with authority to sit during the recess, to deise and report a plan for the general organizaion of the militia of the United States.

It is of great importance that imediate attenfortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes. and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for successful defence. Aggressions are seldom made upon a nation ever ready to defend its honor speedy termination of the war, or whether it and to repel insults; and we should show to to a speedy and permanent close.

The geographical position of the metropolis

> I recommend that the system of promotion hich prevails in the regular service be applied to the volunteer forces in the respective States; restricting, however, the promotions to men acselects and appoints the officers for the troops furnished by his State, and complaint is not n the field, men of inferior qualifications are placed in command over those in the ranks who are their superiors in military experience and apacity. The advancement of merit should be ie leading principal in all promotions, and the that preferment will be the sure reward of intelligence, fidelity, and distinguished service.

The course above recommended has been pursued by this Department, and it is my insystem which cannot fail to have a most benefial effect upon the entire service. By existing laws and regulations, an officer

of the regular army ranks an officer of volunteers of the same grade, notwithstanding the commission of the latter may be of antecedent date. In my indement, this practice has a tenortunity for distinction of volunteer officers. and a change should be made by which seniori. ty of commission should confer the right of

I submit for reflection the question, whether the distinction between regulars and volunteers which now exists, should be permitted to continue? The efficiency of the army it appears o me, might be greatly increased by a consoidation of the two during the continuance of the war, which combining both forces, would constitute them one grand army of the Union.

Recruiting for the regular army has not been ttended with that success which was anticipament, and rushes to its defence when dangers ted, although a large number of men have entered this branch of the service. While it is admitted that soldiers in the regular army, under the control of officers of military education and experience, are generally better cared for than those in the volunteer service, it is certain that the popular preference is largely given to the latter. Young men evidently prefer to enter a corps officered by their friends and acquaintances, and, besides the bounty granted to volunteers in most of the States, inducements are often directly offered to them by those whose commissions depend upon their success in obtaining recruits. In addition, the volunteer is allowed to draw his full pay of \$13 per month, while by law \$2 per month are deducted from the pay of the regular, to be returned to him at the end of his term of service. In my judgment this law should be repealed, and the egular soldier be allowed to receive his full reasonable bounty upon enlisting, or an advance of \$20 of the \$100 which a law of the last session of Congress grants to regulars and volunteers on the expiration of their periods of service. This would doubtless stimulate en-

make some provision for those dependent on him for support until he receives his pay. * * * * * Corporations, like individuals, are liable to e governed by selfish motives in the absence petition. An instance of this kind occurred in the management of the railroads beand it is confidently expected that 10,000 will tween Baltimore and New York. The sum of be manufactured during the present month.— \$6 was charged upon that route for the trans-

On a recent visit, with a view to enlarge the ca- portation of each soldier from New York to Saltimore. As this rate seemed extravagant to the Department, when considered in connection which, when put in operation, will enable this with the great increase of trade upon these roads made neocessary by the wants of the Government, inquiry was made concerning the expediency of using the roads from New York to endation of a liberal appropriation by Congress Baltimore via Harrisburg. The result was an for the purpose of yet further increasing the arangement by which troops were brought by the last named route at \$4 each; and, as a consequence, this rate was at ance necessarily adonted by all the railroads in the loyal States. need in any contingency. Located in a health-making a saving to the Government of 331 per ful country, in the midst of an industrious and cent. in all its transportation of soldiers, and ingenious people, where competent workmen at the same time giving to the railroads, through can always be obtained without difficulty, and increased business, a liberal compensation.

Should the navigation of the Potomac river accessible to every part of the country by water be interrupted by blockade, or the severities of and railway communication. After having made contracts for arms with for the proper supply of the troops in the Disrailroad connection between Washington and posed to do this upon condition that the Goveventually release the Government from any liability whatever, and to charge for transportation, rates in no case to exceed four cents a ton per mile for freight, and three cents per mile for passengers. During the continuance of the necessities of the Government, collectors of cus- war, however, their charge for passengers is not to exceed two cents per mile. The charge the transportation of passengers between the two cities is at present 33 cents per mile, and for freight the rates per ton will average from five to eight cents per mile. The large facture throughout the loval porteon of the saving to the Government in cost of transportation would amply compensate for all limblity. partment to encourage the development of the and give to the citizens of all the loyal States capital, enterprise, and skill of our people in greatly-improved facilities for reaching the National Capital, and at much less rates than they are now compelled to pay. To the citizens nais, with a corresponding proportion of arms of the District it would cheapen the cost of supand equipments for artillery and cavalry -- plies, and prove of immense value in every res-

I recommend that a railway be constructed through this city from the navy yard, by the Capitol, to Georgetown forming connections with the existing railroad depots, and using the Aqueduct bridge for the purpose of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a junction of this proposed railway with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad not only would the communicaproved, but an easy access be obtained to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Harpers' Ferry, by means of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. The importance as affording facilities for moving troops and supplies in time of fact that legislation was necessary for the reor-ganization, upon a uniform basis of the militial confer upon the District of Columbia. The outlay required would be saved in a few months by enabling the Government to dispense with the expensive ferry at Georgetown, and by greatly decreasing the costly wagon transportation of the army through this city.

Extraordinary labor, energy, and talent have been required of the various bureaus of this Department to provide for the wants of our immense army. While errors may have been committed by subordinates, and while extravagant prices have undoubtedly in some cases, controlled by haste and the pressure of rapid events, been lief that no combination of events can arise in | paid for supplies, it is with great gratifications which this country will not be able not only to that I refer to the economical administration of affairs displayed in the various branches of the service. Our forces had not only to be armed, clothed, and fed, but had to be suddenly provided with means of transportation to an extent heretofore unparalleled. While I believe that there is no army in the world better provided for in every respect than our regulars and volunteers, I candidly think that no force so large and so well equipped was ever put in the field should be given to the condition of our in so short a space of time at so small an ex-

While it is my intention to preserve the strictest economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man should be armed to bring this unholy rebellion

The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, menaced by the robels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmapship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as from capture by foes without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected, for similar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present, from the influence of State Governments which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority. To this end the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries conist of the Blue Ridge on the cast, and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those on the south and west as at present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland (Allegbany and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake bay could, then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the sanging of the will of the propriety and cough, which is often microsis the leaker for consideration or carly in the morning, and lasts for hours, frequently from one pany exerction, tits a club, which is often microsis the leatter part of the high and hard cough, which is often microsis the leatter part of the night or carly in the morning, and lasts for hours, frequently producing, wentless of the tacking the microscoping and hard cough, which is often microsis the leatter part of the high and hard cough, which is often microsis, the leatter part of the high and hard cough, which is often microsis, the leatter part of the high and hard cough, which is often microsis, the leatter part of the high and hard cough, which is often microsis, the l tually in the field. At present, each Governor the National Government, for all time to come, unfrequently made, that when vacancies occur ture by foes without. By agreement between plunteer soldier should be given to understand | State Governments which have arrayed themtention, so far as is in my power, to continue a on the north, leaving those on the south and Chesapeake bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlency to repress the ardor and to limit the op- lantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these States.

To make the protection of the capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necessary that that State should consent so to modify her Constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

In this connection it would be the part of wisdom to reannex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which by act of Congress was retroceded to the State of Vir

It is already a grave question, what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort district in South Carolina? The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in producing supplies to sustain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us. Withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources, and witholding them has no tendency to reduce the hortors of insurrection even in the rebel communities They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enepay when due. He should also receive either a my is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The dispositi to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The reprelistments, as it would enable the soldier to sentatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slave-holders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON. Secretary of War. To the President of the United States.

The best adhesive label for your luggage-stick to it yourself.

Bilious Affections. LIVER COMPLAINT SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. A MILD. PROMPT & EFFECTIVE REMEDY THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not required; and medsickness and suffering might be prevented were they more
generally-used. No person can feel well while a cottinhabit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious
and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by the
timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently lazative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleaning the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and feed matters.

matters.
For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in these important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VER.

Pills, either JANNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VER-MIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood. Sik Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Fennale Diseases, and Billious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

As these Pills have proved themselves so eminetly suc-cessful in removing diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsis and diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks on

following remarks on

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This is a disease much talked about, but at the same time very imporfectly understood.

Properly speaking! every derangement of the Liver or Billious eystem is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiarists of the Liver to which I now have reference is a Chrone Affection and usually arises from a torpid or congestive state of that important organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the disease nowing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which convert the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick tenactous slime or mucous, and sometimes by gail stones. The bile is then thrown back into the gail-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empttes itself into the large vein of the left shoulder, near it junct in with the veins of the head and neck, and thence the bile is couveyed to the heart and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile is this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it never was designed by nature, produces much evil, and often dissetrous effects upon the health of the Individual—because, for wait of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested from the bowels—for the bile, when present, purifies and separates the healthy five the mix in the same manner that singlass or white of eggs separate wine or cider from their impurities—and conse. purifies and separates the healthy from the unhealthy por-tions, in the same manner that isinglass or white of eggs separate wine or cider from their impurities—and, conse-quently, the very fountain of life is vitiated and corrupted. Costiveness prevails—or alternately costiveness or diar-rhota—wind in the stomach and bowels, and the patient in often annoyed with worms, and frequently with the winoften annoyed with worms, and frequently with the piles. The course particles of the bile thus mixed with the blood often annoyed with worms, and frequently with the plies. The course particles of the bile thus mixed with the allood, more or less obstruct the pores of the skin and small blood-vessels, and hence give rise to various direases of the skin, such as erysipelas, cozeins, itchings, small watery vessels, blotchess tumors, pimples, scurdness, bolls, sore eyes, sores and ulcers of various kinds. The skin is more or less yellow, and (when the disease is of long standing,) often very dark, and has a disagreeable, drivy, greasy appearance, and sometimes there is a perfect jaundice. The white of \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) e eyes also has a green or yellow tings.

MORE OR LESS bile is strained from the blood in its passage through the kidneys, and, by its aerimony, produces pains in the back, and scalds and irritates all the urinary passages. Some days the passage of urine is prefuse, and natural in appearance; at other times it is scanly, and the desire to evacuate is frequent and urgent. Sometimes the color is nearly-white and milky, but usually it is high colored, red or yellow, with a rank, offensive oder, and sometimes it is bloody.

The tongue is usually more or less coated with a brown scurf. There is irritation, and frequently chronic inflammation of the inner surface of the stomach and bowels, with a tenderness on pressure, and a soreness along the lower edge of the ribs.

SOMETIMES THERE IS A LOATHING of food, and at

lower edge of the ribs.
SOMETIMES THERE IS A LOATHING of food, and at other times there is a voracious appetite. There is aften a feeling of chilliness, and coldness of the feet and kness, and along the inside of the thighs—sour or bitter eructa-tious, and sometimes a spitting or throwing up of the food

tions, and sometimes a spiring or arrowing up of the loca after eating.

There is a feeling of oppression across the stemach and chest, as if pressed down by a weight; troublesome and often frightful dreams, low spirits, languor, want of energy, melanchely restlessness and discontentedness, dreamness of mind—timorousness and a great usua or trouble, and a disposition to magnify everything, sometimes great watchfullness and an inability to sleep—at others great drowsiness, wearings, and disinclination to motion.

AT TIMES THE FACE is finshed, with more or less than the company of th fever, especially at night or in the afternoon. Sometimes violent colies, and wandering pains in various parts of the body. Frequently there is a short hacking cough, with a huskiness of the throat and sometimes a very severe, dry, and hard cough which is collected.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT is to give the patient, every night on going to bed, from two four Santive pills; or enough of them to insure one and not mert than two evacuations from the Bowels next morning.—The dose of the Pills can be increased or diminished at pleasure, so as to produce the above effect, and their we should be continued until a cure is completed; and also at the same time give the Alterative three times a dar according to the directions, unless there is a want of appetite, with weakness and debility or symptoms of wemprevail, when, instead of the Alterative, give a teapeonful of the Vermifuge, (mixed in a little cold water and sweetened to please the taste, about half an hour before each meal, until these symptoms are removed; and if their should be cough, or oppression about the throat or chest, then give the expectorant as often and in such dozes may be found necessary to quiet the cough and make expectoration easy.

The Smatter Pills, and all of DR. D. LAVWES Former.

may be found necessary to quiet the couga and more pectoration easy.

The Sanative Pills, and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines, are sold by C. JAGGARD and G. W. KESSLEE. Altoona, and by Agents everywhere, from whom may allo be obtained, gratis, Jayne's Medical Almanac and Onde to Health, containing besides a valuable calendar, a Catalona of Diseases, together with the symptoms by which

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT Has been for Thirty Years the

STANDARD REMEDY. RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, ETC., are quickly and effectually cured by its dispheretic southing and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodiscontraction of the air-vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing. BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind-tubs, producess free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the congh and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Ex-pectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the suffering of the patient. In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEC-RISY, etc., it will be found to be prompt, safe, plear interest and reliable, and may be especially commended to Mixilians, Traceres, and Sixoers for the relief of hearseness, and for strengthening the organs of the voice. This Expectonant and all of DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines are sold by C. JAGGARD and G. W. KESSLES, Altona, and by Agents everywhere. [sep. 26-68.]

Altoona Ta

LOCAL IT

The weather in this re pleasant as May, for some day Reader, have you advertisement in our paper. interest you.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE .bower will lecture on tempera Altoona Division S. of T. (see Temple,) on Saturday evenim 14th, at 7 o'clock. The Hall open to all who may wish to and the public are respectfull Mr. Sembower is capable of d subject, and we feel sure that well worth listening to.

We have been reque that, at the solicitations of a t sens, Prof. Sinding will repe the "Warfaring Life of the Ol contempt for Death, and their in the basement of the Lu Tuesday evening next, at 71 ture in the Presbyterian chur ning last, was well attended. in highly complimentary term

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL. November 4th, 1861. Present-A. A. Smith, R. Mervine, C. R. Hostetter, a

The Committee on Streets On motion, Joseph P. Trous of the Borough, was discharge Ely appointed in his stead for

the year. On motion, the Supervisor repair and put in proper co leading from Julia street alo of John Bowman and Richard On motion, an order for \$8 to Lemuel Ale for lumber for

On motion an order for \$8.7 Joseph P. Trout for carting or On motion, the following ord for labor on streets, viz: one for \$25.93; one to Daniel Co one to John Haney, for \$20.00 Meloy, for \$19.00; one to Jo for \$19.00.

On motion, adjourned to Monday evening in December P. M.

· Regular meeting Dec. 10th. Present-A. A. Smith, R. Hostetter, and Daniel Laughm On motion, an order for \$1. Jacob Wagner, for one day's On motion, an order for \$1 to Albert Lockard, for making

quest of Borough. On motion, an order for \$1 to Joseph P. Trout, for service stable of Borough.

A bill from Jesse Grove, cha for medical attendance and in for his wife during her illness leged to have been received fr Borough to repair a certain sid and, on motion, laid on the ta On motion, the following or for labor on streets, viz: one for \$18.75; one to Danie one to John Haney, for \$? McCullough, for \$13.00, and Meloy for \$12.00.

On motion, adjourned to Monday evening in January P. M .- Extracts from the Min

Col. Munray's Eighty Fo -We are indebted to the lin Union for the following notice regiment, now at Camp Cu regiment arrived in this city a Wednesday evening, (of last nied by a portion of the regime both from Camp Crossman. depot, and about 9 o'clock on they took up the line of murch where they are now quartered ley tents, on the ground latel Eleventh regiment. They w with arms and overcoats, whe forward. The following are th line officers :

Colonel-W. G. Murray, Bla Lieut. Colonel-T. C. Mac D Major-Walter Barret, Clea Surgeon-G. F. Hoop, Cent Assistant Surgeon-Redlick Chaplain-Dr. McLeod, Cle Drum Major-Foster Weigh Quartermaster's Sergt. -- Go Commissary's Sergeant-J. Color Sergeant-Fred. Stok Hospital Steward-Fred. 1 Company A, Blair county-Lieutenants Derno and Reem Company B, Blair county-

Lieutenants Walsh and Mallo Company C, Blair county-Lieutenants Morrow and Kepi tal Quartermaster.) Company D,-Columbia Frick, Lieutenants Ent and C

Company E. Dauphin and Captain Miles, Lieutenant Company F, Lycoming Flack, Lieutenants Opp and Company G, Cameron coun ter, Lieutenant Ingram. Company H, Blair and Cl

Captain Devathberno, Lieute Company I, Clearfield a Kirby, Lieutenant Hooper. Company K, Clearfield, Captain Ogden, Lieutenants There is a small but effect tached to the regiment, and drummers.

The regiment is made up and will compare favorably the State. At present it men, but will soon be re standard of 1,048.