



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

To Arms! Freedom! To Arms!

The Chief Magistrate of the Union, and Commander-in-Chief of our land and naval forces has said that he requires more men to subdue treason and preserve the Government. He has called on freedom to show their devotion to the cause of the country. From the New England States the call of the President is receiving a prompt and enthusiastic response. Meetings are being held everywhere—the greatest inducements to enlist are being held out—those who cannot possibly go are giving freely to enable and induce others to do so, and everywhere, from the cradle of American Liberty, the people are showing their firm determination that this monster rebellion must be crushed and annihilated. Will Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Federal Arch, be behind in patriotism now, when one grand and terrible exhibition of our strength will at the same time overthrow the hellish traitors, who have conspired to blot our land from existence as a land of liberty, and serve as a warning notice to the despots of the old world, that the American Union "still lives"—a terror to oppressors—an asylum for the oppressed? We feel warranted in saying she will not. Our heart has been that Pennsylvania men more than one hundred thousand willing men—volunteers—to protect our flag and defend the Constitution. When the rebels grow weak, and but one more effort is required to crush them to the earth, most desiring to be recruited to, to demonstrate our vigor and ability? Already the South has strained every nerve; already they have made every effort. Their towns are depopulated; they have raised all the men they can get. Funds are getting scarce and provisions of all kinds command the most exorbitant rates. A defect to them now as Richmond would end this unshakable rebellion. Not one-tenth of the strength of the great loyal North has yet been put forth. We call on our citizens to hold meetings, to encourage volunteering by every means in their power. Let us not have to resort to drafting. Let the final blow be struck by men who volunteered to preserve their Nation's life. Could there be a war, on our part, for a more sacred purpose? Could soldiers battle in a nobler cause? The cause of freedom, civilization, christianity and truth—may more the cause of God. All answer "No." It is to perpetuate the blessings handed down to us by our fathers of the Revolution, that we fight. It is to guard the vestal fire of liberty that the blood of our patriots has crimsoned the waters of the Chickahominy, and that the bones of our brethren lie scattered on the banks of the Tennessee. On the part of the Union it is a holy war—for "God and Liberty."

Again we urge the people of our little mountain-girdled Blair, to arouse and be active. Let the people become awake to the importance of the struggle, and soon our National banner will float as proudly and defiantly as ever, throughout the length and breadth of our beloved land. So may it be. May God defend the right!

**Fault-Finding.** We observe that quite a number of the leading newspapers of the country are, and have been for some time past, busy fault-finding—abusing this high functionary and comparing him unfavorably with others; insisting that one general should be turned out and another put in, and generally doing the Government all the harm they can, at this critical period. How much better it would be if they would cordially unite in sustaining the President in his noble efforts to save our land. All agree that his motives are pure—his intentions good. It is fair to presume that he is better posted than any one not in authority and not responsible, and that in all he does he acts for the public good. In nine cases out of ten, these grumblers are wrong in their conclusions, but even if right, they injure the Government by the manner in which they attack its authorities. Let us unite in putting down this rebellion and justly punishing the traitors, and then it will be time enough to talk of who is entitled to the greatest glory. Let all sensible and patriotic men from down these growlers, whether they be newspapers or opinionated men at the street corners. Let the universal cry be, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

**War Meetings.** An immense Union meeting of the citizens of New York, of all parties, in favor of supporting the government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, was held in that city on Tuesday afternoon last. The same thing should be done by our citizens. Who will move in this matter? We suggest that a meeting be called for next Tuesday evening, and that due notice be given, by posters and otherwise, that there may be a grand rally.

P. S. We notice that Col. Jacob Higgins, of Duncanville, of Mexican War notoriety, who there did his duty nobly, has received authority to recruit a regiment under the new call of the President. Here is a chance to rally under another noble son of "Little Blair."

The President has agreed to reduce the term of enlistment, under the new call, from three years to one year.

The rebels declare, through their press, that they are hopeful of foreign intervention, and boast that they have sent statements abroad, of the recent fighting before Richmond, that will have the desired result. We think England and France will be likely to wait for true accounts and further developments before they risk meddling with affairs that do not at all concern them. The past of the first government shows that she is too selfish, avaricious and cowardly to subject herself to danger so easily. We apprehend that the Canadians are too near us and too far from her to induce the self-styled "mistress of the seas" to interfere just yet, much as her aristocrats do sympathize with the rebellious South.

Foreign Intervention.

We have heard much said in reference to foreign intervention in the present difficulties in this country, but we confess that we never could see clearly how it was to be brought about, or how it was to be made effective in case it was determined upon. We have never yet been frightened on this subject. The following, which we copy from the Philadelphia Inquirer, of Monday last, expresses our opinion so exactly that we cannot resist appropriating it: To intervene in European politics, and to preserve there the "balance of power"—a vague phrase, used to cover a thousand tortuous dealings—was easy things for France and England. Every coalition which has had place in the modern history of Europe proves this. But to intermeddle with transatlantic affairs presents difficulties of enormous magnitude and of manifold character. Without now entering at length upon the discussion, let us look only at one or two of these.

The South wants everything—men, materials and money; it wants its ports opened and some force to destroy our commerce, neutralize our navy, and help them to some maritime power. And it looks for these to England and France. What can England give them? First, as to men, she has never been able to furnish large armies to coalitions in times past. Her contingent at Fontenoy was very small; at Minden she had but a division, and Lord George Sackville kept that out of fire. In all the Napoleonic wars she served with subsidies of money rather than of men; and, straining every nerve—point even to the length of recruiting in our American cities—she could not put into the field men enough to aid her ally in reducing Sevastopol.

She has need, at this present moment, of more troops than she can support. While we write, there are rumors of new mutinies in India; and Ireland stands on tip-toe watching her movements. When the unnatural tripartite treaty for invading Mexico was made, she could not send more than two or three thousand land troops to aid; and these she withdrew when the real trouble began. Manifestly, then, England cannot furnish men. And what of money? With her enormous debt, England cannot hazard money upon so desperate a cause. And if we look at the maritime aspect of affairs, should England force herself into this war, we should elect to break our recent treaty, and give her commerce such a locust-armament of privateers as would make her sick of the bargain. And this applies, although with less force, to France.

But suppose, for the sake of argument, England and France to interfere; suppose the wants of the South to be understood, and an attempt be made to supply them; suppose their ports opened, materials and money furnished, and moral strength imparted; the great, the essential need, the sine qua non, cannot be supplied.

By vigorous conscription the South is exhausting its resources; we have not yet begun to draft. When every available rebel is in the field, we shall have an immense, an untouched reserve to fall back on, such as the combined powers of Europe cannot send over to meet. A paltry fifty or hundred thousand would exhaust them, while we should still count millions.

The day has really come when America, if true to herself, can withstand the world in arms, and the great nations of Europe are beginning to think so.

Scarcity of Change.

There seems to be no good reason for the present inflation in regard to specie. It is caused by certain European capitalists, holders of American securities, disposing of them and desiring to realize in coin, together with the action of our Eastern brokers or shavers, who are trying to get up a panic that they may acquire gains. It is to be hoped that they will get their fingers burnt. The Eastern banks have an abundance of gold on hand, the new tariff will check importation of foreign luxuries, which we can do without, and at the same time protect our own interests—the balance will soon be in our favor and the gold now going out will flow back to this country.

Europe will be forced to buy from our abundant harvests to feed her masses. The inflated value of specie can be but temporary. The brokers and money buyers who have caused it should be sent to Fort Warren, or somewhere else, where they would have time to estimate their gains. They would speculate, if they could, on the ruins of their country.

The Senatorial Conference met in this place, on Tuesday last, and nominated Hon. L. W. Hall as delegate to the State Convention which meets at Harrisburg to-day.

Gen. Pope's Address to the Army of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following address has just been issued to the officers and soldiers of the army of Virginia: By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants; in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose.

These labors are nearly completed, and I am about to join you in the field. Let us understand each other. I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose duty it has been to seek the adversary, and beat him where he was found; whose policy has been attack, and not defence.

In but one case has the enemy been able to place our Western army in a defensive attitude. I presume that I have been called here to pursue them, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving. That opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

In the meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them; of lines of retreat and a basis of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy.

Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us, and not behind; success and glory are in the advance—disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 8th, 1862. MESSRS. EDITORS.—I drop you a few lines from this point, and endeavor, however feebly it may be, to give you a few jottings about our late movements? They may possibly interest some among your many readers, some of whom I know have friends, near and not doubt very dear to them, here in the Grand Army of the Potomac, now stationed on the James River, Virginia. You are aware that our Army recently accomplished a most admirable flank movement, resulting in a complete change of programme. Previous to this move we occupied a rather disadvantageous position in front, and in miles, or thereabouts, from Richmond. We were easily surrounded by the enemy and our supplies liable to be cut off at any time; and not only that, but I learn from undoubted authority that other and more weighty reasons induced the General to make the change, reason which it was a gross violation of honor in me to divulge. In our present position we are under the protection of our gunboats and also enabled to cooperate with them in a general attack. Then, too, we have the unobstructed navigation of the James river, by which we can receive provisions and reinforcements. True, we are farther from the rebel Capital, but this is nothing when compared with the advantages we have gained. The move, notwithstanding it was a grand one, and well worthy the conception and final execution of such a General, was not to be accomplished without human sacrifice. Some brave and noble hearts bled the feat was performed. "Brave and pure patriots were they who so fiercely fought through those five or six days terrible fighting, and who so nobly fell, wounded, dead, and dying on the field, in defence of our glorious stars and stripes, and in every instance against fearful odds. The conflict was opened by the enemy on our right, supported by Gen. F. J. Porter, whose Division was composed principally by Pennsylvanians. The troops all fought gallantly, keeping the enemy at bay until the continued arrival of fresh troops of the enemy induced the order to fall back. They done so regularly and in order, but were followed up by the Head-Quarters had moved and then encamped at Savage's Station. The night after crossing the Chickahominy, encamped on the site of our previous encampment, and the next day, on taking up our line of march were again engaged with the enemy, Companies M and B, 62d Reg. had previously been detailed for the purpose of guarding the ammunition wagons, and consequently did not come up until after the fighting had commenced. Their duty being that of guard over the ammunition, and rather important, it was not expected they should participate in the fray, especially as they were necessarily separated from the regiment. However, nothing daunted, and at the command of their Captain, (who immediately set out in search of the regiment) and at the solicitation of a strange Colonel, they went into the fight with a strange regiment. The captain however, shortly after returned, having found the regiment. I would here take occasion to say that company M was divided in small squads and separated with the wagons. But one squad of 22 men entered the fight, and emerged from it with but 10 unscathed persons. It was here that the gallant Col. Black fell, pierced through the head by a ball, apparently shot from a tree. No braver man nor better soldier entered that or any other battle than he, I am sure none more universally beloved by his men. His body has not been recovered. Lieut. Col. Switzer, too, was wounded and supposed to be a prisoner. The major is uninjured. Capt. Crozier was shot through the right arm and right side, not dangerously, however. Lieut. Potts was not in the fight, being very sick, and absent from the company. I seen him yesterday with the company and regiment, apparently much improved, but very thin in flesh. Lieut. Murray was hit in the shoulder by a stray buck-shot. He pays no attention to it, not so much as he would a scratch. Corporal Maloy was shot through the leg, not serious. Corporal Connelly was killed. Tom Green was shattered in the leg and believed to be a prisoner. R. Davis killed, also P. Brannon, and I think the two brothers Davis. Jacob Host was shot through the neck. The boys are all together now, gratified at their successful escape. I seen I have mentioned all the casualties. I think I have mentioned all the casualties. I seen I have mentioned all the casualties.

County Superintendent's Annual Report.

We have been furnished with an extract from the Annual Report of the County Superintendent, John Mitchell, Esq., which we gladly place before our readers. As it is not generally known, perhaps it would be proper to state that in addition to an annual, there is a monthly report sent during the school year to the State Superintendent, by which means the Department is kept advised of the progress, in detail, of all the schools of our county: Number of new houses erected in Huston 1; Woodberry 1; North Woodberry 1; Frankston 1; Logan 1—5. These are all substantial, roomy buildings; conveniently constructed, with good seats and desks and sufficient back-board surface.

Repairs.—In Antis, two houses have been thoroughly repaired and enlarged; and improved furniture added. McCune's school house, in Frankston District, has also undergone complete repair. One school house, in Altoona, has been enlarged and made in other respects more convenient; one also in Taylor District.

House Capt.—There is yet a number of school houses that should be thoroughly repaired or rebuilt. In Frankston 2; Freedom 2; Greenfield 4; Logan 2; Woodberry 1; North Woodberry 1; Taylor 1; Antis 1; Blair 1; Huston 1—18. Except in the new and repaired school houses, no new furniture has been supplied since last year's report, the consequence is that much of it is in a rickety condition and unfit for use.

Graded Schools.—There are 24 graded schools in the county. Three of these in Tyrone City, which were in a flourishing condition last year, the Directors were induced to change, so as to embrace the three grades in two schools. The experiment, which was tried as an economy measure, soon proved a retrograde movement; and will, no doubt, be relinquished for the original order of graduation. All the other graded schools in the county continue in the ascendant, proving the graded system to be a decided success. It is contemplated, by the Directors of Freedom to grade two of their schools next year. Eighty-five schools, though not graded, were well classified, and twenty-one, owing to a want of necessary books, were left in classification.

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Prize Examinations.—These were organized in Altoona, Woodberry, Logan, Huston, and Snyder districts. They were regularly attended by the teachers of the respective districts, and in some instances, by Directors and parents with good effect. The school, which was just as well as an unusual labor, rendered so by inclement weather during the winter, and consequent roughness of roads and swollen streams. These hostile influences, with a number of diseases, militated, also, against a regular attendance of the pupils on the schools, in many districts. Notwithstanding such obstacles the pupils have generally made creditable advancement in most of their studies. At many of the schools public examinations and exhibitions were held, and the results of the term, at which, more especially in the rural districts, houses were crowded with spectators, and parents witnessed, with commendable satisfaction, the progress of their sons and daughters.

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Improvement in Teachers.—There was a manifest improvement in the figures on teachers' certificates, the last annual examination, compared with those of former years. This was due to the rural districts. Not only do the teachers possess a deeper and broader knowledge of the branches required to be taught, but the methods of imparting the same, and school government are greatly improved. The progress of the candidates, confined, almost, within the scope of the candidates' professed attainments. The reasons for this method are, that it is obviously a brief one, and covers the legal requirements. It prevents the applicant a choice of the extent of the ground to be traversed.

The additional improvement in our teachers may be attributed, in part, to their readiness to compare notes of experience; visitations to one another's schools; intercourse to the employment; the study of works, of the best authors, and practice of teaching, and a regular perusal of the Pennsylvania School Journal. In every district, where this course was pursued, a marked improvement became visible. Besides, some of our teachers, who have recently been benefited from attendance on Normal, and High Schools. To the "Millersville Normal School," in charge of Prof. Wickersham, the High School taught by Prof. J. M. Cline, (now established in Altoona) and the Franklin School, in charge of Prof. Osborne, at Martinsburg, Blair Co., also, be attributed much of the increased ability of our teachers, during the year.

Female Teachers.—Except for the youngest pupils, twenty-seven, or eighty, had been employed in the part of parents and directors, to the employment of female teachers. Last year nineteen ladies comprised the corps of feminine instructors. The present school year the number increased to twenty-seven; eight schools (taught by males last year) thereby passed into the hands of female teachers; all of whom rendered full satisfaction; in four instances, excelling their predecessors.

Effects of the War.—Though the war somewhat retarded the progress of our schools, the effect did not fall as heavily upon our interests as was expected. Twelve teachers entered our army, from Blair county, but their places were readily filled by others of acknowledged ability. The general forebodings indulged, in regard to taxation, paid of employment, small profits, &c. influenced a few districts to slightly shorten their school terms, and a few others to decrease the wages of their teachers. The progress of some of the advanced pupils, in two or three schools, was distinguished by being appointed, to fill positions in the work-shops and offices, which had been vacated by enlistments. Under the pressure of news from the seat of war and the lamentation over the many slain (from our county) whose remains were at present, in periods arriving for interment, the minds of parents and teachers were necessarily and temporarily hindered from giving that extended consideration to the schools, which they acknowledge to be their due. The "Teachers' County Association," not deemed worthy of a County Association, was beyond these, no special notice was accorded to the progress of the schools. The coming year it is hoped that fewer imaginary obstacles will be cherished.

The rural districts ought to have been able to keep up, if not to increase their usual terms; for

Federal Prisoners in Richmond.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 30th, has a very full account of the great battles before Richmond. Among other things it gives the name of the most notable federal officers captured, among which we notice those of: Brigadier General J. F. Reynolds, Capt. W. C. Kingsbury, A. A. G. to General Reynolds. Maj. P. H. Johns, 11th Pa. Lieut. Col. J. B. Switzer, 62d Pa. Capt. S. B. King, 7th Pa. Capt. James S. Kennedy, 11th Pa. Capt. Everard Bierer, 11th Pa. First Lieut. T. H. Lockwood, 11th Pa. Capt. Thos. H. Spang, 11th Pa. First Lieut. Eli Vangaman, 11th Pa. 2d Lieut. David Perry, 11th Pa. Capt. N. Nesbit, 11th Pa. Capt. Daniel Kistler, 11th Pa. 2d Lieut. L. A. Johnston, 11th Pa. Capt. Wm. Stewart, Pa. 2d Lieut. John Kuhn, 11th Pa. Capt. E. R. Brady, 11th Pa. First Lieut. J. B. George, 11th Pa. 2d Lieut. Cyrus Butler, 11th Pa. 2d Lieut. W. F. Jackson, 11th Pa. Capt. James S. Kennedy, 11th Pa. Surgeon J. S. De Booville, 11th Pa. Capt. E. Lant, 7th Pa. Capt. James P. Duff, 7th Pa. Adjutant Robert McCoy, 11th Pa. First Lieut. R. M. Burkenman, 11th Pa. Lieut. E. Eichelberger, 8th Pa. Capt. A. E. Miles, 1st Pa. Lieut. T. G. McNaughton, 1st Pa. Lieut. Lewis, 1st Pa. Lieut. L. B. Woltz, 8th Pa. Lieut. R. D. Hall, 1st Pa. Rifles.

Views of Gen. Porter and Marcy.

Newspapers having mentioned already, says the Washington Star, July 8, that General Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Marcy, Chief of Gen. McClellan's Staff, have recently been there, more especially as it enables us to state that they concur in the belief that the seven days' battles insomuch as they resulted in a tactical success to the Federal army, that it is obviously a brief one, and covers the legal requirements. It prevents the applicant a choice of the extent of the ground to be traversed.

Second. In the defeat of the two ends aimed to be accomplished by the enemy, viz: the prevention of McClellan's march to the James river bank, and securing our immense supplies at the White House.

Third. In the fact that the rebel loss in killed, wounded, prisoners, and men otherwise put hors de combat, was, at the very lowest calculation, two for one on our side.

Fourth. In the fact that the rebels' loss of arms and expenditure of munitions cannot be replaced; while ours can, instantly almost.

Fifth. In the relative condition in which the battles left the sick and wounded of the two contending forces. Our wounded and sick all being admirably provided for, while theirs are dying like rotten sheep, through their entire lack of any and every description of hospital stores and supplies, and thus creating a state of things in and around Richmond appalling to the whole South.

We may add that the general officers named above unite in declaring that it is not true that the siege guns, or any munitions or stores to speak of, were captured by the Federal army. On the contrary, while they lost more field artillery than they took from us, they got nothing worth mentioning in the way of supplies of any description as an equivalent.

A day or two since an unsophisticated darkey waited upon a certain military gentleman with a bill of \$1.15 for washing done at the camp hospital, which, after undergoing a rigid scrutiny by the officers, was returned with the following explanation, "This bill," said the military gentleman, "is the first have to be sent to the Quartermaster-General at Washington, and he will report to the Adjutant-General, who will lay it before the Secretary of War for his approval. The Adjutant being satisfied, it will be sent to the Auditor of State, who will approve of it and send it to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will send it to the United States Quartermaster, who will at once dispatch an order to the Collector of this port to pay the bill."

"Then, Massa," he remarked, "dat last gentleman you spoke of for de washin, does he?" "Yes," continued the other, "he will hand it to the Quartermaster; but as there is no such office here at present, some proper person must be appointed by the Secretary of War, under direction of the President, and his appointment must be approved by the Senate. Congress not being in session it may be deemed expedient to have the Quartermaster show it to the Collector and demand the funds. You will then call upon him; he will examine your bill, and if correct, he will pay it, you giving your receipt." The unfortunate darkey scratched his head, then shook it, and finally said, "I guess I'll hab to let dis washin bill, but it can de last job I does for Uncle Sam."

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The additional improvement in our teachers may be attributed, in part, to their readiness to compare notes of experience; visitations to one another's schools; intercourse to the employment; the study of works, of the best authors, and practice of teaching, and a regular perusal of the Pennsylvania School Journal. In every district, where this course was pursued, a marked improvement became visible. Besides, some of our teachers, who have recently been benefited from attendance on Normal, and High Schools. To the "Millersville Normal School," in charge of Prof. Wickersham, the High School taught by Prof. J. M. Cline, (now established in Altoona) and the Franklin School, in charge of Prof. Osborne, at Martinsburg, Blair Co., also, be attributed much of the increased ability of our teachers, during the year.

Female Teachers.—Except for the youngest pupils, twenty-seven, or eighty, had been employed in the part of parents and directors, to the employment of female teachers. Last year nineteen ladies comprised the corps of feminine instructors. The present school year the number increased to twenty-seven; eight schools (taught by males last year) thereby passed into the hands of female teachers; all of whom rendered full satisfaction; in four instances, excelling their predecessors.

Effects of the War.—Though the war somewhat retarded the progress of our schools, the effect did not fall as heavily upon our interests as was expected. Twelve teachers entered our army, from Blair county, but their places were readily filled by others of acknowledged ability. The general forebodings indulged, in regard to taxation, paid of employment, small profits, &c. influenced a few districts to slightly shorten their school terms, and a few others to decrease the wages of their teachers. The progress of some of the advanced pupils, in two or three schools, was distinguished by being appointed, to fill positions in the work-shops and offices, which had been vacated by enlistments. Under the pressure of news from the seat of war and the lamentation over the many slain (from our county) whose remains were at present, in periods arriving for interment, the minds of parents and teachers were necessarily and temporarily hindered from giving that extended consideration to the schools, which they acknowledge to be their due. The "Teachers' County Association," not deemed worthy of a County Association, was beyond these, no special notice was accorded to the progress of the schools. The coming year it is hoped that fewer imaginary obstacles will be cherished.

The rural districts ought to have been able to keep up, if not to increase their usual terms; for

ROUSH, DRUGGIST.

A ROUSH, DRUGGIST. I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to the citizens of this place, and vicinity, for the patronage they have bestowed on him, and desire to be the public in general, that he still continues in his line of business, consisting of A few Doors above the Post-Office, where he has all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, EXTRACTS, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, SWEET-BRIAR PIPES, CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT. Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE.

CHARLES J. MANN, DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE. WOODEN WARE, ROOMS, WIDYOW SHADES, DOOR MATS, UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c. Every description of Goods in his line will be supplied at short notice, and at low rates for cash. His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to facilitate that branch of the business. Agent for Williams' Large and Extra Large Paper. Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!

STEP BY STEP! THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has this spring gone into the Dry Goods business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of Dress Goods For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable FASHIONABLE PATTERNS. And among them may be found every variety of goods the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate. In the line of pure, fresh and cheap GROCERIES & PROVISIONS I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can show the superiority of all kinds of country produce taken direct from the farms, and the highest market price allowed. Store on the corner of Antis and Liberty Streets, No. 271, Liberty Street. THOMAS HESLOP. Altoona, May 22, 1862.

W. M. GORMLY, WHOLESALE GROCER.

DEALER IN FLOUR, GRAIN, SEED, BACON, SUGAR-CURED BACON, MEAT, POULTRY, BEEF, CHEESE, IRON, NAILS, &c., &c. Having purchased the interest of his late partner, W. H. TAYLOR, in the business, he is now sole proprietor, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers. Pittsburgh, June 5, 1862—3m

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situated on the top of the hill above the residence of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now laid out at property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 125 feet deep, and will be sold on easy terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all the information concerning them by applying to Michael Callaghan, H. McCormick, Alexander McClellan, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church, Altoona, Pa. Altoona, July 5, 1862—6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL WILT, late of the County of Altoona, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, reading as follows: All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated, for settlement. MARTIN BUSTEN, Administrator. Altoona, July 5, 1862—6t

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers

have a fine lot of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, such as are used for the purpose of making apple sauce, and are of a superior quality. They are sold at a low price, and will be sold on easy terms. Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will receive all the information concerning them by applying to Michael Callaghan, H. McCormick, Alexander McClellan, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church, Altoona, Pa. Altoona, June 26, 1862. MURPHY & MORRIS, Cor. of Virginia and Caroline Sts.

OUR LADY FRIENDS WOULD DO

US A FAVOR, BY PURCHASING THE INTEREST OF HIS LATE PARTNER, W. H. TAYLOR, IN THE BUSINESS, HE IS NOW SOLE PROPRIETOR, AND WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE THE PATRONAGE OF HIS OLD FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS. Pittsburgh, June 5, 1862—3m

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE

ALTOONA PATRIOTIC SOCIETY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLARKE, President. Secy. Secretary. [May 75-02]

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—

A large and varied stock of