Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

COMPLECATION .--- To the exclusion of other matter, we give place to what we conceive to be an swerable argument in favor of the confiscation of rebel property, and a true interpretation of the Constitution of the United States in reference thereto. Read it, every one; it will amply repay a perusal.

GOLD MINE IN OHIO.-Considerable excite ment has been created at Canal Dover, Turcarawas county. Ohio, growing out of the discovery of a rich vein of gold bearing quartz, near that place. It appears that an iron company, while drilling for coal, struck the vein, some 375 ft. below the surface The quartz seems to be full of gold equal to that of the richest found in California, and the deepe the augur goes the richer it becomes.

SECURE YOUR AUTHORITY. - According to General Order No. 30, issued by Gov. Curtin, no person is allowed to recruit men without special written authority from head-quarters at Harrisburg. Persons engaged in enlisting are requested to apply immediately for such authority. County Commissioners and other local authorities are requested to suggest proper persons for officers of companie to be raised in their counties. This is done to prevent confusion and in order that the number of recruiting officers may be limited.

REBEL RAID IN ALA .--- On Tuesday of last week a party of rebels entered Florence, Ala., and burned all the warehouses used for the commissary and quartermasters stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity. They also seized and burned the United States Steamer Colonna, used for conveying army supplies over shoals, robbed the passengers and then burned the boat. A small detachment of Mitchell's army were also captured. Another band attacked a wagon train near Pittsburgh landing and captured sixty wagons, conveying commissary and United States stores.

-----MASS WAR MEETINGS .- Mass Meetings for the purpose of encouraging enlistments are being held all over the State, and a spirit of patriotism heretofore undreamed of is being awakened. Those who can possibly leave their business are volunteering by hundreds, while those who cannot go are subscribing liberally to the bounty funds. The Pope exhibit the spirit of the policy :city of Philadelphia will contribute some \$700,000 to the fund. The Pennsylvahia Rail Road Company has subscribed \$50,000-the Reading Rail Road \$25,000. The Commissioners of Chester and Lancaster counties pay a bounty of \$50 to every man enlisting in those counties. We can not name all the places, persons and companies, and amounts, exhibiting patriotism providing bounty, suffice it to say that there is every indication that the amount will be sufficient for all purposes

Enlistments in Pennsylvania [From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 28, 1862.)

His Excellency, A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania :

SIE :-- I have been directed to advise you that the system of enlisting recurits for nine and twelve months, adopted in Pennsylvania, has produced tisfaction in other States, which have onfined themselves to enlistments for three year r the war.

This system, as you are aware, was adopted without any intention on the part of your Excel-lency or of the General Government to make an distinction between the States. The War Department entertain an earnest de

sire to act in entire harmony with the State Governments, and a strong sense of the earnest and efficient aid which it has always promptly received from your Excellency; and it is only because the Department is fully satisfied of the inexpediency of short enlistments; the impossibility of extending the system to other States, and the justice of the complaints already adverted to, that a change is

roposed in Pennsylvania. Hence the Secretary of War is compelled to ask your Excellency to change your system of recruiting and let your regiments go to the field of an enquality, in every respect, with those from other States.

The mustering officer will continue to must into service recruits enlisted for nine and twelve nonths, until the tenth day of August next, at which time it is supposed the change suggested wil have been completed

By order of the Secretary of War. C. P. BUCKINGHAM. Brig. Gen. and A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDER) No. 31

> HEADQUARTERS, PA. MILITIA,) Harrisburg, July 29, 1862.

I. In pursuance of the foregoing communica ion from the War Department, no more authorities to recruit men for the nine months term of service will be issued from these Headquarters. II. All persons now engaged in recruiting squad for that term of service, under General orders Nos. 28 and 30, of this series, are ordered to report their squads, whether complete or incomplete, to Captain William B. Lane, U. S. A., mustering and disbursing officer at Harrisburg, before the 10th day of August next, that they may be mustered into the service of the United States, for the ine months term for which they have been enlisted, and receive the advanced month's pay, pre-mium and bounty to which they will be entitled.— After that date all enlistments for new regiments under the late call of the President, will be for

three years or during the war. III. Authorities to recruit for three years or during the war will be issued under General Order No. 30 of these Headquarters, and all persons to whom authority has already been granted, can continue to enlist men for the three years or war erm of service.

IV. Persons enlisted for nine change their term of enlistment for that of three years or during the war, at any time before they are organized into companies.

A. G. CURTIN By order of Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant Gen. of Penn'a.

Hurrah! for Gen. Pope.

The new war policy of the administration, as it s now being inaugurated by Gen. Pope, is causing the people to breathe more freely and encouraging the belief that the rebels are henceforth to be treated. as enemies. The following orders issued by Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11. HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA.) Washington, July 25.

Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within reach in their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accus-

person attained." After his death, any estate or Confiscation and the Constitution. BY A MEMBER OF THE CINCINNATI BAR.

The President's modification of the Confiscation Bill has now been before the public for over a week, and yet the press of the country seems per-fectly satisfied with it, or is disposed to pass the natter over in silence. In his construction of the Constitution in regard to "attainder of treason and "forfeiture," the President has unque

made a mistake. The modification, so far as it affects the bill, is of but little consequence, as the bill itself is of but little consequer far as it bears upon slavery, and the confiscation and use of slaves and of rebel property by our

armies as they advance into the enemy's con If rigidly enforced and carried out, it would do good ; but will it be ? It is left almost entirely optional with the President ! But the bare far that he has made a constitutional mistake, is of itself, a national humiliation, and deeply to be regretted: and doubly so when that mistake has been made in favor of rebels, in effect, to shield the heirs of traitors ! If the Constitution is to be misconstrued, overstepped or exceeded by the President in dealing with this rebellion, the loyal people of the nation would prefer that it be done not in favor of the rebels, but rather against them, and in favor of the life of the nation in its attempt to maintain its right and its ability to exist. I do not blame the President or impugn his honesty .---Beyond doubt he thought he was right. The view he has taken is the common one, which ninetenths of the community, perhaps, upon first thought, and without legal research, would say was correct. It is especially the view held and advocated for months past by the Kentucky mem-

bers of Congress, by the Louisville Journal, and by "conservatives," and sympathizers with the rebels generally throughout the country, while there seemed to be no one able or willing to show that such view was incorrect. The clause of the Constitution in question is this : "Congress shall have power to declare the pun-

ishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained." Now, what does this mean; or, rather, what is

meant by the term "forfeiture?" for that involves the whole point in dispute. The common idea, that which is maintained by the "Kentucky Unionists," and the opponents of confiscation generally, is that "forfeiture" means "confiscation"that it applies to estates of persons convicted of treason, and that such confiscated property can only be held by the Government or its assignee during the life of the convicted traitor, and that at his death it must be given up and allowed to go to his inderstand the Constitution. Have they not per-

suaded our good President to think so too? But is this what the Constitution means? I ever heard of the property sequestrated for fine. answer no; nothing of the sort. The framers of that instrument never dreamed of such a construc-

tion. The idea of confiscating a life estate, or a ife interest, out of an estate in fee simple, is simply an absurdity; and when you add to this the fact in addition to that of confiscation, is death, instant place?

in regard to some of its provisions. The Constitution declares that 'no attainder of treason shall of this provision was to limit the punishment of

property descending to him from his ancestors, or any manner whatever, instead of being "forfeited" and going to the Government, as under the common law, it goes directly to his natural heirs. This is what is meant, and only what is meant "by corruption of blood or forfeiture," continuing only during the life of the person attained; and

is wherein our Constitution differs from and limits the English law on the subject of treason, so far as corruption of blood or forfeiture is con Hence I say that the Constitution does not mean that an estate once confiscated shall ever be

relinquished to the heirs of the convicted traitor.-Property once confiscated is confiscated forever, the world over. The limitation in our Constitution applies only to property or estates that shall descend to the heir of the convicted person after his death, and from his ancestors. It has no reference to property that he may own at the time of his conviction, or that may descend to him after his conviction, and before his death. This, I undertake to maintain, is the true meaning of the clause in question, and I challenge any man in America, if he thinks he can, to show that I am not right. But according to the idea of the New York Times, and the "Kentucky theory," the estates of the rebels should only be held during their life, and then be given up to their children making the Government the trustee for the heirs of traitors! But do not children in other cases and for other crimes, and often for no crime at all, have to suffer for what their fathers did? How is it when a farm, or the homestead, or all that a man has, is taken to pay a security debt-does the farm or property, or its equivalent, go back to his children after his death? Is there any such provision in our laws? Men are often fined heavily for some misdemeanor, far less criminal than trea-son—it might be to the extent of their property; is the property in such cases, or its equivale restored to the heirs, after the death of the offender? The confiscation of property for treason is but a fine, a penalty for the crime committed. the fine is to be refunded or the property restored to the heirs in one case, why not in the other. Is

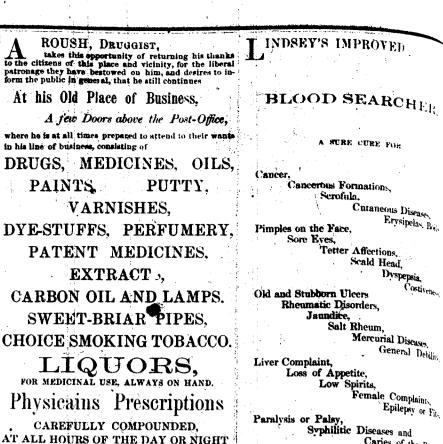
treason a crime less heinous than others, that its heirs should be thus tenderly provided for? And then what about the children of the loyal men throughout the North who will be broken up by the war tax? If a man's property shall be ta ken and "confiscated" by the tax gatherer-per-haps his only house and lot, to pay the tax-is the property or its equivalent to be returned to his children after his death ? If not, why not? Why should not the children of loval men who may I broken up and ruined by the rebellion be treated by the government as well as the children of traitheirs. This is the doctrine of the friends of the ors and rebels-who brought on the war and cause rebels everywhere among us; they profess to so all the trouble? Is it because they are the children of traitors that they are to be thus preferred and their interests provided for in advance?

for penalty, for bail or security, or for debt, being restored to the person's heirs by the government or the law? And who, I ask, ever heard of property once "confiscated" ever being relinquished to the heirs of the person from whom it was taken, that the penalty of the person convicted of treason, unless it had been wrongfully taken in the first

in addition to that of confiscation, is dead, instant and immediate death, it becomes ridiculously ab-and immediate death, it becomes ridiculously ab-surd and absurdly ridiculous! Who ever heard of a "confiscation" that was not a sequestration of a sequestration below a sequestration a sequestration of a sequestration of a sequestration below a sequestration a sequestration of a sequestration of a sequestration below a sequestration a sequestration of a sequestration of a sequestration below a sequestration a sequestration of a sequestration of a sequestration below a sequestration a sequestration of a sequestration below a sequestr property, a condemning to the use of the crown, or dollars. In a large number of cases, perhaps in a the government treasury, FOREVER ? If the estate majority, this amount will take the entire estate or interest is in itself but a life estate, then of course | What about the children here? Would those who nothing but a life estate under our constitution can advocate the life estate theory of confiscation say se confiscated. But the estates of the rebels, as is that after the death of the traitor the estate which generally the case in this country, are estates in was "confiscated" to pay the fine must be given fee simple. They belong to the rebels, and to up to his heirs? Certainly it should be, upon the them only, and if once "confiscated," are goue principle established by the President and so cor forever. The idea, I repeat, of confiscating a life dially approved by the Times. If you cannot conestate, when the estate owned is a fee simple, is a fiscate a traitor's estate except during his life, how naked absurdity. But the climax of silliness is can you sequestrate it for the same cause-treason which, in an editorial article of the 18th instant, And if *fines for treason* are to be remitted after the death of the traitor, for the benefit of his chil-

Application will be received by the Secretary of the Altoona Scho District till Wednesday the 6th of August, for Teachers take charge of the Schools of said District for the ensuit school year. School to open on Monday, the 1st day. chool year. School to open on Monday, the 1st day of leptember. Term fine months, of twenty-two days each A public examination will be held in the West Ward ichool-House on Thursday, August 7th, commencing at o'clock A M dren, why not fines for other crimes. If we are to have a new principle in criminal jurisdiction es-tablished, let it be general, and let the children of all be treated alike; let the children of loyal men work corruption of blood, or *forfeiture*, except be provided for as tenderly as the children of trai-during the life of the person attained.' The object tors and rebels.

But again: What is to be done with the estreason to the persons actually guilty, and not to visit their sins upon their children. This is the our armies or shall die, between now and the end our armies, or shall die, between now and the end war? Their property cannot be "confid cated," because they are dead and their property God ! is this war making fools of us all ?" Is not festly against the interests of the Government that 1 nnv more rebels should be killed by our soldiers? This is a singular dilemma! The President should at once issue a proclamation, and put stop to the business, for it may be that every time a rebel is killed the Government loses a farm ! But the most damaging feature about this Con fiscation Bill, as it now stands, is the fact that it is a law that is calculated and intended to defeat the children of rebels and traitors any better than themselves; General Butler's famous and most admirable "Woman Order" of New Orleans, was one of this sort; but I never before met with a law that was so constructed as that it should defeat it-True, the object of the provision in the Consti-tution was to limit the punishment of treason to self. Besides this it is calculated to defeat the ends of justice: and is withal, opposed to good morals-on which account it might properly be considered "unconstitutional." In the first place, if the traitor shall be hung. which the law, as the first penalty prescribed in the bill, says shall be done-then, the confiscation of his property amounts to nothing, as it has to be given up to his heirs even before possession is had by the Government. Thus the "confiscation" part of the law is defeated ! If, on the other hand. he is not hung, but is permitted to live, then justice, which demands his death, as it does death of all red-handed traitors, is defeated !----And thus, as it will be to the interest of the Government that none of the rebels be hung, (who own any real estate) but that they all be allowed and induced to live as long as they can, in order that the Government may have the use and profits of their lands, it will be to the interest of the Government to defeat the ends of justice and the law, so far as the hanging part is concerned. The rebel, therefore, who owns a farm or plantation is likely not to be hung, while he who has no estate, poor fellow, must suffer death ! This, in y opinion, is an objectionable feature. Still further: It is opposed to good morals in my op this, that as the estates of the rebels are to be given up to their heirs as soon as they, the rebels, are dead it will be to the interests of the heirs that they all be hung, and as soon as possible, and hence it is calculated to encourage a desire on the part of the children for the death of their parentsanother bad feature of the law. Thus it will be seen that there will be a clashing of interests all around. Justice demanding that the traitors suffer death ; the interests of the Government requiring that they live, and as long as possible—thus opposing, and if successful, defeating the ends of justice; while the interests of the heirs demand that they be hung, and as speedily as possible— thus outraging the parental and filial relation. Is it not criminal in a Government to lay before children, though they be the children of traitors, such a temptation, to say nothing of its tendency to contravene the ends of justice? The law, in my opinion, is most abominable.



Caries of the Bones HARDWARE-HARDWARE! Together with all other diseases having the origin in a depraved condition of the blood culatory system. CHARLES J. MANN,

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DO-MESTIC HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 18 DR. G. H. KETHER :-- I take pleasure in making this UPHOLSTERING GOODS. SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS nptary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by alled " LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHEE." I had suffered five years with Scrofula which broke out on my bead IOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD OAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS, orehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took of hair when the disease made its appearance; it also brite on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The dista on my head went so far that soveral small pieces of be came out. I was very wosk and low spirited, and he His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tride eral skillful physiciaus and they did me no good. Ins. tember last, 1861. I was induced to try "LINDER's h PROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess 1 had no ba ONWARD! EVER ONWARD in patent medicines, but after I had used three botten lood Searcher, the ulcars on my head and arm beau heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my ba THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining fr. inform his old customers and the public generall at he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business d has just received a large and entirely new stock of the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumats very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher a cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man over f years of age, and I feel as suple and young as I do the I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty porte the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiestand FASHIONABLE PATTERNS. I would also state that the disease in my foreheard we d among which may be found every quality of good names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, a blood run ont of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photoma taken or me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to **GROCERIES & PROVISIONS** well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it Will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In his department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed. Store on the corner of Annie and Heien streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP. before I commenced taking the medicine. You can the photograph, one of which is now in my posses

and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would a state that I took the Blood Searcher which was main fore Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although helped me some. I did not recover fast until I got the made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did ; more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great the

stronger and better. I have recommended the Eo Searcher to a great many of my friends for various ases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them

may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this cu No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville t Ander son's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street. DANIEL A. BOY -----A BLIND MAN CURED. I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill. and have been near lind in both syss for nearly four years. I called on h Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give Bo directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphi He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get with as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my de case was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after ! came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of nine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and as eyes are nearly as well as over. The Doctor gave me Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash. DAVID KINNOLLS. Clinton Milla, Slig



Altoona Tribun

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alty and patriotism of the toiling masses of mountain city and surrounding vales. Merel closed their stores and mechanics their shops, with a few exceptions-very few, we are gla say-business was entirely suspended. Long vious to the hour announced for opening the m ing, people began to assemble, and upon the rin of the shop and church bells, they came in cro from every quarter. Soon the ladies had occu every seat arranged for their accommodation. many were compelled to stand. Annie street, Main to Virginia streets, was densely packed the windows of the Masonic Temple, the roof adjoining buildings and the the Logan House fence were filled with men and boys. The s occupied would hold at least three thousand ped The committee of Arrangements had crect platform for the officers, speakers and musiciar front of the Masonic Temple, which was decord with a number of large and small flags, and ligit up with gas and lanterns; but, considering crowd. there should have been two stands for spe ers, as it was impossible for those on the out of the crowd to hear the first addresse Shortly after seven o'clock the Altoona E Band appeared on the ground and performed or two airs, after which the meeting was calle order Dr. by Wm. R. Findley, when the following ticers were nominated and unanimously electe

President, WILLIAM H. WILSON. Vice Presidents, Michael Clabaugh Ralph Greenwood, J. B. Hileman, John McClelland. F. W. Rauch, Leonard Wilhelm, John Allison, Wm, C. McCormick, B. F. Rose, John Woods. D. R. Miller Samuel Black, Ambrose Ward James Kearney, C. R. McCrea, James Flowers, A. A. Smyth, Wm. Bell, Johnson Moore. Gen. George Potts James Lowther

James S. Mann.

Secretaries.

Thomas Caldwell,

John Reilly, David Galbraith,

Previous to taking his sent the President m

a few remaks, stating the object of the meeti

referring to the call of the President for more

to crush out rebelion and appealing to the patr

ism of the people to sustain the Executive and s

the Union. He concluded by introducing to

The remarks of Mr. Scott were brief and to

point. He presented the reasons why the gover

ment should be sustained and the will of the m

audience John Scott, Esq., of Huntingdon.

Dr. Wm. R. Findley.

H. T. McClellan

Abram Rees,

"Congress, with great promutness, modified the Bill, in deference to the scruples of the President

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS .- The Harrisburg Telegrand of Monday morning contains the follow-

From an official source, we gather the following particulars in reference to the pay of volunteers:

RECRUITS FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD. Recruits for regiments in the field receive a premium of three dollars; one month's pay in advance, \$13; bounty in advance, \$25, and \$75 bounty at the end of the war, or when the term of ent expires.

The recruits for old regiments will be taken for the unexpired term of the regiment with which they enter, and will receive all the above pay or aty as if they enlisted for three years. Thev will then have an opportunity of identifying themselves with regiments which have crowned them elves with glory, and of receiving the substantial benefits bestowed by government on war men, while their time of service in most cases will be only from eighteen months to two years.

RECRUITS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Recruits for nine months receive a premium of 2; one month's pay in advance, \$13; a bounty of \$25 in advance, but nothing at the close of en-

RECAPITULATION OF THE ABOYE.

The recruits for the old regiments will receive the following sums at the time of their enlistments: Bounty given by individuals or the respective counties where the enlistments takes 50 00 place.....

91 00 In addition to the monthly pay, a further bounty of \$75 is paid to each person at the end of the war or their term of service, besides having the credit of belonging to a regiment that has seen ac-tive service on the battle-field.

NINE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS. The men enlisting in new volunteer regiments for nine months will receive the following sums, viz : Premium for enlisting. \$2.00 One month's pay in advance..... 13 00

HOW THE BUCKTAILS FIGHT .--- Russell Ingalsb of one of the northwestern counties of this State, aged 17 years, and a member of company C, of the Bucktall regiment, is at present an inmate of the of the military hospitals at Camp Curtin.-He was in the Drainesville fight, and was wounded in the battle of Cross Keys. In a recent letter his sister, he says:

90.00

I was shot down twice. In the heat of the battle a ball hit me on the right side of the neck and came out between my shoulders. So you see I came out between my shoulders. So you see I my property and my life to the sacred performances was not shot in the back. I was stunned for a of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Governmoment, but soon felt the blood flowing, and got up as mad as I could be, and drew a bead on a relation and aim sure I sent him into eternity. After fighting half an hour another hall hit me in The blood flowed faster than ever, but I did not

ducted South beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again within our lines, or at any point in the rear, they will be onsidered spies and subjected to the extreme rigor military law.

If any person having taken the oath of allegi-ance, as above specified, be found to have violated t, he shall be shot, and his property seized and aplied to the public use.

All communication with any person whatever living within the lines of the enemy is positively prohibited, except through military authorities and in the manner specified by military law, and any person concerned in writing or carrying letters or messages in any other way will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the U.S. army. By command of MAJ. GEN. POPE.

GENERBL ORDERS NO. 18.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA.) Washington, July 25.

Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property whatever. Command-ing officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and the regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall be hereafter em-

ployed in such service. By command of MAJ. GEN. POPE. [Signed] GEO. D. BUGGLE, Col., A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

War Meeting in Baltimore.

A Grand Mass War Meeting was held in Baltinore on the 29th inst., at which the Governor of the State presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents. Strong Union resolutions were adopted, inclu-

ding the following: Resolved, by the loyal citizens of Baltimore in mass meeting assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to in-struct the General in command of this Military Department to require all male citizens above the age of eighteen years to come forward and take the following oath, and that all persons refusing to take said oath shall be sent through our military lines into the so-called Southern Confederacy.

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear that I will bear true alle iance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, County or Corporate powers ; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever op-pose secession and rebellion, and the disintegration

of the Federal Union ; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confed-erates States and Confederate armies, and pledge ment of the United States."

A COSTLY BLUNDER.-A saloon keeper Cleveland, in the scarcity of change, conceived the head, and took off a small piece of the bone. | idea of issuing tickets "good for one drink" to regular customers, when he couldn't change their care for that. I got up as soon as I could and money. In printing the tickets, the printer made a mistake, as the saloon keeper discovered to his ranks till the battle was over, and then was borne cost, after distributing a large amount of them .--from the field exhausted by the loss of blood, and The ticket read, "good for one drunk." A numby fatigue. I am now at No. 3, Harrisburg Hos-pital, am doing well, and am anxious for another chance at the rebels. I have been highly com-chance at the rebels. I have been highly com-the "salooner." ber of two-fisted drinkers, who got nout of some drinks ever since, greatly to the pecuniary loss of the "salooner." ber of two-fisted drinkers, who got nout of some of the tickets, have been indulged in a series of drinks ever since, greatly to the pecuniary loss of the "salooner." ber of two-fisted drinkers, who got nout of some of the tickets, have been indulged in a series of the "salooner." ber of two-fisted drinkers, who got nout of some of the tickets, have been indulged in a series of the series of the "salooner." ber of two-fisted drinkers, who got nout of some of the tickets, have been indulged in a series of the series

obvious dictate of justice, no less than of huomed avocations; those who refuse shall be con-On reading this I could but exclaim, "Merciful the world full of instances, and are they not oc-

curring around us every day, where children, innocent children, suffer for the sins of their fathers ? Are not men deprived of their property, their houses and lands, their all; every day among us, as penalties for crime, and for debt, for bail, and for failure to meet obligations, and that too without any thought or provision on the part of the Government or the law, for their children? Are from the general law of nature and of civil societv?

the persons actually guilty, and not to visit their sins upon their children, as the old English law did, to the latest generation; but it was not to give their children a preference and a privilege over the children of any other sort of criminals, or of perons who should unfortunately lose their property. But how does it do this? How does it limit or nodify the old common law? In England, when the common law of treason was in force-which was a very cruel law in many of its features, and from which the very language of "this provision" of our Constitution was taken-lands were held generally by the nobility, and the estates passed om father to son, together with the title of nobility. The law of treason put a stop to this, in the traitor's case. The person convicted of treason "forfeited" not his estate simply, the property he might at the times possess, but the ability to inherit and transmit an estate, together with the title of nobility or honor; his blood was corrupted, as it was termed-"corruption of blood" and "forfeiture," being convertible terms and meaning the same thing; that is, inability to inherit and transmit, or to pass an estate-so that not only was his property then in his possession "confiscated," but this "cor-ruption of blood," or process of "forfeiture," this inability to transmit an estate, continued foreveras well after the traitor's death as during his life: that his heirs were cut off forever. He could have no heir, indeed, unless it be said that the Crown ecame his heir. If the convicted traitor was in ssession of an estate, it was confiscated and went o the Crown; if an estate should descend to him, fter his death, it stopped ; process of descent was

arrested; there was no conduit or channel of de-scent; the connecting link between his children and heir grandfather was broken off, was removed, by his "attainder of treason;" the estate therefore did not go to his heirs or children, but went to the rown. The process or channel of transmitting property was broken up and destroyed forever .-Though his own children and his father were entirely innocent, no estate, title or property could him, after his death, any more than they could be-fore his death and after his conviction of treason.

This was the case no matter whether the property was real or personal, or was an estate tail, in reversion, remainder, or in fee simple. Under the English common law children could inherit nothing through their dead father, if he had been atned of treason. This is the long and the short of it. It was a severe and common law; and it

was to modify and cure this single feature of that law, this single inability to inherit an estate through during his life; and, if confiscated, it is gone for-

JOHNSTOWN .- One of the largest and most en thusiastic Mass Meetings ever held in Cambria County, convened at this place at 4 P. M., to-day.

Patriotic speeches of great power and burning eld quence, were made by Hon. G. S. King, Hön. C. L. Pershing, A. Kopelin Esq. D. McLaughlin, Esq., Colonel T. L. Heyer, General James Potts, Prof. James E. Giffin, Rev. D. P. Mitchell, Rev. the traitor father, that the clause in question was B. L. Agnew, and Rev. Arinfelt, which were res-put into our Constitution. Under our law the ponded to with the most deafening applause. property of the traitor may be confiscated, and all Five thousand dollars were raised on the ground as he has, and all that may descend to him a bounty for those who are willing to enlist. As the result of this glorious effort, a full company ever. The Constitution contemplates no such will leave this place for the seat of war the ensuthing as a return of it, or any portion of it to his ing week. Add to this the four fall companiheirs after his death. But when the traitor dies, already in the field, and Johnstown has nobly re-the "corruption of blood" or "forfeiture" ceases; sponded to our country's call. Treason can find

hool-House on Thursday, August the control of o'clock, A. M. According to decisions of the State Superintendent of ommon Schools, applicants are required to be present at the public Examinations, as private examinations will not e granted during the holding of the public examinations a the county—nor alterwards without the written request of a majority of the proper Boards. Applicants are there-ore requested to be present at the Public Examination. Eight Teachers are to be selected for the Schools. By order of the Board. E. A. BECK, Secretary. July 15th, 1862. W. M. GORMLY. WHOLESALE GROCER

DEALER IN FLOUR, GRAIN, SEED, BACON, SUGAB-CURED HAMS MESS PORK, BEEF, CHERSE, IRON, NAILS, WHALE, TANNEES' & CARBON OH, NO. 271, LIBERTY STREET

Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

UTTY, WHITE LEAD. &C. &C.

109. Every description of Goods in his line will ished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

sed out at remarkably low prices, in order to rel

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter." Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

STEPBY STEP!

Dress Goods

In the line of pure, fresh and chi

TOTICE TO TEACHERS!

Altoona. Altoona, May 22, 1862.

HARDWARD

(Opposite Eagle Hotel,) HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF HIS LATE partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers.

PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1862-3m 1 A.

DUILDING LOTS FOR SALE .-City. BUILDING LUIS FOR SALE.— ING LOTS, situate on the top of the will, above the reser-voir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are any feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reason-able terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by ap-plying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.]

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administra-tion on the Estate of SAMUEL WILT, late of the Boro' of Altiona, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforeasid. All persons knowing themselves in-debted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. MARTIN RUNYEN, Altoona, July 3, 1862-0t.] Administrator. DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any ne can see me.

DRIED APPLES.-The subscribers DATED AFFLED. — A RESUDENTIDETS have a fine lot of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay... Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Altoona, June 26, 1862.] MURPHY & MCPIKE. A LETTRE FROM ENGLAND .- Mr. John Pope, of Biscos

OUR LADY FRIENDS WOULD DO von, near Montypool, Monmontshire, England, write " follows : SIR :-- An old woman ist this place has wished me to write you respecting Landsay's BLOOD SEARCHER, from

REGULAR MEETING OF THE

style and material, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S. TREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS J for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S

M EN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

'Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS Cassimere and n Shirts-fine and coarse-white and colorid-at LAUGHMAN'S.

Pitteburg, July 5, 1861. Witness-E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Alientes

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITETBURGH, September 18, 1861 .-- I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that 1 was unable to do any thing for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without my benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and p" me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have contined so for six months. I am employed

CANCER CURED.

which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little

more. She has been suffering from a disease of a canes"

ons nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter

who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her

eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have

THOMAS FARRELL

JOHN POPE

At the conclusion of Mr. Scott's address the co mittee on resolutions, through their Chairma Wm. H. Wilson, Esq., presented the following

WHEBEAS, the Government of the United Sta has deemed it necessary to call out more force, the purpose of speedily crushing the formidable bellion, which has so far defied the efforts m for its suppression : and WHEBEAS, the alternat is now presented to us to look on with indifferen until our Government is prostrated, and our hon to quell at once and forever, the spirit of insub ation and recklessness that has brought war a desolation with all their attendant consequent upon a hitherto peaceful and happy land. The

respond promptly to the appeal, and to sustain all the means in his power, the constituted author ties of the land.

and our determination to maintain it inviolate u der all circumstances, against domestic traitors a oreign foes.

Resolved, That this is no time for the indulger of party facings or political prejudice, but the dropping every other consideration, we will kn no cause but that of our country, and, stand shoulder to shoulder, we will with unbroken fr and united effort, press forward in support of government and laws.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the existing Resolved, This, in our opinion, the existing bellion is not to be put down by a mild and e ciliatory course, and we therefore hail with as faction the determination evinced by our Gove ment, in its recent measures, to adopt a vigor and decided policy, taking advantage of all means recognized by the rales of civiliaed waiff Resolved. That promptness is now demand and that the young and able-bodied mean of county be myed to come forward and show, as t may form on previous occasions, that they are ways ready when their country requires their .

written to her daughter twice and have received no at swer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get cost pletely cured. I told her I would write to you for the ROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.-A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & McPIKE'S Store, Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts. Altoona, June 26, 1862. agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to tear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the Car riage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carrier on the one dozen bottles was 21 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the MUSIC!-INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN West Altoona. Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt of DASTURE .- Persons wishing Pasture the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to a for CATTLE, or Meadow-Grass for Hay. can be supplied by applying to LEWIS GWIN. wer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you of secount of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commonly used, you will be kind enough t two miles North of Altoona. May 27th, 1862. charge me with the postage. NEW SUMMER GOODS, of superior [Signed]

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Weil to look in upon the choice and chaste assort-ment of Summer DRESS GOODS now displayed upon the weil-filled shelves of "MURPHY & MCPIKE, Oor. of Virginia and Caroline sis. Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A REGULIAR MEETING UP IIII ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CRMETERY ASSOCIA-TION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH. Jas. LowTHER. Secretary. [May 15-62]

Yours, respectfully, We have seen the letter which is published in today Asputch, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuint. Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.

19. Look for Dr. Acyser's name over the corks to prevai being imposed upon. A Propused and sold by Dr GROBDE H. KEYSER, PHILDORD Pa. Bold in Altoona by A. Reven and G. W. KERGER, in Hollimysburg by J. R. PATTON and JACOB SYDER. June 20, 1862.-19.

joriry be the law of the land, in clear and conv cing arguments, and appealed to the people stand by the President. He believed the Pre dent to be honest in all his intentions and action and to be laboring for the good of the country. He closed with a patriotic appeal to the people enlist in defence of the stars and stripes, and de

recated the thought that 21,000,000 of freem should be compelled to treat with less than i millions of traitors. His address was pronon excellent, and he retired from the stand as shouts of applause.

ries, which were unanimously adopted :

and properties exposed to the ravages of war, a the exactions of a merciless foe, or by a pron and maply contribution of ourselves and our mean

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen

Resourced, That we do hereby declare our u hesitating and firm devotion to the glorious Uni which has been bequeathed to us by our forefathe