# Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1863.


## A Proclamation.

Whereas the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the Supreme Authority and just government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and of nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for National prayer and humiliation.

And whereas it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth announced in the Holy Scriptures and prove by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord.

And, insomuch as we know, that by His divine laws, nations, like individuals, are subject to punisments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins; to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole People? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth, and power, as no other nation has ever grown, But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have been too selfsufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us!

It behooves us, then to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart THURSDAY THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. And I do hereby request all the People to abstain that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite, at their several places of public worship, and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the Nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eight-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

# Our Army Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA.
April 1st, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Amidst the clamor and confusion of preparing for the march, I find time to write a few lines for the *Tribune*. Well, I have mentioned about going away in several previous letters, and at length we have received orders to be ready for the march. Bound for Charleston! Yes, Charleston is all the cry! Hurrah for Charleston! We are going to do some fighting! Yes, the *Keystone Zouaves* are ready for any emergency! Never fear for them! They are sons of *Pennsylvania's* soil. Won't do though to boast; might offend somebody, or somebody else. Just wait until you hear from us.

We have had some very stormy weather for several days back. Bad weather for vessels, as the sea is very rough.

Company F is still getting along O. K. Speak of company F leads me to make a few remarks in reference to the state and condition of the company. By referring to the company books we find that our company only numbers fifty three privates, being thirty-two less than the number required in the formation of a full company. We want thirty-two recruits to fill out our company, and we want good men; we want good soldiers. Who, of the number who will read this letter, will volunteer. We do not want drafted men, but we want volunteers. For the information of such persons who may wish to serve their country, and who wish to connect themselves with a good regiment, I would remark: If you want to enlist in a good regiment, the Keystone Zouave regiment is the very one you should join, and company F, of said regiment, is the company you should belong to. Perhaps you may wish to know why I am so anxious to have you join our regiment? I have several reasons of which the following are a few:

1st. We have good officers, which is one great advantage.

2nd. We are well drilled, there not being a regiment in the 10th army corps that can beat us.

3rd. We are well clothed, having the real French Zouave costume, and pronounced by all who have seen it, to be the most handsome, comfortable and serviceable uniform in the service.

4th. We are well fed. Of course we have not the many luxuries which we enjoyed at home, but we get very good and nourishing food, and plenty of it, so that we are never in want.

5th. We have swelt powder and exchanged lead with the rebels, and are not afraid of them

6th. We have only about one year to serve yet, we having served almost two years. And lastly—we are *Zouaves*, not only in name but also in principle, and are pretty good looking b'hoys generally.

It is the duty of every citizen of the United States, capable of bearing arms, to enlist and help defend the land of the free and the home of the brave. Our forefathers fought and bled to secure for us the privileges we have enjoyed and which we still enjoy. They secured for us a country and a home at a great price, and shall we, their children, suffer this country to be taken from us? Will we permit ourselves to be bound hand and foot? No! Thousands have responded to our country's call, and are now enduring the hardships and privations of camp life. And there are thousands yet, who ought to be in the army, but who are still staying at home, saying, "there are enough without us." "when we are needed we will go." When you are needed! Why you are needed *now!* It is the duty of every man to fight for his country, and if you stay at home while others are marching against the foe, you act *dishonestly!* What right have *you* to stay at home more than others? Suppose *every* man was to remain at home, and say, "I need not go, there are enough without me." Where would we get men to defend our country? And yet every man has equal rights. One man has no more right to remain at home than another. And here is another thing to be considered. If you do not *enlist*, you will be *drafted*. Go you must, and had you not better go *voluntarily* than to be *forced* to go? Now I do hope you will meditate on what I have just said, and that you will be induced to enlist and join the Seventy-Sixth Regt. Pa. Vols. Of course we do not want the two young men, if I may call them so, (they do not deserve to be be called men) who, when they were solicited to enlist refused, and when they were enrolled and were afraid of being drafted, plead off, one on the plea of being deaf, and the other on that of not being naturalized. They are both Germans. I am glad to be able to say that they do not live in Altoona, although not a hundred miles from there. Hope they will have left the United States before we get home.

I must bring my scribbling to a close for the present. You may expect to be kept posted in regard to the movements of the expedition, if your correspondent does not get put under the sod.

Respectfully yours, J. L. KINSEL.

*For the Tribune.*

The following is the action of the 125th Regt., Second Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH REGT., PA. VOLS.,
CAMP NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, VA.
April 2, 1863.

WHEREAS, Certain evil-minded persons in the army and at home have circulated base and scandalous reports concerning the Army of the Potomac, it is with pain and regret we have noticed the unfounded but too universal belief of the demoralization of this army—a report put in circulation by a set of Northern traitors to justify their own wicked designs, laying to our charge the imputation that we are in favor of peace on any terms. For the purpose of refuting so base a slander, alike insulting to our character as soldiers and citizens, we, the members of the one hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment, Second Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, do therefore resolve:

I. That we denounce all such reports and allegations, and declare most emphatically that there are no men to be found in our ranks who would not blush at a dishonorable and inglorious peace, or would not rather sacrifice their all for the maintenance of our Constitution, the integrity of our country, and the crushing out of the rebellion.

II. That wearying and toilsome as the profession of a soldier may be, and as much as we long for the society of our sweet-hearts and families, and the endearments of home, we feel it our duty to carry on this war to the bitter end; and whatever the consequences to ourselves may be, the Army of the Potomac will be true to its flag, and does not desire peace until the last rebel has vanished from our soil.

III. We warn our friends at home to beware of the traitors in their own midst—"wolves in sheep's clothing"—and never to forget that the duty of a good citizen and true patriot is the maintenance of his rightful Government, and submission of all little, personal, political or social interests to the great common cause. The blood of thousands of our friends and comrades already sacrificed upon the altar of our country, cry aloud to you to follow cheerfully their glorious example, and to fill the thinned ranks of an army which will never submit to an inglorious peace.

IV. It is our sincere belief that the safety of the country lies in rallying around the Government, in a hearty co-operation of all the branches of civil life in a vigorous prosecution of this war, the stern resolution to fight until the last rebel in arms is subdued, and the "Stars and Stripes" are again floating ever every inch of the territory belonging to the United States. We invite our friends at home and abroad to join with us in the motto: "High the flag of our country; death to traitors, South or North, East or West.

Respectfully yours, H. C. S.

☞ Are there traitors in the North? Read the following item from the *Star and Banner*, Gettysburg, Adams county;

A DASTARDLY ACT.—The copperheads of Liberty township committed a most dastardly act on the evening after the election, at the school house where the election poll is held. The teachers and pupils, we believe, had some time previous procured a beautiful Union flag, which was left displayed at the school house on the day of the election, in the evening after the polls were closed the flag was seized by these yellow-bellied lizards—these white-livered reptiles—these worse than hissing copperheads, and literally torn to shreds—trampled in the dust—and fragments of it sent to leading Union men in the district. We do not intend to waste words on these God-forsaken wretches—these scape-goats from perdition—these ugly, hideous traitors, more than to say they are known and their names are in the proper hands, and that if they do not stretch hemp for their treason they will find themselves lodged in one of "Lincoln's bastiles." Hang them by the neck until they are dead!

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
December, 1862.

DECISION IN RELATION TO PUBLISHERS.—Publishers of printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar printed publications, are liable to assessment as dealers.

If the sales of a publisher are to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business is considerable, so that he procures stock and arranges his business with reference to such sales, he should be classed as a wholesale dealer, even though a portion of his sales is to those who buy for their own use.

A publisher of a newspaper requires a dealer's license to sell his papers upon the premises; but no license is required by a publisher who disposes of his papers exclusively through a commission house. Subscriptions received at the office, and the delivery of the papers by mail or otherwise, is regarded as a sale upon the premises.

THE EFFECTS OF WHISKY.—The mangled remains of a man were found on the New York and Erie Railroad, at Susquehanna Depot, on Saturday last. He had been in that village all day, indulging in liquor, and while intoxicated attempted to cross the track, when he was knocked down and seven cars passed over his body, severing one leg instantly, horribly mangling the other, and otherwise so badly injuring the poor wretch that he died in a few hours.

LEGAL TENDER.—The question which has recently been raised as to the legal-tender clause of the currency act is now settled. The Supreme Court of the Nothern district of New York, all four judges concurring, has affirmed the constitutionality of the act of Congress making the national currency a legal-tender for all debts, both those contracted before and after the passage of the law.

## The Best Way to Put Money Out at Interest.

The following information we insert in our columns for the benefit of our readers:

[*From the Philadelphia Ledger, March* 27.]

One of the most surprising things in the recent conversion of greenback notes into the popular Five-Twenty six per cent. Government loan at par, is the universality of the call. We happened in, yesterday, at the office of Jay Cooke, who is the agent for the sale of these loans, and the conversion of the greenbacks, and found his table literally covered with orders and accompanying drafts for almost all amounts, from five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars each, and from all parts of the Union. The little State of Delaware and New Jersey are free takers, as are also Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. But the West is most especially an active taker, as well through her banks as by individuals. The amount of orders lying before us, all received during the day, amounted to over *fifteen hundred thousand dollars*. With this spontaneous proffer of money, Secretary Chase must feel himself entirely at ease, and will take care to put himself beyond those money sharpers, whose chief study is how to profit themselves most from the troubles of the country, and the necessities of the treasury. There are millions of dollars lying idle all over the country, and while the uncertainty existed as to what Congress would do, and the bullion brokers were successful in running up gold to the discredit of the Government issue, this capital was clutched close. But as the policy and measures of the Secretary of the Treasury are gradually developed, confidence in the Government and in the future is strengthened, and holders are now anxious to make their long unemployed means productive—hence the ready and liberal investment in the Five-Twenty loans at par. Almost every town and village throughout the country has individual holders of money, to larger amounts probably than ever before at one time, for which satisfactory takers cannot be found. Many of those are now investers in these loans, and the number of such is likely to increase, until the demand shall put all the Government loans on a par with, at least, the loans of the various incorporated companies. The country banks are also free takers for themselves and their customers. On the 1st of July this Five-Twenty Year loan will, under the law, be withdrawn.

——, BERKS COUNTY, PA., March, 20, 1863.

JAY COOKE, Esq.,
*United States Loan Agent.*
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

*Dear Sir:*

I see by our papers that you are selling for the Government a new Loan called "Five-Twenties." I expect to have shortly a few thousand dollars to spare, and as I have made up my mind that the Government Loans are safe and good, and that it is my duty and interest, at this time, to put my money into them in preference over any other loans or stocks, I write to get information as follows:

1st. Why are they called "Five-Twenties?"

2nd. Do you take country money, or only Legal Tender Notes, or will a check on Philadelphia, or New York, answer for Subscriptions?

3d. Do you sell the Bonds at Par?

4th. As I cannot come to Philadelphia, how am I to get the Bonds?

5th What interest do they pay, and how and when and where is it paid, and is it paid in Gold or Legal Tenders?

6th. How does Secretary Chase get enough Gold to pay this Interest?

7th. Will the face of the Bonds be paid in Gold when due?

8th. Can I have the Bonds payable to Bearer with Coupons, or registered and payable to my order?

9th. What size are the Bonds?

10th. Will I have to pay the same tax on them as I now pay on my Railroad, or other Bonds?

11th. What is the present debt of the Government, and what amount is it likely to reach if the Rebellion should last a year or two longer?

12th. Will Secretary Chase get enough from Custom House duties and Internal Revenue, Income Taxes, &c., &c., to make it certain that he can pay the Interest punctually?

I have no doubt that a good many of my neighbors would like to take these Bonds, and if you will answer my questions I will show the letter to them. Very Respectfully,

S—— M—— F——.

*Office of Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent,*
*at Office of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,*
114 *S. Third St*
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1863.

*Dear Sir:*

Your letter of the 20th inst. is received, and I will cheerfully give you the information desired by answering your questions in due order.

1st. These Bonds are called "Five-Twenties" because, while they are *twenty* year Bonds, they *may* be redeemed by the Government in GOLD at any time after *five* years. Many people suppose that the Interest is only 5.20 per cent. This is a mistake; they pay SIX per cent. Interest.

2nd. Legal Tender notes or checks upon Philadelphia or New York that will bring Legal Tenders, are what the Secretary allows me to receive. No doubt your nearest Bank will give you a check or Legal Tenders for your country funds.

3d. The Bonds are sold at PAR, the Interest to commence the day you pay the money.

4th. I have made arrangements with your nearest Bank or Banker, who will generally have the Bonds on hand. If not, you can send the money to me by Express, and I will send back the Bonds free of cost.

5th. The Bonds pay SIX per cent. Interest in GOLD, *three* per cent. every six months, on the first day of May and November at the Mint in Philadelphia, or at any Sub-Treasury in New York or elsewere. If you have Coupon Bonds, all you have to do is to cut the proper Coupon off each six months, and collect it yourself or give it to the Bank for collection. If you have Registered Bonds, you can give your Bank a power of attorney to collect the interest for you.

6th. The duties on imports of all articles from abroad must be paid in GOLD, and this is the way Secretary Chase gets his gold. It is now being paid into the Treasury at the rate of two Hundred Thousand Dollars each day, which is twice as much as he needs to pay the Interest in Gold.

7th. Congress has provided that the Bonds shall be PAID IN GOLD when due.

8th. You can have either Coupon Bonds, payable to the Bearer, or Registered Bonds payable to your order.

9th. The former are in 50's, 100's, 500's and 1000's,—the latter in same amounts, also $5000's and $10,000.

10th. No! You will not have to pay any taxes on these Bonds if your income from them does not exceed $600; and on all above $600 you will only have to pay one-half as much Income Tax as if your money was invested in Mortgages or other Securities. I consider the Government Bonds as *first* of *all*—all other Bonds are taxed *one-quarter per cent.* to pay the Interest on the Government Bonds, and the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that no State, or City, or County can tax Government Bonds.

11th. The present bonded debt of the United States is less than THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS, including the seven and three-tenths Treasury Notes: but the Government owns enough more in the shape of Legal Tenders, Deposits in the Sub-Treasuries, Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., to increase the debt to about eight or nine hundred millions. Secretary Chase has calculated that the debt may reach one thousand, seven hundred millions, if the Rebellion lasts eighteen months longer. It is, however, believed now that it will not last six months longer; but even if it does, our National Debt will be small compared with that of Great Britian or France, whilst our resources are vastly greater.

12th, I have no doubt that the revenue will not only be ample to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government and all Interest on the debt, but leave at least one hundred millions annually toward paying off the debt, and that the Government will be able to get out of debt again as it has twice before—in a few years after the close of the war.

I hope that all who have idle money will at once purchase those Five-Twenty Year Bonds. The right to demand them for Legal Tenders will end on the first day of July, 1863, as per the following authorized notice:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called Five-Twenties) will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the first of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Those who neglect these SIX per cent. Bonds, the Interest and Principal of which they will get in GOLD, may have occasion to regret it. I am, very truly your Friend,

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At Office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

The Banks and Bankers of your and adjoining Counties will keep a supply of these Bonds on hand, if you prefer to go there and get them.

## 84th and 110th.

There is no mistaking the expressions which come to us from the camps of our soldiers. They are too loud to be drowned by the cry that they are the opinions of the officers and not the rank We have the assurance of those upon whom we can rely that these proceedings are unanimously endorsed by the entire regiments named. The 84th and 110th regiments contain many men from this county. They address their friends in strong language. Read the following:—

WHEREAS, The volunteer soldier left home to serve his country in the armies of the republic, to maintain that great and good Government, bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers, encouraged and cheered on by the friends he left behind; *And whereas*, Before the final battle is fought or victory won, there are some who cry "peace" when there is no peace, and are ready to give up in despair, thereby encouraging our enemies and increasing our calamities; therefore

*Resolved*, That the officers and soldiers of this brigade send to their friends and fellow citizens at home the following address, as expressive of their feelings and sentiments on the war:

*Friends and Fellow Citizens*:—We are here, as you all know, at the bidding of our beloved country; we came hither to assist by force of arms to maintain that Government, of which every man in it has an equal share. It is your Government, our Government, the Government of each of us, and the Government of all. But there is this difference: You have been contented to remain at home, in the enjoyment of your accustomed avocations; we left homes and friends as dear to us as yours are to you. You are content to carry on this war by force of your opinions; we have prepared to take up arms and meet the foe on the battle-field. You discuss the proper order of battle after a comfortable dinner; we fight battles without dinners. You sleep comfortably in your beds; the soldier sleeps on the cold, wet ground. You groan and grumble, but don't fight; we fight without grumbling, and submit to hardships and meet death without a groan.

You are free to express your opinions about the war in which you take no active part; allow us who are in the field to express ours. When we left home you all bid us God speed; the men gathered round and cheered us, our mothers, our sisters, our wives and daughters, smiled amid their tears and waved us on; even the little boys and girls waved their tiny flags, and expressing a noble patriotic sense, sent up many "huzzas" for the Union; guns were fired; the old banner with its stars and stripes floated from window and dome; every one seemed to say, go on, my brave countrymen; put down this wicked rebellion; re-establish the old banner on every hill top, and if need be we will come to the rescue. We had hoped that the war would be short—that the misguided people of the rebellious States would soon lay down their arms and return to their duty and to their allegiance.

But not so. They have only become more hostile as their wicked cause has become more desperate.

Thus far war has been carried on with a gentle hand on our part. It was impossible to comprehend at first the extent and magnitude of this rebellion. The Government has treated it like a kind and indulgent parent would treat a refractory child; the parent has been content to exhibit the rod and to mingle kind words with gentle reproof; but this has only made the child more hateful, wicked and defiant. The public sentiment of the country demanded this moderation, under the impression that the Southern people would ere long return to their senses. The recent elections in several of the loyal States indicated this sentiment by large majorities. But the leaders of the rebellion, instead of appreciating this unparalleled generosity, tell us, "We spit upon your peace offerings, we despise you, we defy you; we ask no peace short of our subjugation or a Southern Confederacy."

They tell us again, "We are your masters, and there shall be no peace except such as we shall dictate at the capitol at Washington with our armies thundering at your gates." They tell us, as they did at the outset, "You are knaves and cowards, and five of you are not equal to one of us in battle!" and in their incomprehensible arrogance and self-conceit they still expect to beat the reveille and have rookcall at the base of Bunker Hill monument! Under these circumstances we are more than ever for the war. We are now, henceforth and forever in favor of carrying on the war in dead earnest.

We are opposed to all at home who oppose the war and cry "peace" when there is no peace, and can be no peace except at the expense of our nationality, our honor and our manhood.

We admonish all such as counsel peace and offer their sympathies to our enemies, that they are making a damning record for themselves and their descendants for all time to come, and we furthermore suggest most respectfully, to all who feel competent to criticise the war, and tell us how battles should be fought and victories won, to shoulder the musket and come down to the front and give practical evidence of their ability in the science of arms and the duties of the soldier.

Finally, we can see no reason for doubting or halting in our onward career. If the war, on our part, was right in its inception, it is right still.—Nor have we any reason to be discouraged. It is true we have lost some battles and that some grand mistakes have been made, but no cause, however just, was ever maintained without disaster. But a candid retrospect of the war shows, on the whole, every reason for encouragement. In Kentucky the rebel lines one extended as far North as Bowling Green. In Missouri, Price carried his rebel banner as far North as Lexington and menaced St. Louis. In Tennessee, Pillow and Floyd held Fort Donelson and the rebel army domineered over all the country, from Cumberland Gap to the Mississippi river. But 1862 saw the enemy driven out of Missouri and Kentucky, Columbus evacuated, Island No. 10 captured, the enemy whipped at Fort Henry, fought and conquered at Fort Donelson, beaten at Shiloh, driven from his strong hold at Corinth and finally swept out of Tennessee, North Alabama and Mississippi. Since then our arms have carried our victorious banner down the father of waters, sweeping Arkansas by the way, shaking hands with Banks, perches near Port Hudson, and now that matchless river is ours and rebel Louisiana lies at our feet.

The enemy was caught and whipped in Maryland, and if Richmond still remains to Old Virginia, it stands up like a blasted monument, amid a wilderness of desolation.

In fact the enemy has been driven on all sides and through the centre, and the rebellion can read its destiny by the light of glistening bayonets on the land and hear its doom in the roar of cannon from the navy that hangs like an electric cloud along fifteen hundred miles of the southern coast.

We say without hesitation, that we stand pledged to this contest. The issue is made up. The hand of destiny is upon us. God alone holds in his hand the issues of life or death. We are for the war, and in favor of any measure that will hurt the rebels. Perish trade, perish commerce, perish slavery, perish everything and everybody that stands in the way of that cause for which we have periled our lives and are ready to die, if such be the will of Heaven.

Some of our fellow citizens at home insist that this war must be carried on "according to the Constitution." How do the rebels carry on this war? Did they batter down the walls of Fort Sumter according to the Constitution? Do they raise and equip large armies to destroy us under the provisions of the Constitution? Do their piratical ships go forth on the high seas to destroy our commerce under the aegis of the Constitution? Is it constitutional for the rebels to destroy the Constitution and to destroy the country, and to wage a destructive war against us on sea and land? Must we fight them as if they were especial and particular friends? No! This conceited, wicked, rebel child has ignored the Constitution of the United States and has made one for himself—he has made war upon his household—he has put his sacrilegious hand at the throat of his mother, and he must be treated as an outlaw, he must be put down like any other enemy—he has no rights to be protected under the Constitution he stands armed to destroy. The day for kind reproof, for gentle admonition, is passed—there is no time left for temporizing and delay. Let the heavy hand of war be laid heavily on the rebel States—let the cry be "Lay on Macduff, and let him be damned who cries enough!" until this rebellion is fought to a triumphant result.

To this end we pledge all we have and all we are. By all the sacrifices already made by us, by all the hardships already endured by our country, by all the bones of our fellow soldiers slain, by the memories of our revolutionary fathers—as long as "grass grows and water runs," as sure as there is a God above, we will stand for the right until this rebellion is put down.

## Opinions of the 76th Regiment P. V.

The following proceedings of the 76th Reg't P. V., to which Captains Hicks' and Findley's (formerly Capt. Wayne's) companies, from this county, are attached, have been sent us for publication. In a letter from Captain Findley to his father, Dr. W. R. Findley, he says that after the preamble and resolutions had been endorsed and signed by every commissioned officer in the regiment, the regiment was drawn up in line and the proceedings and resolutions were read to and adopted by each company unanimously, there not being a dissenting voice:

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Officers of the 76th Regt P. V., called for the purpose of expressing disapprobation of the course of certain parties in the North, who are endeavoring to bring about a dishonorable peace:

HEAD QRS. 76TH P. V., KEYSTONE ZOUAVES,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 27, 1863.

The officers met pursuant to call. The meeting was called to order and its object stated by Col. D. C. Strawbridge. On motion of Captain Hicks, Col. D. C. Strawbridge was elected Chairman, and on motion of Lieut. Wm. Miller, Captain W. S. Diller was elected Secretary. It was then proposed to appoint a committee of five officers for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. This proposition was announced in a motion by Lieutenant Magee, and, on being put to vote, was approved. The Chairman appointed Capt. Jno W. Hicks, Jos. R. Findley and Wm. S. Diller, and Lieuts. Frank J. Magee and Wm. Miller, members of the committee, who, being no other business before the meeting, it is adjourned to meet on Monday evening, March 30th.

WM. S. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, A party is being organized in the North with the avowed object of making overtures of peace to those in arms against the general Government; and as the leaders of that party are sowing broadcast through the land seeds of discontent and treason; and

WHEREAS, Among other abominable heresies that they are promulgating they are striving to convince the public mind that the army now in the field, contending for the Constitution, the Union of States, and the honor of the country has become demoralized, and indifferent as to the great result, to accomplish which we entered the service of our country. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That each American citizen, being a member of the great body politic, is loyal to the best interests of that body, our common country, *only* so long as he acts in obedience to the governing will or head of that body, the general government. That, as the powers that be have been created by the popular vote, in a lawful and constitutional election, any attempt to oppose the power thus created cannot but tend to produce indecisive results, if not inglorious defeats, in the most important projects, and is subversive of the first principles of a Democratic government, viz: that the majority *must* rule.

*Resolved*, That we, as volunteers in the defence of the constitution and the laws, and champions in the contest of freedom and universal liberty, against treason and its abettors, claim the privilege of giving our voice in condemnation of those cravens and cowards and worse than traitors, who are seizing every opportunity to embarrass the movements of our government, by uttering treonable sentiments, and in other ways, thus giving indirect aid and comfort to those in rebellion against our government.

*Resolved*, That we cannot refrain from giving expression to the contempt and scorn we feel for the imbeciles, who, least of all, have cause for complaint at a vigorous prosecution of the war, as they have endured none of its hardships, and experienced the fewest losses, and yet are suing for peace with traitors, even while their cannons are pointed towards our homes and their bayonets are at our breasts; and further, if there are grades of treason, we claim that the most despicable traitors are those, who enjoying every benefit guaranteed to her citizens, by our liberal government, are stabbing her in the dark, being devoid of all manly courage, for which virtue we *must* at least respect those who meet us on the battle-field face to face.

*Resolved*, That we still hold dear those principles that actuated us when we went forth to battle for the right; those motives that have sustained us on the fatiguing march, or in the monotony of camp life, whether under the burning sun or in the beating rain; that we are still actuated by those motives that have sustained us in the field of battle, or in the crowded hospital; that we still cherish those principles, the thought of which has made us proud in victory and patient in defeat; that as we have endured the trials and privations of a soldier's career for those tenets, to see them triumphant, we will endure unto the bitter end or share a soldier's grave with those of our companions who have already fallen.

*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the action of Congress, in regard to the means and manner of conducting the war in the future, and express a fervent hope that every man not already in the field will use his utmost endevors to have the law enforced.

*Resolved*, That we think any peace obtained while the rebels are yet in arms would be unsubstantial, humiliating and a dishonor to the country, and that a peace to be permanent and reflect honor upon us and the government must be a "conquered peace."

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the people and soldiers of our State are due to his Excellency, A. G. Curtin, for the able and skillful manner he has conducted the affairs of our State, in arming, equipping and sending forth thousands to do or die for the right, and that his course meets with our most hearty approval, proving him to be a Patriot and a Statesman, in whom we have the utmost confidence.


★ ★ ★

Dr. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT.
THE
GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA TUMORS, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and invigorates the system, and restores it to healthy activity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim for it it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief and in majority of cases will effect a *radical cure*.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut
The Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut
Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and will in fact to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cholera.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as an active for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, and in all cases of Lameness arising from Sprains, Bruises or wrenching, its effect is marvelous and certain. Harness or saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S
*INFALLIBLE LINIMENT*
IS THE
Soldier's Friend,
And thousands have found it truly
A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid Imposition, observe the signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
43 Cliff Street, New York

☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere.
December 4, 1862.-1y.



# Altoona Tribune.

Printed on Campbell's $650 "Country Press."



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CARD & JOB

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Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment of the way of new faces of type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the state, and at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, any style of

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MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Allegheny streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.


## Five-Twenty U. S. Loan.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO., Altoona, are subscription agents to dispose of this Five-Twenty Year U. S. Loan. Amounts can be had to the means of different individuals—the interest being payable and to be accounted for half-yearly in Gold.
April 14. '63:-3w.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ Contributions to the Soldier's Monument Fund, may at any time be handed to B. F. Rose, Treasurer, at the Gen'l Supt's office.

The following contribution was received during the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount previously reported | $270 |
| Mountain H'R A Chapter No 189 | 25 |
| | $295 |

B. F. ROSE, Treasurer.

ALTOONA, March 31, 1863.—A meeting of the National Union League was held in Patton's Hall on Tuesday evening, March 31st, 1863.

President W. H. Wilson, in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The Constitution and By-laws prepared by the Committee appointed for that purpose, were submitted for consideration, and on motion the respective sections were taken up and adopted as follows:

PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Altoona and vicinity, knowing the danger which surrounds our Government, in consequence of an armed rebellion in the Cotton States, and believing that we have as much to fear from cowardly, but not less desperate secret foes among us, as from open and known traitors with weapons in their hands; and believing, also, that the permanency of the Federal Union and the perpetuation of civil and religious liberty depend upon unity of action on the part of citizens at home, as well as soldiers in the field, we would to this end ignore all party lines and unite upon one common platform—that of unwavering fidelity to the Government. We are convinced that there can be no neutrality in this war—that there can be but two parties—one for the Union, the other against it; that it is the duty of all loyal citizens to lend their cordial and unqualified support to the general Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, whereby peace can alone obtain lasting peace and security; and believing that we can render aid more efficiently when offered in an organized and systematic manner, we do hereby form ourselves into an association for the object aforesaid, and do declare ourselves entirely disconnected from old political parties, so far as this association is concerned, having no other object than that of upholding the Government, we cordially invite to unite with us all loyal men who are in favor of a v