

ALTOONA. PA.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863

Peace! Peace!!

We cannot imagine a more acceptable telegram than that announcing 46 peace on a permanent basis." The army in the field and the friends of the soldier at home would share equally in the general joy. and we would return to our usual avocations with minds relieved-without s fearful looking-for of dire calamities. We have seen and heard enough of the "pomp and circumstance of glerious war," to satisfy us for a Metime, and we are willing, yes, anxious, that we should never look upon its like again.

But how shall we attain this covete boon? Seeing that it is desirable, the man who discovers the shortest and safest route to it, will have carved his name high up on the scroll of fame. There are ways in which peace might be secured to-morrow, but it would only be like the lull in the storm, after the passage of the first gale of wind, to be followed by the tornado itself. Acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy and the conflict is anded for the time, but how long? why, just long enough for the Peace Commissioners to get together and dispute about the boundary line, and the catching of slaves which stray over it.

But gentlemen tell us that peace can be obtained by means of a convention of delegates from all the States. Unreasonable. First, for the reason that it would be impossible to get representations from all the States; that is, representatives who would express the views of the people; and unless such representation is obtained convention would fail. Second, for the reason that the men who control the rebellion would not come to a point where a consistion of this character could be hey are the only men with peace could be treated. A treaty had be made with other representatives, but if the leaders did not agree to it the representatives could not force them; and third, for the reason that we do not believe that men who took the oath of allegiance to the United States, while acting in the canacity of U.S. Senators and Cor gressmen, and then occupied their time in plotting the overthrow of the government they had sworn to support, would be true to any agreement that could be made They have shown that they do not regard an oath; and as for honor, they have none, else, while plotting treason they would not have remained in their posi tions under the Government and received its money.

Again, a "Peace Convention" would tend to lengthen rather than shorten the struggle. Considering it possible to hold a peace convention, it would take at leas six months, to make arrangements and elect delegates; and what are we to do in the interim? Would all army operations be suspended and the army disbanded? o should the army be kept idle for six months, at great expense, for the purpose (in case of a failure on the part of the Convention to bring about peace) of accomplishing, in the next six months, what might have been done in the idle months. And, besides it would afford our enemies great advantage, because propositions for such a convention must come from the loval States. Suppose the loyal States should ask for the convention, the Government could not then reasonably make any additions to its army or navy, or carry on any warlike preparations, while on the other hand, the rebels might accept the proposition, not desiring that it should result in peace, but for the sake of gaining time to fill up their ranks and get every thing ready to make a more determined effort to secure their object.

We said that the idea of a "Peac Convention" was unreasonable, because the men who control the rebellion would not come to a point where such convention would be held. Jeff. Davis, Stephens. Floyd, Benjamin, etc., who carried the Cotton States out of the Union, would not be likely to come to Louisville to attend such a convention, and who would act in their places? There are many good men in their dominions who could, and willingly would, act for them, but even if General Reynolds, have arrived at Readyville. they should agree upon terms of compromise and peace, what assurance could they a train of wagons. Among the number of prisgive us that their masters, Davis & Co...

Co., did once over-rule these good men and plunge the South into rebellion, could Important from General Banks' Army. they not much more easily upeet the works of these peace commissioners, if they did not suit them, now that they have the army in the field and the people under their feet. We say it is unreasonable to suppose that a "Peace Convention" would give us peace.

We have spoken of the rebels as of people with whom it was possible to treat, but seriously, we incline to the belief that, however anxious we might be to treat with them, we can never do so. With an enemy we could treat, but a government can make no treaty with traitors without compromising its standing among nations. It would be a virtual admission that the government was not able to maintain itself. We have been told, time and again, by the rebels, that the only terms of peace are a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Are we prepared for this? Would it secure to us fasting peace and permanent security. Alas, no. It would entail upon the country a continual strife. The boundary line would be a fruitful source of dissension, and the "peculiar institution" of the one section would be daily, if not hourly, creating personal rencontres along the border, which would eventually lead to public notice. Two

never live side by side. And what is to become of the Union men in Kentucky, Tennesses and Missouri, in case the slave States are permitted to go off. They have suffered more for the sake of the Union than the people of the North, and would they agree that all their sufferings should have been for nought, and quietly acquiesce to the rule of the despots they hate. No. sir. As Union men the Government is bound to protect them, if able, and it has not yet been proven that it is not able.

governments, so widely different, can

But peace is not the design of this peace convention movement. The leaders of it know well enough that it is impossible. It is intended as a political trick. The desire for peace being wide-spread and deservedly popular, a few designing demagogus have fallen in with it, and are holding out to honest men, by specious reasoning, a delusive phantom. By coming out as peace men they hope to delude sufficient to their support to elevate them to places of power which, one year hence, will be far beyond their reach. It is not peace they want, but place. We have reason to doubt the lovalty of those so anxious for a Peace Convention. If they really desire it they must desire concessions to the Southern Confederacy, as that is the only fleet has successfully passed the rebel batteries at way in which it can be obtained through a convention. That there are men among and almost every vessel was hit, but no guuboat us who wish the Confederacy success we was injured, and only one transport was sunk.—
All the barges loaded with boat, of which them can no longer doubt. The leniency of the were a number, safely reached their destination. Federal Government, in dealing with traitors, has much emboldened them. At first they were held in check by the excitement throughout the country, which made it unhealthy for traitors to make themselves known, but little by little they have unfolded their views, and entered into denunciations of all engaged in upholding the government, until they are only equalled by Southern traitors. By them, honest loyal men have been deceived, and may continue to be deceived for a little while longer, but they will get their eyes open by and by. While the Government has been dealing leniently with Northern traitors, they have all the time been crying out oppression, usurpation, tyranny; etc., in order to divert suspicion from themselves. But these dodges are about played out. Loyal people don't feel these oppressions, and will soon begin to

complish their object. Much as we desire peace, we prefer not to accept of it at the sacrifice of all that would make it sweet. We live not for ourselves alone. We would not agree to dishonorable settlement of the present difficulties in order to obtain a short respite for ourselves and then leave to posterity a legacy of war. This rebellion can be effectually crushed, and will be, in less than six months, if all loyal people stand by the Government; but if Northern traitors are determined to interfere, it may be more protracted, although the end will be the same. Treason must go down-must be so effectually crushed that the roots will die, and then we shall have a peace which will be permanent. This is the peace for which we ask, and not peace on any terms.

inquire the cause. They will then find

out that it was only the traitors who

were oppressed, and that these traitors

sought to draw loyal men into taking part

with them, in order that they might

shield themselves and more effectually ac-

MURPREZEBORO, April 24.—Some refugees who Minisville, by a highly successful expedition of General Hagen telegraphs that General Reynolds took the town, capturing two railroad trains and oners taken was Mrs. John Morgan. The expewould sanction their action? If Davis & situation, than those named.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. Two Desperate Fights with the Babels.

New York, April 26. The Steamer Fulton, from New Orleans, has arrived with inportant advices. On the night of the 17th inst. General Banks and reached Vermillionville. After a hard fight t Vermillion bayon where the rebels had posted atteries and infantry, but they were driven from them after a desperate fight with considerable loss

Some 1,000 prisorers had been brought into ranklin, captures of whole companies of rebels

eing made at a time.

The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to pr ent their falling into our hands, and two large unboats, and the Diana were included in the de

It is reported that General Banks would capure Opelouses on the 18th, and occurs it. Our fleet had reduced La Rose, an

FURTHER PARTICULARS The New Orleans Era of the 19th, the ate paper received, gives an account of late mili-

letter in the Era, dated in the field above Ne Iberia, April 16th, states that Colonel Kimkill, with the 53d Massachusetts regiment, entered the ebel works at Bethel Place on the morning of the 14th, planting our flag on the parapet. General Witzel's division followed, and succeeded by the

The rebels left a number of their dead unburied and evidences were plenty of bloody work in their ranks. Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield

Our army then marched through Pattersonville. kirmising continuously, and reached Franklin on prisoners had been brought into Franklin, capture f whole companies being made at a time.

At Franklin the steamboat Corine was captured

board, thus restoring them to our service. The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into Gen. Banks' hands, and also two large gunbouts and the Dione Included in the destruction of those boats were immense stores

with three officers of the late gunboat Diana on

f bacon and a thousand cases of ammunition. The excedition of Gen. Grover had been emi ently successful, and in a battle with the rebels it Irish Bend, the 13th Connecticut charged on the rebel line and batteries, supported by the 26th Maine, 25 Connecticut, 12th Maine and 91st New ork, and defeated them, leaving a silk flag and

other trophies in our hands.

The rebel force consisted of two regiments of Texans and three batteries, including the famous Pelican and Sims' batteries. The whole rebel force at Bethel Place and Irish Bend numbered some one thousand, posted in a highly advantageous position, under command of General Dick Taylor, a son of the late Secretary Taylor, Important captures of horses, mules and

cattle, to the number of over a thousand were aptured and the rebel works destroyed. The rebel soldiers were not loth to be captured. nd over 1,600 are in our hands and more are be-

An abandoned rebel iron foundry was found near Ibua containing a quantity of shot and shell. Our fleet has reduced the rebel fortifications at Bute La Rose, an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Opelousas county or all captured. Our troops are

splendid condition The wounded of the late battle, have nearly all eached New Orleans, numbering 179, where they are quartered at the Mechanics Institute Hospital

Important from Louisiana. THE REBELS BADLY DEFEATED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.-A special to the Tribune from Washington, says:-Official despatches received to-day from the commanders of the navy before Vicksburg, announce that another tuat point, and joined that which passed them a week ago. Five hundred shots were fired at them, information he can obtain. Persons so assessed and generous denunciation. As a matter of The Tribune's editor says : New Orleans dates to the 19th are at hand, and bring good news. Banks' progress on the Techee, towards Red river, has been highly successful. On the 17th he reached Vermillionville, in Lafayette parish, nearly west from Baton Rouge, after a severe fight at the crossing of Vermillion bayon, where the rebels made a desperate resistance, but were

feated with considerable loss on both sides. It was supposed that Banks would be in Opelousas whole force on the night of the 18th. There is a report by the way of Memphis that General Banks has reached Point Coupee, on the Mississippi. The despatch says Red River, opposite Bayou Sara. The rebels have been driven from their fertifications at Bayou La Rose, and

the place is in our possession.

Among the results of this expedition are the detruction by rebels themselves of a dozen or more oats, one a very powerful gunboat shielded with ailroad iron; the destruction of the Queen of the West and the Diana; the defeat of the rebels vherever they made a stand; the destruction of a large quantity of ammunition and provisions, and the breaking up of a probable plan for the recap-

f General Dick Taylor, son of Zachary Taylor, is in this western part of Louisiana, among lakes, bayous, creeks and swamps almost impenctrable by any but a native, that the rebels have een strongest in that State. Their complete liscomfiture, the capture of many of them, the de struction of their boats, and stores, is a serious low, and almost insures their extinction in the

estern pareshes. About a hundred and eighty of our own wounded and been brought to New Orleans. Our losses are not stated, but certainly not heavy,

FROM KENTUCKY.

Official Report of the Expedition to Celina.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army: CINCINNATI, April 23.
To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: The following dispatch has just been received HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, April 23, 1863.— The expedition to Celina was entirely successful ol. Graham reports through Gen. Hobson that they destroyed the town, 10,000 pounds of bacon, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 barrels of whisky, 100 barrels of flour, a conderable quantity of sugar and coffee, and forty oats which had been used in transporting sup olies from Burksville and other points on the mberland. The rebels report killed: but Col. Graham the commander of the expedition is of opinion that the number is greater. had one wounded and one missing. This result is highly creditable to our troops, indeed i

was a perfect success. Brig. Gen. WRIGHT. A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen

REBEL OPERATIONS AT WASHINGTON, N. C .-The Wilmington, (N. C.) Journal of the 18th

We regard it as more than probable that a large ortion of Gen. Hill's troops have already left the we would not be at all surprised to hear that the enterprise, so far as Washington is concerned, had turned out to be a failure. We do most sincerely trust that it may turn out otherwise, but we are reluctantly forced to this belief. Income Tax Regulations.

The Comissioner of Internal Revenue has jus ned the following regulations for the asse of the income tax:

The Assessors of each Collecting district will ssess the income tax, as on the first day of May next, upon every person residing within the district liable thereto. Each person to return his otal income, so far specifying the sources whence derived as will enable the Assessor to decide what leductions should be made therefrom. Persons rhose income does not exceed two thousand dol love and who recide in the United Steen will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent, on such portions hereof as is liable to tax; provided, however, that upon the income derived from the interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of 12 per cent. be levied. whose income exceeds ten thousand dollars are subject to a duty of 5 per cent on the portion ubject to taxation, provided upon the income de rived from the interest upon notes, bonds or securities of the United States, a duty of 11 per cent. will be levied. Citizens of the United States esiding abroad, and not in the employment of the Government of the United States, will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent, on the income of any property, securities or stocks owned in the United and not exempted from the income tax: provided, however, that upon the income derived rom the interest upon notes, bonds, or other secu rities of the United States a duty of 11 per cent will be levied. Every farmer or planter will required to make a return of the value of the oduce of his farm or plantation, without deduction for labor for himself or of his servants, or fo any portion of such produce consumed by The following deductions will be made from the

aggregate income of each person and tax assessed

upon the remainder, viz: State and local taxes

ssessed in the calendar year preceeding thi assessment, to wit: from January 1st, 1862 to December 31st, 1862, inclusive: -- Salaries of offiployment of the United States, from which a de duction of 3 per cent, has been made by disbursing officer of the Government; interest or dividend on stock, capital or deposits in any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance, bridges express, steamboat, ferryboat or railroad compan corporation, from which interests or dividends a duty of 3 per cent shall have been deducted by the officers of such companies, corporations associations: interest from any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or other corporation from which a duty of 3 per cent, shall have been deducted by the officers of such company; and the receipts derived from adver-tisements on which duty shall have been assessed and paid; also, the sum of said \$600 shall have been deducted from the pay of officers or persons in the service or employment of the United States: the amount actually paid for the rent of any dwelling house or estate which is the residence of any assessed, and the amount paid by any farmer o planter for hired and necessary repair upon his arm or plantation, including the substance laborers whenever the total income of any person exceeds \$10,000, and deductions are made from upon the ground, that the portion of such income has been subject to a 3 per cent, duty upon dividends or interest paid by companies, corporations or associations, before named. Gaurdians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other judiciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to ninors or other persons, which may be held trust as aforesaid, and the income tax will assessed upon the amount returned, after 'deduct ing such sums as are exempted as aforesaid; proided that the exemption of \$700 under section 90 of the excise law, shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon a statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the amount of \$600 may be exempted and deducted. Wherever ersons liable to an assessment of the income tax

shall neglect or refuse to make lists, as required law, or whenever the lists made and tendered such persons shall not be exempted by the assessor or his assistant as just and proper, it shall be the duty of such assessors or assistant assessors to make lists for such persons, according to the best may make oath or affirmation as to the amount section 93. Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount maid for necessary repairs. rented property. The cost of new structures or improvements to buildings shall not be defineted The tax must be levied upon all dividends de-

clared prior to September 1st 1862, and upon \$600 of all salaries of officers, or payments to persons in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, for service, rendered, prior to said dates, as such dividends and proportions of salaries were not subject to deduction or assessme Interest received from or due by trust companies. savings institutions, insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, ferryboat, or railroad companies, porations, or as ociations, prior to this same date must also be taxed. Interest paid by him on incumbrances upon the dwelling house or estate on which the assessed person resides, may be deduct ed from the income; also his payments for neceshas on hand on the 31st day of Decembe must be appraised at its market value on that day The income tax shall be included in the annual list, and appeals and other proceedings held as provided by law.

REBEL PLANS AT SUFFOLK FRUSTRATED forces at Suffolk, appears to have completely defeated the rebel plans in that locality. The rebels counted surely on his being overwhelmed. The Petersburg Express, of the 15th, said: people are buoyant and hopeful, as they ought to We have in that direction as gallant an army as was ever mustered under any sun, and commanded by an officer who has won laurels in every engagement, from the first Manassas to that redericksburg. Such an army, commander by such an officer as Longstreet, may be beaten, but such an event is scarcely within the range of probability, if we have been correctly informed as the number of the enemy garrisoning Suffolk during the past six weeks.' Longstreet crossed with this great army on five bridges over the Blackwater on the night of the 10th, and opened on all the approaches to Suffolk, excepting one. On the night of the 11th he drove in our picket lines. From that day until now he has labored to turn our flanks, especially the right flank on the Nansemond river, which for some ten miles is not over a hundred feet wide, and so is favorable for ing. Jeff. Davis, Lee, Longstreet, and D. H. Hill, prepared the plan of attack on Peck. Longstreet was to advance with 38,000 men cut the river about five or six miles below, cross and unite with Hill, who was to come from North Carolina with 22,000 men through the Dismal Swamp. All communication thus cut off, Peck was to be trapped, and the James river opened to Norfolk, where their iron-clads and other could have ready access to the ocean, ssippi, is the most important river in the confederacy. Gen. Peck, by great vigilance and strategy, frustrated all these

PROTECTION OF BLACK SOLDIERS .- General Hunter, a few weeks ago, made a communication to Gen. Beauregard, giving him formal notice he should retaliate promptly every outrage or wrong done to any of our black South Carolina or Florida troops, who might fall into rebel hands. And he added, what was perhaps the most effective part of his threat, that his choosing upon rebel prisoners upon whom to retaliate, he proposed carefully to select those who owned the greatest number of slaves. Thus, for every black soldier Beauregard hangs—according to his threat-Gen. Hunter will hang two slave-

Who Built, Fitted Out and Manned the Rebel Pirate Alabama?

The following article, from the Liverpool Post copied into the London Times of January 15th, gives a conclusive answer to the above question: THE ALABAMA .- A very erroneous impression has been created by a communication in the Scotomen in reference to this celebrated vessel. She was built by Messre, Laird Brothers, of the Rickenhead Ironworks, by whom also her engines, of 300 horse power nominal, were designed and She was the 290th ship by the Messis, Laird, and, as her proper name had not been fixed on up to the time of her leaving the Mersy, she was only known as the "290." It is stated in the Scotsman that "the '290' neglected to return to Birkenhead, but steamed directly fo the island in the Atlantic where she was to take in her guns, ammunition, &c." The facts are stated on the authority of one of her late officers. to be as follows: On the 29th of July last the 290," with a party of ladies and gentlemen on board. left her anchorage, and spent the day, til 3 P. M., in cruising about the bay of Liverpool, when the passengers were put on board the tender and the ressel proceeded to Moelfra bay, close to where the Royal Charter was lost, where she anchored at 8 P. M. The next day she spent in se curing everything for sea. A tug arrived at 5 P. M with a lot of men to complete the crew, and from that time till 2.30 A. M. of Thursday 31) was occupied in shipping the crew, &c. As soon as this was completed the "290" steamed off, at the rate of 14 knots an hour, round the north coast of Ireland, arriving at her destination Porto Pravo bay, Island of Terocia, on Sunday August 10th, making a run of ten days, nopeight as the Scotsman has it. The commander of the '290" was Captain Mathew J. Butcher, Royal Naval Reserve, who was the only person who appeared in any of the ship's business to others that the builders. Again, it is said "the '290' had a set of English papers and other presumptive proof her neutrality, in the face of which it might ve been difficult for her captor to have acted.' So far is this from being a fact that the "290" had no papers whatever, having left without the formality of clearing at the customs. This celebrated ressel will "give a good account of herselt" if she s overhauled by any of the United States' ships of var. She has proved herself, whether under sail r steam, as a marvel of marine architecture : hu that is only what one would expect to find from the fame so justly achieved by her builders. ought to state that the officers and crew of this famous "Secesh" war-ship are not, as has been represented, "the scum of the earth." cers are accomplished gentlemen, and from previous experience well up to their work as naval officers while the crew consists for the most par of old men-of-wars' men, and men who' served in the Royal Naval Reserve. The Alabama is supplied with coal by a regular relay o ships, which take out, under inspection, the very hest Welsh steam coal.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND .- A Richmond con spondent of the Mobile Advertiser, gives the folwing account of affairs at Richmond:

My newspaper carrier, a very dark individual, whose coming every morning at breakfast time nduces one to think that the sky has suddenly clouded up, appeared blackly above the area mil ing of my basement vesterday at his accustomed our, with the gloomy announcement that here after he should be under the painful necessity o charging me \$1.40 a month for the Examiner, in stead of \$1.20, as heretofore, because "you see, ah, dey don riz on us." This is rathe, a steel elvation in the price of journalizing, but will illus rate the constant increase in the cost of everything in Richmond. Think of one hundred dol lars a ream for foolscap, and seventy-five dollars a ream for letter paper! These are the prices at he booksellers at retail. Who is the extortioner? Where is he? Or rather, where is he not? The countryman comes to town to buy a hat, fo which he is charged four prices, and cries out th batter ought immediately to be placed in Castle Inunder, but the same countryman has been paid en prices for his eggs and butter, and twenty prices for his potatoes. The editor writes an ele quent leader upon extortion, which he classes emong the deadly sins, and we must give fiv times the ordinary sum to read his fine periods of income and deductions therefrom agreeable to morning for what amount he would make me plain suit of black clothes, and he meekly redic two hundred and fifty dollars. Furtner comment on the fearful state of things here is entirely un

> Losses in the Russian Campaign.-A writer n the Washington Chronicle contends that the 'Americans know nothing of military disasters," and proceeds to fortify his assertion by a state ment of losses suffered by the French in the famous Russian campaign of Napoleon. The grand army of invasion consisted of 301,976 men and 103,854 horses. During the short campaign of nineteen weeks and two days the losses of th French, nurely military, reached the enormou of 247,000 men and 92,900 horses! These statistics are derived from official statement in the war office of Paris. But other French rmies besides that under the immediate command of Boneparte entered Russia, and took part in and prolonged the campaign. The total force num-bered 647,000 men of whom 600,000 were combatants. The number of those who got out of Russia was 85,000. The loss of the French, then, during the brief campaigh of twenty-five weeks was five hundred and sixty-two thousand men and nine hundred cannon!

Soldiers who Fell at Antietam .- A gen tleman who has just recovered the body of a relative who fell at Antietam, furnishes information which may prove of value to those who desire recover the remains of friends or relatives buried there. On his way to the late battlefield he stopped at Hagerstown, at the Union Hotel, kept by a Mr. Anderson, a Union refugee from Virginia and who was robbed of all he possed by the rebels He accompanied the gentleman to the battlefield and spent a day in finding and preparing the body for removal, without charge. In the village Sharpsburg resides a man named Aaron Good, who has a list of the names of all the Union soldiers buried there, and by his help the graves can easily be found, but he demands a large fee for his services. To persons who may have friends buried in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, and who wish to recover the remains, these facts will prove of much assistance.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—European news states that the representatives of the United States government in Ireland, are said to be literally beseiged by persons anxious to be sent out to join the Union ernment is army. The Cork Examiner of the 7th says: The number of persons who have left Kerry for the United States during the fortnight, exceeded all that had emigrated during the two pregions years. Almost every morning crowds of persons, prinipally of the farming class, are seen taking their departure from the railway station, Killarney en oute to Queenstown for America. that the unsettled state of affairs in that country does not deter them. It appears that large sum of money have been sent over from America lately by the relatives of persons in that part of country, and in many cases tickets have been enclosed the letters for the passage across the Atlantic.

BURNSIDE'S ORDER.—It is a matter of great rejoicing among the friends of the Administration and of the Union, hereabouts, says an Indianapolis dispatch, that Gen. Burnside's late order against treasonable practices of all kinds, is working like a charm. Bold and impudent butternut who, ten days since, were blatant of secesh savings and emblems, are now mum as oysters, and have stripped their persons of all traitorous insignia.

Another Rise in Paper. The paper manacturers held a meeting in New York on Wednesday, and agreed to stop half of their work on writing paper, and quarter of their work on printing paper. The object of this movement to increase the price.



Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE

_ . THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA LUMBAGO STIPF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES. CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NER.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and For all of which is ever fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of the fact of t

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of whi skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically. RHEU

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief :

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in threminutes and is warranted to do it. TOOTHACHE also will it care instantly. FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSI

FUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liminems as a most happy and unfalling remedy. Acting direct upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and reveiles the collections and reveiles the FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that is the best known, and we challenge the world to protect an equal. Every victim of this distressing complime should give it a trial, for it will not fail to aford it made to the control of the contr OUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extreme

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlarg-ment of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Lightment in two

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

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

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

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

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

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

Curon Burns and Scalds immediately.

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

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

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment flords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to an Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

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

Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no sear

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

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

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Choler 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 ternal remedy, is without a rival and will alleviate pan more speedily than any other preparation. For all like matic and Nervoga, Disorders, it is truly infallible, and accurative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c. is southlig, 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 INPALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arisi from Sprains, Bruisse or wrenching, its effect is many and certain. Harness or suddle Galls, Scratches, Man,

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first a, pearance of tameness will effectually prevent the formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which is mader so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthly the second of t

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. MOBGAN & ALLEN, General Agents
43 Cliff Street, New York
13. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
December 4, 1862,—ly

Printed on Campbell's \$650 "Country Prem." TRIBUNE POWER-PRES

Altoona Tribune

PRINTING OFFICE.

ifaving, within the past two years, made considers addition to dur. establishment in the way of new fai typs, screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Catter, Ruling I cuine. Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Fost Press, it cant of which we give above) we are now preps in except anything in the line of printing or ruling a type equal to any establishment in the state, and prices equally low. We can excente, on short notice. wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Care

Circulars, Programmes, BILL AND LETTER-HEADS Pamphlets, Pay and Check Roll

BLANK BOOKS, All we sak is a trial, feeling confident that we can guisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Iffice in Lowther's building corner of Virginia and extracts, opposite Superintendent's Office.

Five-Twenty U.S. Loan.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO., Altoor Twinty Years U.S. Loan. Assounts can be had to the means of different individuals—the interest being pales and to be accounted for half-yearly in Gold. April 14, '63, Sw.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FAST DAY .- Doubtless we are an ungrate people. Considering our circumstances, it n he that we are the most ungrateful of all natio None have been highly favored as we, vet christianity-we mean genuine, experiment and not theoretic christianity—has made progress than in any other land. We have served chastisement at the hand of the Rules Nations, and now that it is laid upon us, have waked to a sense of our condition and our du We are afraid that there is too much trusting the wisdom of men and an arm of flesh. If will not be reproved we must agree to be scourg A nations sins will be visited upon it as a nati just as individual sins find out individuals. Wi we have a propitious opportunity of uniting, a nation, in the act of humiliation before from whom all our help cometh," it is our duty improve it, and we are pleased that the e executive of the United States has made proc mation that Thursday next, April 30th, should observed as a day of fasting, humiliation prayer to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe. he may turn aside the desolations of war and g re neace and prosperity.

Divine services will be held in the Bay Church at 9 o clock, and in the Methodist chu at 101 o'clock in the morning. Let all se har employment be suspended on that day, in o that the spirit of the proclamation may be carr out, and as we believe in a Supreme dispose events, we believe it will result in good to us a

AID FOR IRELAND .- Our readers are aware t he inhabitants of Ireland are in a wretch condition of starvation, and that they are cry to us for bread. To meet their demands a num of ship loads of provision have already been s them from Philadelphia, New York and Bost We note, also, that in several towns and cities his State subscriptions for the nurnosa ing aid have been taken up. On Sunday lasubscription for this purpose was taken up at John's Catholic Church, in this place. It highly creditable to the congregation. A c mittee was also appointed to wait on our citiz in receive contributions to this fund. Know the sufferings of the people designed to be reliev our people will give the Committee a proper eption and whatever of their means they

JESSE SMITH, THE HATTER .- This gentlem vell known to the people of this place, while o visit to Philadelphia, a short time since, had mistortune to fall in with a number of gentlem of the same profession, and in the course of peregrinations around the city, they succeeded diddling" him out of some \$1,000 or mo in return for which they gave him a gr variety of hate, caps, misses flats, shaker bonne hildren's hats, and various other articles of t kind, sufficient to supply his store in the m profuse manner, and the beauty of it is that w hey gave him is just in the fashion. If you w a summer hat, go to Jesse Smith, the Hatter, door above Jaggard's corner.

EXAGGERATION.—We hardly deem it necess o refer to the exaggerated stories in circulation reference to the small pox in this place, as the monstrosities carry their refutation with them We do not positively know of more than one in the town, although we hear there are five six. There may be more, but we think not. precaution taken by the Town Council to prev he spread of the disease will have a salutary eff and our town will soon be free from it. We iom hear it mentioned by our citizens, all dr of it having been removed by the precaution accination and the Ordinance of Council.

AT HOME. Lieut. Peter Trics arrived at few days since, on sick leave. On returnin the army, a couple of months since, he contract a cold which settled in the wound in his arm, ceived at Antietam. On applying remedies remove the desease from his arm, it setttled in back and shoulder, rendering his shoulder alm powerless. In connection with these, he was tacked with fever, and all combined reduced | considerably. He is now able to be out, but looks badly.

THE BRIDGE. Workmen are now engaged putting up the iron bridge over the railroad tra at the crossing of Annie street. It will be str enough to carry a locomotive and train of cars there will be no danger of its breaking down un any crowd of people upon it. Besides this, said that it will be one of the handsomest structures in Pennsylvania. Altoona is houncome out ahead.

The Rev'd Jas. Smith, of Mount Joy. reach in the Presbyterian Church, on next bath morning, at 104 o'clock.