Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1863.

The Meetings. Within the past week, two public meetings hav

being field in this place, for the discussion of the issues of the present conflict. Both meetings predept a decided effect in the same direction, although on the part of the speaker at the first meeting it was evidently not intended that it should so result. The first meting, held on Wednestay evening of last week, was addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia a prominext candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. His theme was the origin of the present rebellion, and his labor was to prove that the anti-slavery men of the North commenced the fight. Any person unacquainted with the facts in the case, and taking his remarks for truth, would have set it down that Northern men fired on Fort Sumter and drove Major Anderson and his little hand therefrom. So obvious were his pervertions of history, and so ridiculous his references to those in authority, that he disgusted meny of his own party, who scruple not to say that if Witte is a Democrat they do not belong to his style of Democracy, and while they might have voted for him as the nominee for Governor, had they never heard him speak, they will not now have anything to do with him. The mass of the Democratic party of Altoona is true to the Union and not prepared to receive a dose similar to that administered in the Berks county and Philadelwhis club rooms, consequently Mr. Witte had fewer friends when his speech was concluded than when he commenced. We expect this report of the affair to be set down as one-sided, by those who are not acquainted with the particulars, but we have stated no more than facts well known in this community.

The second meeting, held yesterday (Monday) evening, was addressed by John Scott, Esq., o Huntingdon. Mr. Scott is a favorite with all parties in this place, because of his loyalty to the Union, his sound judgment and plain reasoning on the questions at issue and , his eloquence as an orator. We will not attempt an outline of his address, but simply refer to his masterly argument on the much complained of suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He proved conclusively that that there was nothing wrong about it, and that the President had the very best Democratic authority for his actions in this particular. He referred to the course of Andrew Jackson in 1812. and quoted from the proceedings of Congress and speeches of Stephen A. Douglas and James Buchanen, wherein it was sanctioned. He showed that none but traitors had anything to fear from the suspension. So long as a man remains loyal to the Government, and adheres to the Democratic doctrine that, the majority should rule, and when fairs of the Government it is the duty of all to apport them, so long is he safe from arrest, and he has no need of a habens corpus; but if he acts the part of a rebel against the Government: he has no claim to the writ referred to, and his proper place is a hastile. Could the counsel of such men as Mr. Scott prevail, we would soon have a different feeling in the loyal States-one that would tell mightily in this struggle and soon bring it to a close. His entire audience now have clearer views on many questions than they had before. His remarks had the effect of awakening men to a reason of the questions of the day and a consideration of them in their proper light.

The most complete refutation of the charge that the Administration is tyrannical, and desires to crush free speech and a free press, is found in the fact that those who are the most bitter in their denunciations of all its doings, are not molested. Surely, if the President was the "great usurper" he is represented to be, he would soon stop the presses and the mouths of his traducers. But he pays no attention to them, so long as they abstain from tressonable publications or utterances. such as are calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebels, or incite to insurrection at the North. All the arrests yet made have been for treason, and not a man has been molested for slandering the President personally. There is as much, if not far more, liberty of speech and press at this time than Gen. Jackson would have tolerated in his day, and a little too much for the credit or good of the country. We are in favor of free speech and a free press, considering these prerogations among the greatest privileges of a free government, but like other good things they can be perverted to best purposes, and instead of proving a blessing may become a curse. Those who here paid any attention to the arrests already made know yery well that that there was sufficient grounds for them. The President cannot be everywhere present to note what is going on, consequently he must take the reports of those in authority under him who are charged with the duty of maintaining the supremacy of the laws. False arrests may have been made, but in every instance where the arrested parties proved their innocence they were at once discharged. Before it is decided that the Government is tyrannical, let all the causes which lead to the arrest of persons for an indiscriminate use of speech or press be inquired into. We all possess rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States, but they have bounds. We have no privileges which permit us to injure our neighbors. So long as we can benefit or please ourselves without trespessing on the rights or injusing the property of our fellows, we may go ahead: but if we are not able to keep within bounds it is quite likely that the law will overtake us and teach us what we should have known.

A second attack upon Charleston was anbut we have nothing new from that quarter.

We have concluded not to publish any of the telegraphic despatches respecting the late movements of Gen. Hooker, for the reason that they are mostly conjecture, Gen. H. allowing no news that would interfere with his plans to be transmitted. It appears that he was able to plan the ecent movement and keep it to himself, his corps commanders knowing nothing about it until they vers ordered to move, consequently, if all accounts are correct, he has succeeded in taking the rebels by surprise, and Gen. Lee now finds himself in a tight place.

On Thursday and Friday last, Gen. Hooker succeeded in safely crossing his army over the Rappahannock above and below Fredericksburg, and moved rapidly to the rear of the rebel batteries, completely outflanking them. The right wing halted at Chancelorsville, about ten miles southwest of Fredericksburg, and Gen. Stoneman with his cavalry force was charged with the duty of breaking the railroad between Fredericksburg and Richmond to prevent the forwarding of supplies or reinforcements. Whether he has

been successful we have not yet learned. The reports state that there was desperate fighting at Chancelorsville on the right wing on Saturday, Sunday and part of Monday. About 10 o'clock on Monday the enemy's batteries became silent, when the wildest cheering commenced slong our whole line. It was supposed that the enemy's ammunition was exhausted or that they had been attacked by the left wing which crossed below Fredericksburg. On Sunday morning, the reserve corns, which had been left at Falmouth, crossed over and took Fredericksburg and then advanced on the rebel batteries on the hill, in the same direction taken by Gen. Burnside, and succeeded in carrying every one of them. Gen. Lee had not expected an attack in this direction and had withdrawn most of his forces to Chancelorsville, where the battle was raging.

The numbers engaged on each side are said to be about equal, and that the slaughter has been fearful. Gen. Berry, of the second army corps. has been killed. Other Generals are reported killed, but the reports are not confirmed. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of the rebel cavalry, has been taken prisoner. About 4,000 rebel prisoners have been

The latest despatches state that Gen. Hooke has demanded of Gen. Lee an unconditional surrender, but that the latter refused. The rebels are completely surrounded and the capture of a large portion of their army appears certain unless they are speedily heavily reinforced from Richmond. If Stoneman has fulfilled his part of the programme, they cannot hope for the latter.

The country awaits with great anxiety the result of this movement, but the caution exercised by Gen. Hooker will prevent our receiving it until something decisive has been accomplished.

REBEL RAID IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. The raid of the rebel cavalry into Western Virginia along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. turns out not to be as extensive as first reported. and that so far they have not attempted to invade Pennsylvana. They destroyed a few bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., the most important of which was an iron structure at Fairmount .-The latest reports put the number of invaders at 4,000 to 5,000. Their principal object was to secure plunder in the provision line, and reports say they have been very successful. What arrangements have been made by the government to drive them out we are not aware, although it is expected that the entire force will be captured

Our Army Correspondence.

ON BOARD STEAMER "THOMAS A. SCOTE.") ANCHORED OFF NORTH EDISTO, S. C., 8 O'CLOCK, A. M., April 24th, 1863.)

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As there is a mail to a few lines for the purpose of letting you know of have been "moving around some."

steam transport Boston, en route for Charleston. in Stono Inlet, a distance of about 60 miles from noisance. Our iron-clad fleet did all they intended ing. though it may not be from that cause. our camp was, everything was destroyed or overboard myself. being A tents, served admirably for the roofing. uttermost parts of the earth. In connection with this we built additions in the The boys are all enjoying good health, and are shape of board shanties. In short, we were fixed in good spirits. up as comfortably as "Major Generals" ought to be-in time of war

While we were away, all our houses were torn down and the lumber carried off: also, all our household and kitchen furniture, consisting of benches, tables, cupboards, stoves, bedsteads, (or using the army name) "bunks," dishes, &c., were carried away. The principal aggressors were the 115th N. Y. Vols. When we saw how matbeen found, our officers not excepted. Our Col. told us to pitch in and take our boards, &c,, wherever we could find them. We being Zonaves, not slow in obeying the command, and away went

Cheering News from Hooker's Army, them. Bully for them. High time to tell us that, after we had them. Well they knew the lumber belonged to us. I tell you it was really laughable to behold about six hundred men running backward and forward, some carrying boards, some tables, some benches, &c. What a grand picture for an artist. Well, finally we settled down. Early the next morning building commenced again, and two days after we landed we had our quarters reconstructed, if anything, in a better conlition than before. The fun of all was that after we got our quarters fixed up again, we received orders to pack up, prepatory to leaving; where we were to go we did not know. We were not long son. in getting ready. This was the morning of the 16th, and on the evening of the same day we went on board the Str. Thomas A. Scott, and imnediately set sail for parts (to us) unknown. The evening of the 17th we anchored in Edisto Inlet: on the 18th we ran up to the wharf at North Edisto, and were permitted to go ashore for a few hours for our health This pleased us you may rest assured. Ashore we went and found our neighbors, the 97th Regt., P. V., already landed and encamped. After spending the afternoon very agreeably we went on board again. The next day got orders to go ashore and encamp for a ew days, which order we immediately obeyed. We encamped along side of the 97th Regt. This leased both regiments as we are very much attached to each other; in fact I do not believe there are two regiments in the service, who love and respect each other more than do the 97th and 76th. I wish all the regiments in the Union army vere as much attached to each other. We found Edisto Island to be a most beautiful place, to he ust what it is called, "The garden of South Carolina." Some of the most beautiful buildings and plantations in the State of South Carolina, are to be found here; at the proper season there will be an abundance of fruit of all kinds. We remained on the island from the 19th until the morning of the 22nd, at which time we again embarked on the T. A. Scott, and are now anchored off Edisto, awaiting further orders. We were very sorry to leave our pleasant campout such are the fortunes of war. There are several vessels beside ours lying at anchor at this place, among which are four monitors, viz:-The "Montauk," "Wehawken," "Patapsco," and "Passaic." They are close to us so that we can examine them at our leisure. No doubt some of

> Of our movements in the future I can tell nothing; can only conjecture, and as conjectures do not amount to much. I will keep them to myself. We expect to get paid to-day. Money is always acceptable. The weather is beautiful.

the readers of the Tribune will wish they were

here too, when they read this.

A few remarks in general and I will close. When we first left Hilton Head, we were all glad and hoped we would not be taken back there again; in short many of the boys wished they might never see Hilton Head again. We lav at Hilton Head so long, and there was so many fleas, were ordered back to Hilton Head again, it did anything else than bless the place, at least certain orders with regard to the construction ome of them. However, the fleas and sutlers vere very glad to see us coming back again; the former wanted to suck our blood, and the latter our pockets, thereby affording both parties a living. Neither parties were very much benefitted during them if we get back again, if not, they are sup- This statement must be taken with

When we left Hilton' Head the second time, When we left Hilton Head the second time, not much else. The most favored got only one-we were pleased. Some of the boys said the fleas fourth of a pound of bacon a day. followed us to the wharf and watched us embarking, with tears in their eyes; your correspondent, Heavy Fight at Warrenton Junction. leave Hilton Head, at 12 o'clock, I will drop you not having the good fortune to see this, cannot vouch for the truth of it, but one thing he does our whereabouts. Since last writing to you we know, and that is that some of the fleas concealed themselves in his blanket and attempted to steal In my note of the 4th inst., I told you of our their passage along, but he discovered them and leaving Hilton Head and embarking on the made them "skedaddle Some other fleas were more fortunate, and succeeded in concealing We left the Port Royal Harbor that night, and themselves about the persons and clothing of some 12 o'clock of the next day found us safely anchored of the boys, and thereby passed along with us, and ever and anon they have the impudence to bite Hilton Head, Of the attack on Fort Sumter, you them. The water does not agree with them very have no doubt heard. It was merely a recon-well and they are leaving—at least they are leav-

to do at that time, and left after gaining some I must hasten to a close. I have scribbled and very useful knowledge. We lay at Stono 8 days, scrawled so much that I fear you will be tired and on the 9th day, (11th inst.,) set sail for Hilton before you get through, but if you were here to see and reports our charge at Warrenton Junction as Head again. On our voyage back the sea was the place I have to write in, you would not wonder being so terrific as to have thoroughly routed and pretty rough and our vessel rocked considerably, at my poor writing. I am sitting in the bow of causing many of the boys to "York" and to wish the boat, under an awning constructed out of themselves on the land once more, We arrived rubber blankets: the sun is too hot to be without safely at Hilton Head, in the evening, but were a shelter of some kind. I have a box for a obliged to remain on board until the next day.

writing table, and my overcoat for a seat; the besides many wounded, who scattered and prevented being captured. Our loss was one killed, we arrived at the camp, or rather the place where but little room to move about, or I might pitch

carried away by the niggers and other troops who To our friends who write to us I would say, wmained at Hilton Head. This was a great loss direct your letters as you have been doing hereto me for we had the best fixed up camp at Hilton tofore; bevery careful to write the name, company Head. We had been to considerable expense and and regiment, in a plain hand; if this is done, it labor in fixing up our quarters; we had purchased matters little if there are any further directions, as from Liverpool on the 22d, via Queenstown on lumber with which we floored our tents, and built this is sufficient to carry the message to its destithe sides in a square or box form. Our tents nation, if our regiment was encamped in the

For the present, adieu. J. L. KINSEL. Comp. F. Keystone Zouaves.

THE HAMPTON LEGION DISBANDED .- News comes by a deserter, writes a correspondent, that Gen, Hampton, commanding the Hampton Legion, has resigned his commission and returned home. His action is said to have originated in his sympathy with the opposition of Georgia to the food assessment and other arbitrary acts with the Conthe 115th N. Y. Vols. When we saw how mater federate Government. Whether other officers in ters stood, a madder set of boys could not have the Legion have followed his example, is not reported, but considerable disaffection ensued among he privates, and they have been incorporated into Virginia cavalry regiments. The Hampton Legion of Georgia is defunct as an organization .-and Zonaves always do as they are told, and Horses are becoming very scarce in the South; oftentimes do what they are told not to do, were and from no quarter can supplies be received .-Forage is scarce, the horses of the rebel army are not slow in obeying the command, and away went dying in the usual ratio, from sindry causes, and the whole regiment en masse, and pitched into "ye its cavalry is daily becoming weaker. A horse of New Yorkers" pell mell, upsetting tents, men and any utility readily commands \$1,000 of Confede-everything else. The New Yorkers atood mate rate money. An officer captured week before last rate money. An officer captured week before last by Gen. Stoneman's command, felicitated himself A second attack upon Charleston was anwith astonishment, surveying the scene before by Gen. Stoneman's command, felicitated himself
nounced to take place on the 3d or 6th of May,
them; finally, suddenly recollecting themselves, on their not having procured his horse, as it cost
told us if they had our boards we should take \$1,800.

The Latest From New Orleans

NEW YORK, May 3 .- The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans, with, dates to the 26th has arrived. The captain of the Cromwell reports that news was received on the 26th that eneral Banks had taken Alexandria, near the head of the Red River.

A Brashear City despatch, of the 24th ult., to the New Orleans Era, states that a Rebel soldier from the Red River country, reported that three gun-boats had captured Alexandria several days previous, probably by Admiral Farragut's fleet. The same soldier reports that our occupation of the country and Admiral Farragut's blockade of the Red River, have seriously interfered with the sup-plies for the Rebels at Vickshurg and Port Hud-

of the Sabine Pass was made on the 18th, by two boats from the gun-boats Cayuga and New London. On landing near the Light House, were fired on by concealed Rebels. Captain Mc-Dermott, of the Cavuga, was killed, and his crew f five men captured. Captain Read, of the New London, escaped, but received a wound over eve from a rifle-hall, and four of his men were also wounded. The body of Captain McDermott was given up by the Rebels, and was buried as New Orleans on the 25th.

Bute la Rose was captured on the 20th by gun-boats Estrella, Clifton, Arizona and Calhoun Oue seaman was killed, and Ensign Weld and seaman were wounded on board the Clifton.-The Rebel flag which floated over the fort, was presented to the commander of the Clifton Printing offices were found at Franklin and

, with Cox, Seymour and Vallandighan speeches printed and for sale. The mass of the people are ready to take the oath of allegiance, and hundreds are so doing.-The country is well supplied, and our army is living on provisions confiscated during its march. Meat, poultry, a there is no flour. try, and corn are in abundance, but

The enemy is scattered, but it was expected that would make a final stand at Alexandria.-On the 24th General Banks and his army were resting a few miles above Opelousas, and it was understood that he would march against Alexandria immediately.

Galveston dates to the 7th ult, represent the

Rebels as heavily fortifying the Point from the city to the Fort. The Estafette du Sud, a French paper, and the catch a passing glimpse of the supposed

Southern Pilot, were suppressed on the 23d, for the publication of treasonable articles. An expedition under Colonel Corolea. been to Gainesville, Miss., on the Pearl River, and captured the steamer A. G. Brown and the to Fort Pike. Three other steamers, which could not be removed, being high and dry, were burned. considerable quantity of naval stores, cotton,

Reports from Murfreesboro.

A Murfreesboro dispatch of April 30th, Avs number of deserters have come in, and their reports confirm the news of a rebel advance. idell and Brig. Gen. Polk's brigades are at Bell Breckinridge seems now to be in command ter with the greater part of his force. The enemy troops at Bell Buckle are reported to have received orders on Sunday last to prepare two days' cooked rations, and get ready for a march last However, if a contraband whom I consulted may and so much sand, that we were sick and tired of be relied upon, they had eaten up part of their the place and anxious for a more. Rut when we rations, and had not marched; their object was to make a reconnoissauce toward Murfreesboro, but it seems they thought better of it. Bragg and seemed so much like an old song, and the boys Johnston came up to Shelbyville on a visit, gave fortifications, reconnoitered our front line of pickets, projected certain divisions in case our forces should attack, issued some orders dated headquarters at Shelbyville, apparently out of I hear, although I cannot trace the matter to any the short stay we made—for not being in the best ton has been reinforced by from 20,000 to 25,000 of humor we showed the fleas no quarter, killing men from Virginia. I have conversed with three them wherever we could catch them; and having different persons, all of whom stated that these no money, of course the sutlers got "mary red" forces had been seen passing on the cars, and that from us; of those who choosed to sell to us on Tennessee, as well as Richmond and Atlanta railtick," we bought a few notions, and will pay for road, had been employed in bringing them down. posed to forgive us the debt. We are Zonaves the rebels to be on short allowance. Those at Shelbyville have as much meat as they want, and

Washington, May 4. The following dispatch was received this morning at General Heintzelman's headquarters. from General Stahl:

FAIRFAX STATION, May 3.—A heavy fight or curred this morning near Warrenton Junction between a portion of my forces under Colonel Deforrest, and the Black Horse Cavalry under Moseby andother guerilla forces.

My forces succeeded in routing the rebels after a heavy fight. The rebel loss was very heavy in killed and wounded. Templeton, the rebel was killed and several other officers are wounded, but not dangerously.

May 4th.—The rebels who fled in the direction of Warrenton were pursued by Maj. Hammond, of the 5th New York cavalry, who has returned scattered them in every direction.

I have sent in twenty-three prisoners of Moseby' command, all of whom are wounded, some badly. Dick Moran is among the number. There are

took up line of march for our old camp. When keep it from blowing overboard; in fact I have and fourteen wounded. Major Steele of the 1st Va. Reg. is slightly wounded.

I have sent in this morning to the provost marshal 28 prisoners and 60 horses captured in this issance.

From Europe.

SANDY HOOK, May 4 .- The steamship Etna the 23d inst., arrived off this point this morning. Her dates are four days later than those alread at hand. The British Government had ordered the gunboat Alexandria to be detained at Liverpool. Her owners and builders have been summoned to appear before a Magistrate and have hearing of the case.

The proceedings of Admiral Wilkens were causing increased irritation in England. It is also reported that Napoleon had become offended at the course of the federal government, and intended to recall Count Mercier from Washington, but the authority is dubious.

SUCCESSES IN KENTUCKY AND MISSISSIPPL. CINCINNATI. May 2.—General Porter crossed the Cumberland below Somerset, Kentucky, yesterday, with five thousand men, and attacked the reb-ls at Monticello, and after a severe fight down reb-ls at Monticello, and after a severe fight, drove

them from the town.

The Charleston Mercury says the Federals at Grand Lake captured one thousand rebels, two rams, four transports and three gun-boats.

A telegram from Brooklin, Ga., to Hon. John Forsyth, in Mobile, says the Federals have taken Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohlo Railroad, eighteen miles from Columbus, Mississippi. The movement threatens the Southern Railroad con-

INCIDENTS OF PERSONAL DARING .- A correspondent of the Syracuse Standard, writing of the siege at Washington, N. C., says :- "Instances of personal daring on each side are numerous.— A shell fell in the gun-boat this morning, and one of the men picked it up and threw it overboard before it had time to explode. A rebel cavalryman appeared in sight on the hill, and staid there till he choose to leave, notwithstanding one shell knocked his horse down, and another covered him with sand. He quietly kicked his horse for falling, and put his hands in his pockets and continued observation." Writing on April 12th he says: "The morning was dark and foggy but at sight o'clock the for raised, when the firing again commenced. The enemy fired very rapidly they had used up one hundred and eight rounds, without doing any damage. One shot went through the flag-staff, and others through tents and houses; but no one was seriously injured.-The fort replied with long 2's, making some splendid shots, dropping the works. During the cannonading, the air was so alive with the howling missiles that it sounded like a young hornet's nest. One shell struck near a Lieutenant, who was about to pick it up, when

slightly wounding him. As the enemy fires, our men call out the the battery which fires, and then fall till the shot or shell strikes, when up jumps one and runs to get it. If it bursts, the pieces are put in bags, be used at close range; and if a solid shot, it is brought in as a trophy. Yesterday the rebels fired a solid thirty-two from across the river, and our men picked it up, and again fired it at the enemy's battery on the Plymouth road.

it burst, a piece of it struck a man on the leg,

of a Philadelphia paper attached to the army of the Potomac writes the following:—To show you how rumors will spread in the army I will illus corporal sent him a box; among the many good things in that box was a life size doll, dressed in full Zouave uniform, which they won at a soldier's fair in your city. The corporal, after getting the box, was taken sick, the boys started the rumor that the corporal was a woman, and gave birth to boy. The rumor spread like wild-fire; hundreds flocked to our quarters to see the wonderful phenomenon-a new born babethe tent with zealous care, only allowing priers to and babe. We could find a number of men to wear that they had seen both. But the cream of the joke was yet to come off: the corporal received ndred-and-twenty-eighth New York, had a ten days' furlough, all thought it was the mother going home with her babe-some had it that she was a rich heiress escaping from a tyrant father; her George Washington, bringing them back but hundreds believed in the mother corporal and young recruit of company I, of the Zouaves d'Af-

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.-On Friday the sales of "five-twenties" all agencies to five millions of dollars. The mos encouraging feature in the details of this loan is the marked change of popular sentiment in the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missonri, as also the response of the sparsely settled districts of the Western States, where invest-Buckle, and a large portion, if not all of Hardee's corps is in the vicinity of Bell Buckle and Warknown. Large subscriptions daily are coming from these districts and they furnish fresh proofs of the corps, and is in all probability at Manches- that this full and timely support of the Government is not confined to pletheric money markets, or to States where mere party ties induce a hearty support of the Administration. Since the a journment of Congress, a period of only eight weeks, the amount of money lent by the people to e Government, through these five-twenties, has been over forty-five millions of dollars

> MURDER IN PITTSBURGH. -- A returned California miner, named James Stapleton, killed a woman of the town, named Mary Burk, on Saturday last, in one of the brothels of Pittsburgh. He had for merly been on terms of intimacy with the woman and it is supposed that his jealousy was aroused on his return to find her the friend of another man. The murder was cold blooded in the ex



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

t up in 25c, 50c, and \$1 00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flask and \$5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS & "Only infallable remedies known."
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Rats come out of their holes to die."

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Address HENRY R. COSTAR, A Fines, Defore you duy,
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Principal Depot 482 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Altoons, Pa. April 7, 1863.-6m *

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale, or exchange for property in Altoona, a hone and two lots of ground, situate in the village of New Washington, Indiana county, Pa. The house is a TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING, 19 by 36 feet, fronting on two streets, with grahery, stable and other out buildings. There is also a variety of FRUIT TREES and SHRUBBERY on the premises, to gether with a well of excellent water at the door. The lots are 60 feet front by 160 feet deep. Possession given at any time. Any further information can be had by applying to John Brandon, of Armagh, or the subscriber, at Altoona.

LAWRENCE P. WORK. ona. Feb. 24. 1863–tf.

QUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL.—As the Public Schools will close May 15th, the undersigned have concluded to teach two months by subscription, in the room now occupied by them, to afford an opportunity to all who wish to continue their children at school works to a serious their children at school a month or two longer.

Scholars will be received from any of the grades, and instructions given in any of the branches taught in the common schools. The school will open Monday, May 18sh 18se.

common schools. The school will open monday, may 18th, 1863.

TERMS.—For each pupil, \$1.00 per month, to be paid in the last week of each month.

JNO RUTHERFORD. JNO. RUTHERFORD, M. B. McCRUM.

DAINTING, GLAZING and PAPER-HANGING.—The subscriber desires to inform the citizens of Altoons and vicinity that he is prepared to midertake any amount of work in his line, and he feels confident. from his long experience in the business, that he can render outire satisfaction both as to prices and the finish he puts upon his work. Estimates made at any time.

Persons having work in my line to execute may save money by calling upon me.

Residence on Harriet street, nearly opposite the United Brethren Church, East Altoona.

J. A. DARR.

April 21, 1863,-2m. uts upon his work. Estima

TAR FLOUR MILLS.

LUDWICK, SHOTTS & CO.

Irwin Station, Pa. R. R.,

Per H. F. LUDWICK.

FOR RENT.—The basement of Work's new building, on Virginia atreet, adjoining Kessler's property, is offered for rent. Possession given immediately. For further information, apply to

LAWRENCE P. WORK. Pab. 24, 1863-14

REGULAR MEETING OF THE morehell threatens the countries assurance countries and the countries of Federals was meeting generally. A large force of Federals was within twelve iniles of Houston Miss., on the 19th, designing to destroy the Mississippi Centrolly of the countries of the co [May 15-'62]



Dr. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE NIMENT

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA LUMBAGG STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS. BRUISES CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHRUMATIC AND NER.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Limment is prepared from the recipe 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 prical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEU MATIC 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 to 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 LASSI TUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Linux is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly spon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivides th-ystein, and restores it to ela-ticity and vigor. FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that

the best known, and we challenge the world to produce in equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint hould give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immed-QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extrem-y malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of his Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlarg-ment of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The weeks case may be conquered by this Liuiment in two BRUISES, CUT3, 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 FRET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut he 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 Liniment Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

ures Rheumatism and never fails. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

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

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

lures Headache immediately and was never known to be Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom falls to cur Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

ures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

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Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

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

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

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

s truly a "friend in need," and every family should have

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

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INPALLIBLE LINIMENT as an el ternal remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Bheumatic and Nervons Disorders it is truly infallible, and as curative for Sores, Wounds. Sprains, Bruises, &c., it soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astoniahment of all who have a transfer at the control of the properties. ver given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of semantiable curse, performed by it within the last two cars, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS!

DR. SWEETSINFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES nrivalled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising n Sprains, Bruises or wrenching, its effect is market certain. Harness or saddle Galis, Scratches, Manys from Sprains, Bruises or wrenging, as a statches, Manga and certain. Harness or saddle Galis, Beratches, Manga &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their inciplent 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 ite 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 a pearance of Launeness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly

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 Liveness 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 gannine.

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December 4, 1862-17.

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April 14. '63.—18.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION,-This bo met in the Town Hall, Hollicavsburg, on the 29 ult. and elected O. A Traugh Representat Delegate to the State Convention. The following resolutions were read and unanimously adonte WHEREAS, A most momentous crisis in urisen in the affairs of this nation; and whereas s the duty of all good citizens to express the Resolved, That we, the Democratic citize Blair county, in convention assembled, do here leclare our unabated devotion to the Union,

Constitution, and the laws.

Resolved. That the present rebellion is infamo and wicked, and without any just and sufficie cause or provocation.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustate the Administration in all constitutional and leg

measures to crush out this infamous rebellion.

Resolved. That the war upon the part of people of the North was commenced for the forcement of the Laws and the Constitution, for no purpose of subjugation, conquest, or intererence with the domestic institutions of the Sout and to change the war into a war for the abolit of slavery is clearly a violation of the Constitution tion and the Laws, and would place us on a

with the traitors of the South.

Resolved, That the Constitution, as it ramed and established by our fathers was mad by them for our government both in time of pea and war, and any violation of it by our ruler upon the plea of "necessity," is but the old plea yrants that has been used by them since gover ments were formed and will be as long as men have the power.

Resolved, The management of the war i been a miserable failure, and will continue to les as long as such men as Stanton and Haller have control of our armies, and such tactician as John Covode and Ben Wade are the course are and advisors of President Lincoln.

Resolved, That our heartfelt thanks are due our noble and gallant soldiers, who have left a comforts and enjoyments of home to pour out the blood and surrender their lives, if need be, in de fence of the rights and privileges of a constitution government; and we will do all we can to make the survivors happy in the evening of their day to honor the memory of the dead, and to perpe ate the noble form of government for which

sacrices were made.

Resolved That, being a law abiding party, recognize as binding upon us all laws passed the usual and legal way, and shall so regard the antil they are declared uncostitutional or are

pealed by the proper authorities. Resolved. That our confidence in Gen. Geor B. McClellan remains unbounded. The patient honesty, care for his men, and military abilitation by him, stamp him as the first military genius of our country, notwithstanding the criticisms of such learned soldiers as the war committee of the state of tee, and his name and fame will be taken care by his countrymen.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT .- On vesterday (Mor day) the School Directors of this county met Hollidaysburg to elect a County Superintende of common schools to serve for three years. Eighty-one Directors were present. Hon. Joh Creswell was chosen President and H. C. Der and Martin Bell chosen Secretaries. On motio of Mr. Calvin, the salary of the Superintender was fixed at \$600 per year.

The following candidates were then placed nomination. viz: J. G. Counsman and Rev. H. Sembower, of Altoona, John Mitchell, of Ho idaysbarg, and Thomas Stewart, of Antes. The ballotting resulted as follows:

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4 The name of Rev. Sembower was withdrawn,

his request, before the balloting commented, I

the person nominating him refused to accept the

withdrawal. FAST DAY.—The proclamation of the Presiden setting apart Thursday last a day of fasting, he miliation and mayer, was more generally observe than usual by our citizens. All the stores ar shops but one, and a few drinking saloons, we losed. Religious service in the Baptist Church at 9 o'clock in the morning, was well attende and a discourse suited to the occasion delivered Rev. A. H. Sembower. We did not hear it, con

sequently cannot speak of its merits. At half-pe 10 o'clock the Methodist Church was crowded hear a discourse by Rev. W. R. Mills. His ter was well chosen and his deductions therefrom m with a hearty response from every true patriot. The duty of every man to his country, especial in such a crisis as we are now passing through was clearly unfolded by quotations from scriptu and unanswerable arguments. Politicians, edito and preachers came in for their share of excori tions, and not unjustiv. Altogether, we think the discourse productive of good results.

May KILLED On Wednesday night last, mknown man was run over and killed by the car t the upper end of the yard, in this place. I body was found on Thursday morning and tak inte one of the Company buildings, but none w looked upon it could recognize the features. He ing no money on his person, the Steward of County Peor Monso, who was notified of the cashad had had him saken away and interred in the pam