## Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

One of the meanest slanders and right of suffrage. most infamous charges against the nonesty of the soldiers of the Republic, who are Harrisburg Patriot and Union of Saturday jority. morning last, based on the order of Gen. Burnside placing Kentucky under martial law. It is known that the election for members of Congress and other officers came off in that State vesterday; and it is known, also, that the State was invaded by rebel bands for the purpose of overawing the judges of elections and intimidating loyal voters and keeping them from the polls. To secure the right of franchise to all loyal voters (and none others were entitled to it) Gen. Burnside ordered that all military officers should aid the constituted authorities of the State in support of the laws and the purity of suffrage, and directed that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to ascertain who were loval and who were not, the oath of allegiance was made the test. This is the whole substance of the order, and certainly there is nothing in it which will not meet the full approval of every loyal man of every party. But hear the wailings of the Patriot and Union over the disfranchisement of the rebels of Kentucky:

"There is, in our judgment, not a chance for the success of the Democratic ticket. The administration has brought the bayonet to its support there, as will be seen by the order of Gen. Burnside, declaring martial law, and the election will be a military rather than a civil one—that is, will be a farce, so far as fair play and legative are con-We may safely conclude that every State in which the military dominates over the civil power. will be carried for the administration. They have determined it shall be so, and their armed legions will see that it is done. In both Kentucky and Maryland the majority is largely against the administration: but arbitrarily determining who are loyal and who disloyal, the military satraps of the ministration will permit only those to vote who are known to be in favor of its policy, or those whose opinions not being known, have kept their lips scaled, so that no shadow or excuse exist for

What! no chance for the success of the Democratic ticket when none but loval happy admission-most infamous slander ? What! are all the soldiers now in Kentucky members of the Lincoln party !--Are there no Democratic soldiers in the West? Is not Gen Burnside, who issued the order, a life-long Democrat? Are the Western soldiers all ballot box stuffers and political election poll rioters? Dare not the purity of the ballot-box be entrusted to Federal soldiers? Oh! base ingratitude. Oh! vile calumniator. Is this the soldiers reward at your hands? We think they will esteem it highly.

Is there anything arbitrary in demanding of voters, in treasonable localities, that they prove themselves true to the Union ere they exercise the right of suffrage within it? No sensible loyal man would so consider it; but on the other hand he would be thankful to the authorities for instituting the test and thus preventing the enemieof himself and the Government from depriving him of his voice in this his most sacred privilege under the Constitution -And by this test alone can the Government know who are its friends and who its enemies. Loyal men may, from prudential motives, seal their lips, but traitors can do the same, and if allowed to vote merely because they have said nothing, they do far more damage by their votes, by defeating Union candidates, than they could accomplish by open hostility. Further reasoning on this point would be surperfluous. No friend of the Union desires the test abolished, and the loyal voters of Kentucky demanded the order of Gen. Burnside that they might not be overawed by their enemies.

But the admission of the Pat. and Union, that making loyalty a test leaves no chance for the success of its party, is very humiliating, and will meet with no response from the loyal portion of its readers. To my that the Democratic party of Kentucky can only succeed by allowing every Tom, Dick and Harry from rebeldom, who might be there by chance or for the purpose, to vote without being tested, is placing the party in an unenviable position. for which the members will not thank it. No loyal man of any party desires success by such agency, because they could not trust the men elected thereby. The

cle a silly political dodge. The insult offered to the soldiers compo- to \$120,000.

sing the army in Kentucky, by charging without reservation. Hereafter the public will know how much confidence to place in that paper's protestations of friendship for our soldiers. Out upon the hypocracy that will traduce our best and braupon others, and the effect produced will

P S.—Telegraphic despatches from Cincinnati and Louisville announce the elecanduring and sacrificing so much for the tion of Bramlette, the Union candidate preservation of the Union, we find in the for Governor of Kentucky, by 20,000 ma-

> The Richmond papers were jubilant over the New York riot, hailing the rioters as their friends, and predicting a general uprising of the opponents of the government throughout the loyal States. The chagrin with which they must have received the news of the suppression of the revolt may be imagined. Had Lee been uccessful in his raid into Pennsylvania. indoubtedly the rioters would have been aided by him and the war, for a time at least, been transferred to Northern soil. This s what the rebels calculated upon-what they sent their emissaries ahead to prepare for. But all these nice laid plans have been disarranged by the stubbornness of the veterans whom they met on the heights around Gettysburg, and the overthrow of the Union has been postponed. But we hear another sound like the

turning of tables. Away down in Missis-

ippi we hear the returning prodigals, ask-

ing to be received into the Union again.

and Grant, and Sherman, and Herron, and

Banks are there to bid them welcome and

offer them protection. From North Car-

olina comes a voice, through the Raleigh

Standa d, denouncing Jeff. Davis as a repudiator in whom no confidence should be placed, and predicting that his efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be failure. For speaking thus plainly, that iberty-loving, free-speech-advocating concern the Richmond Enquirer, calls upon its idol of liberty, Jeff. Davis, to suppress the Raleigh Standard and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Hist! Did we hear correctly? Is free speech and a free press dangerous to the interests men are allowed to vote? Are there no of the great and free Southern Confederaloyal Democrats in Kentucky? Most un- cy? According to the Enquirer, Lincoln is a great usurper, and the military arrests incendiary speeches and publications were most flagrant violations of liberty of peech and the press. Ah! it was our ox that was then being gored. But how the tune is turned when his ox gets a prod or two. And he goes a length beyond the suppression of speech and press, and calls for the wiping out of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Oh consistency! thou jewel! If such things may be done in the shadow of the Confederacy what might not be done by the great "repudiator" when the reality is secured?-But the Standard "will not down" at the bidding of the bireling of the Enquirer who is an agent of Great Britain, and has long sought to divide the Northern and Southern people. It says that Gov. Vance will stand by the Supreme Court and the Standard also, if necessary, and if Jeff Davis attempts to use physical force to suporess that paper he will be met with physical force and a revolution in that State will be the result. The Standard says, also, hat North Carolina has furnished 95,000 oldiers for this causeless war, 40,000 of whom are either killed or wounded, and advocates the sending of a delegation to Washington at once to see what terms can be obtained. Should matters become serious down that way, and the physical forces alluded to, come in collision, Gen. Foster would no doubt take great pleasure in settling the difficulty. In the mean time the Enquirer can continue to advise Jeff. now to make the reballion successful and how far he should respect liberty of speech and of the press, and may meditate on the difference between "twedledum and twe-

> The Union State Convention meets in lattsburg to-morrow (Wednesday) to numinate a candidate for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. Prominent among the candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination are Gov. Curtin, John Covode, Senator Ketcham and others .-The nomination for Supreme Judge is conceded to the Western part of the State.

Up to Thursday last, some 400 of the drafted men in the Pittsburg district admission is a slander, and the whole arti- had paid in their commutation money for

impossibility of framing a law of this char- Mexico is the revealed object of Napoleon, acter that would exactly suit everybody. but there may be a hidden design, the de-Almost every man has a particular case, velopement of which it would be well for and he would like a law that would cover our authorities to closely watch. With his case, whether it suits others or not.— the assistance of the French, the smaller criminating in favor of the rich and against overcoming, for a time, but not in conquernot be desirable to the opponents of loyalty | the poor, but when the Provost Marshal ing, the majority. Although an Empire as a necessary qualification to secure the General decided that the payment of \$300 may be proclaimed, we do not believe that only exempted a man from serving under the mass of the Mexicans will acknowlthat draft, but not from any subsequent edge it, and the Emperor, whoever he may one, even should it be made within three be, can only maintain his throne while he is months from the time of the first, that al- surrounded by French bayonets. The maso met the objections of the fault-finders. jority of the Mexicans are not subdued, tion of the National or State authorities Napoleon will find, if the subjugation of can pos-ibly pass without an objection be- the Mexicans is all he intends, that he will the United States." ing raised. Many of the acts of both the "pay dear for his whistle." authorities referred to do not meet our ap- Did not the present difficulty exist in proval, but when we consider whether, if the United States, Louis Napoleon would the unconstitutional acts of Congress and will, we hope, be most sadly disappointed. powers named are as likely to understand rebellion is put down, unless greater ento the notice of the Court before referred on this continent. to, and a decision obtained, after which, if the act be condemned, we would resist it to the last. Until we are sure that an act sued an order, by way of retaliation for is unconstitutional we are not justified in the indignities offered Union soldiers by standing in the way of its execution. It the rebels, which must meet with the apses. They invariably act without law and ges of war, among civilized powers, perbring their votaries to grief and shame mit no distinction as to color, in the treatwithout accomplishing anything for their ment of prisoners, he says that the Govgood. Resistance is only justifiable when ernment of the United States will give offered to unconstitution acts, and the Su- protection to all its soldiers, and that the preme Court should so decide them ere that selling or enslaving of any one because of

> we learn from the Huntingdon paners that the Monitor office, in that place, was entered on Saturday morning week. by a party of soldiers from one of the camps near the town, and several cases of type thrown into pi. The Provost guard, doing duty in the town, came on the destroyers ere they had made much headway, and compelled them to decamp, else they yould have made a general demolition of the concern; the aggravating cause being the publication of a communication in the Monitor, abounding in false statements. and reflecting severely upon the President, Governor and the soldiers. We read the article and must say that we could find nothing in it calculated to allay the feeling that has been stirred up in that localty, or in any way benefit the cause of our country and cheer up the soldiers who are sacrificing so much to preserve it. There was much to aggravate. in the article referred to, but nothing which would justify the proceedings of the soldiers in attemptng to destroy the material of the office.-The use of unlawful means to redress real or imaginery evils or injuries, always fail, would be duly punished, should either any body else. charge be sustained.

A Vicksburg correspondent of the New York Tribune says that our officers and a supporting infantry force, crossed the Rapwere making a very superior guerilla cavalry out of the negroes, and setting them to hunt their masters, instead of being hunted by them as heretofore. This is rather reversing the order of things in that region. Not long since, slave hunts, with fast horses and blooded dogs, was no uncommon occurrence. But the scene has cates that his present headquarters are at Stevens shifted. A British officer who had hunted in the jungles of India, remarked: "Gentlemen, tiger hunting is a royal amusement and a very stirring one; but if the tiger alry. should take it into his head to hunt youas he sometime does-it alters the case very much, and becomes anything but agreeable." Doubtless the slave-owners

The \$300 exemption clause of the The report that 7,000 French troops them with dishonesty toward any party of Conscription Law has received, and is still are marching towards Matamoras, compled men loyal to the Union, is so false and con- receiving, considerable airing at the hands with the announcement that Marinellian temptible that it is not worth a contradic- of the editorial fraternity, stump speakers has been tendered the Emperorship of Mextion. There is no getting around the im- and the public generally. After having ico by Napoleon, if he will accept it, has peachment. It is boldly and fairly made, read and heard much pro and con on the around considerable surpicion in the minds subject, we are firmly convinced of the of our people. To establish an empire in The curses intended for the authorities fell The \$300 clause was railed against as dis- faction of the Mexicans have succeeded in Some men have, of late, became so adicted nor can they be in a day, or by a dozen to fault-finding and grumbling, that no ac-proclamations of Emperors over them, and

> we were in their places, we could please not be in so much of a hurry about gobourselves or the people any better, we see ling up Mexico. Had we not been involthe impossibility of the thing, and feel satis- ved in internal strife, it is doubtful whethfied to let those in authority rule out their er a French soldier would ever have set respective terms, provided they do not foot on Mexican soil. Knowing our situtranscend the power delegated to them, ation, he has made the most of it and parand when they do this, the Supreme Court tially secured a favorable location in the will tell us and the usurper will soon be event of certain contingencies in our presremoved. We hear much, lately, about ent difficulties. In these contingencies he the President, but believing that both the We can afford to wait, we think, until the the provisions of the constitution as the croachments are made, and then we can many self-constituted expounders, we give settle several little points with Louis, in a but little heed to their ravings, feeling sure satisfactory manner. Our people are opthat any overt act would soon be brought posed to the establishment of an Empire

ORDER No. 252.—The President has ismay appear arbitrary or useless to us, but proval of every loyal man in the country. we are not the elected judges of the law It is just the kind of retaliation which will and may not know the requirements of the bring the Southern chivalry to their senses. times or the particular case. Let those and teach them that they cannot act the who would impede the execution of the part of barbarians with impunity. After laws, or resist an authortative order, be stating that it is the duty of every Govsure that they are not resisting imaginary ernment to give protection to its citizens, evils only to bring real and greater ones of whatever class or color, and especially upon themseles. Eschew mobs in all ca- soldiers in the public service, and the usahis color shall be retaliated concludes as follows:

"It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continue at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.'

The placing of a few "high-toned Southern gentlemen" to work upon the Ripraps would soon cool them down and make the refined inhabitants of the Southern Confederacy act like civilized folks. A few applications of the retaliatory prescription will effect a radical cure.

THE CHOICE. The choice which lies before those who are disposed to grumble at a few hardships of war which are known to our people, is thus fairly stated in the Louisville Journal:

" If anybody is dissatisfied with Federal money, let him go South and get Confederate money. If any body is dissatisfied with United States taxes, let him go South and pay Southern taxes. If any body is dissatisfied with the United States enrollment, let him go South, and enjoy the benefits of the Southern Conscription.'

In the ranks of Co. F. 36th Reg't. and we hope this will be the last attempt P. V. M., now at Gettysburg, is a veteran to destroy the Monitor. The Courts are of the war of 1812, by the name of Peter open to those aggrieved, and we have faith Hileman, who is 74 years old. When enough in the honesty and loyalty of the asked by the mustering-officer whether he officers of the Court and citizens of Hun-thought he could do service, the old hero tingdon, to helieve that treason or slander told him he could kill a rebel as well as

> From the Army of the Potomac. August 1 .- Gen. Buford's cavalcy, artillery,

ahannock at the railroad station vesterday, and ience, with his cavalry and artillery, he proceeded towards Culpepper, driving Squart's cavalry force

When near Culpepper Gen. Buford encountered a large rebel force of infantry and artillery, and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he vithdrew to a strong position east of Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable. This reconnoisance confirms the reported concern ration of Lee's forces near Culpepper, and indiburg four miles southeast of Culpepper.

The 29 sutler's wagons, captured near Fairfax on Thursday night by Moseby and his band, were recaptured, with all their contents, on Friday morning near Aldie, by the 2d Massachusetts can

Governor Harding says that Brigham Young probably the richest man in America. The hole Mormon tribe pay tribute to him at the rate of about \$40 per head annually. At the proper the procuration of substitutes, amounting of Mississippi and Louisiana are realizing gather in the share of the harvest belonging to the Lord, i. e., his prophet Brigham.

From the Ngo Orleans Era. July 24th. Important from Matamoras.

The following is extracted from a letters from Matamoras a gentleman in this city dated on the 16th of June: There is a rumor here that 7,000 French

diers are on the way here from Vera Cruz. they can collect. They will surely dispute with an earnest struggle for the possession of l'amaulipas, and of course this most important town would the principal prize to be fought for. The Mexicans are resolute, and will fight the French to the last. They are united here in their opposition to

Miran or is the lion of Fort Brown of late. He has attempted to tamper with the authorities here. but has utterly failed. They say that Mexico wants none of the services of men who have already betraved the nation. The people are essentially loval and patriotic.

The Texus people are desirous of playing into the hands of the French. They are up for any thing that will embarrass the United States, and flatter European monarchy. They are playing the part of adventurers to the fullest extent.

A great many Texan rangers are coming here. s they have been coming here for the last eighteen Some are deserters, some liable to con riution in the rebel service, but most of the 5.000 or 6,000 who have passed through this place, were compelled to leave the State to save their lives, be ause our "mistaken Southern orethren" suspected them of being in heart, and in fact, "citizens of Many who were skulking rom hill to hill, in the forests of Northern Texas, seeking to get out of the country, and only desirou of being let alone, have been trailed by assassing and murdered outright. I do not doubt that 2,500 unders have been committed in two years in Texas, every one of which has been for a specre all radicals—all intend revenge.

Sixteen men from near Austin, only a week ago. rrived here, and two of them (one a nephew Gen. Hamiltom) is on the way to New Orleans .-There are hundreds of as good men in Texas as here is out of it. The Germans and thousands of Americans in Texas are loyal; and Texas would loval if the reign of terror was at an end

Sufferings on Bragg's Retreat.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register writes on 7th from Bragg's camp near Chattanooga, enn., the following account of the sufferings en dured by the men during their retreat : The Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Braxton Bragg command ing, has arrived thus far on its retteat from the ad vancing army of Ros crans. After thirteen day unparalleled suffering, consisting of forced narches, hard work, sleepless nights, drenching rains, barefoot walking over stony roads, hunger famine, heat by day and cold by night, we hav succeeded in escaping from the terrible Yankees and put as a peace-maker between them and us th surging current of the deep, wide and majestic Tennessee. Here we rest our broken-down hodies for a brief season, and hope to recuperate our ex hausted strength, and repair in some degree on neavy losses in articles of clothing and camp equi page. On the 26th, about 9 o'clock our retreating the began. Our brigade old not see the signal to retreat, and was nearly cut off, a large force of the emy being abreast with us before we retired .-We hastened on to Tullahoma and offered a battlhere, but the enemy declined it, and for fear of

Our sufferings have been awful, beyond descrip ion: For seven consecutive days and nights v had wet feet and wet shoes, which were not on dry during the entire week. Our clothes, too were wet all the time. The roads were hortible Vithout sleep, without adequate food, often without water, we marched, worked, stood in line or battle in mud and water, stood guard all the night could suffer in the flesh. It is ended now, but i will require weeks to restore us to our forme morale, for we are greatly exasperated and demor-

Our loss in baggage, clothing and camp equi page, can never be remired. None of us have bu suit of clothes, and many are almost naked.-Nearly one-tenth of the army is barefooted. The are wet and fermenting with the accumulated rail. and sweat that have soaked them for thirteen days. . . . . . .

Morgan's Men in their Proper Uni-

Columbus despatches announce-the arrival there on Thursday of John Morgan and twenty-eight of They were immediately taken to he Ohio Penitentiary, where they will remain un-I further orders. Fourteen are commissioned and freen are non-commissioned officers and privates They were delivered over to Capt. Merion by Gen lason, and put through the same mo ions as othe criminals—persons searched, hair and beardshaved, bathed and clad in clean suits. Morgan and Cluke submitted very quitely, but some of the younger thieves demurred butterly, until told they must submit. Morgan had his belt filled with who had before broken his parole, refused to strip, when it was done for him. Cluke begged for hi moustache, but it was no go-it was razored. They will be compelled to submit to prison disci pline, but confined apart from the convicts, and guarded day and night by military. One or two talked about retaliation, but the rule against speak ng was instantly enforced. A negro convict die the burbering for the chivalry.

The prisoners seem not to have been aware what disposition was to be made of them until they were sight of the prison. Some of them were much lowncast at the prospect of serving an indefinite term there, while others were not at all affected but on the contrary were joking with each other a to what frade they would learn. One fellow who was searched had a watch concealed in his pantaloons leg between the lining and the cloth. Quit number of them had money thus concealed. One prisoner had an old newspaper which, he said was of no account, and was only wanted by him to place in his hat, which was too large. On unfolding it an excellent map of Ohio was discovered, of which he was, of course, deprived. The articles they are released

STRANGE, VERY.—On Saturday last, Rober Killen, a drafted man in West When field town ship, Indiana county, went out to shoot squirrels. He had not proceeded far when he saw one on a tree: he says, "the squirrel was sitting an a knoon the body of the tree," and in order to have a fair shot at it, it was necessary for him to get di rectly under the squirrel and shoot straight up which he did, and strange to relate, the hall rebounded back, passing through the brim of his hat, and his joot. We did, not ascertain whether it was off the squirrel or the knot that the bullet rebounded back and injured Mr. Killen.

We also hear of a Mr. Tiger, of Montgo township, same county, who, since he was drafted either fell on an ax, or an ax fell on the fore-finger of his right hand, severing it entirely, nor ever leaving flesh enough for the surgeon to form a

THE DRAFTED COLORED MEX.-All colored en enrolled under the present draft are to be senarated from the white conscripts by Provosi Marshals, and consolidated into the nearest colred regiments or companies being organized in several States. Instructions to this effect have been sent to the officers of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Colored conscripts in Pennsylvania, are to be rendezvoused at Philadelphia in the camp commanded by Col. Wagner: in Onio, at Camb Delaware; in Bhode Island, at the camp of the First Company Colored Heavy Arrillery; in Maryland and Deleware, at Washngton. Colored troops from New York, it is nought will be rendezvoused at Washington.

An Extensive Caralry Forav. A letter dated Jackson, Mischarppi, July 200

min sange, has just returned from a most brilliest experient to Canton. Miss., and beyond A. Canto, on the 186, he get Johnson's cavaire distance, but the sange of artiller. After a way of the sange of with a recepied of a stiller.

Our forces consisted of 1,000 of Bussey's carry and 1,000 infantry, commanded by Col. Hooi, 9 over the Big Black at Canton, burned W Bluff Station, burned six miles of milroad track the Jackson, New Orleans and Mississippi Centra Railroad. Five locomotives, fifty cars, thirties large manufacturing establishments and railra buildings were destroyed.

The Dixie works were burned, and also one his dred thousand feet of lumber at Canton. The also destroyed two miles of track, burned tw ocomotives, twenty-five cars in the depot also, and a very large lot of cotton at Calhoun. They aix burned the pontoon bridge on which John crossed file division over Pearl river, destroyed to ferry at Grant's Mills, and burned several bridge

on the milroad. We captured about one hundred prisoners loss is twenty killed and wounded. The value the property destroyed is im nense. The railro is completely destroyed for forty miles. Johnson army is democralized and in full retreat to Meridian

salppi is completely conquered, and the je ple are begging for deliverance from Souther rule. General there is still in pursuit of the ficing enemy towards Meridian.

One of the greatest curiosities of a snakkind we have ever seen was witnessed by us the strength of Wednesday while the Snowshee train was on its way to this place, one of the brakes men discovered a young copperhead with a small black snake about half swallowed; they evident and had a fight, the copperhead succeeded in sa lowing about half of the blacksnake when the ter commenced an attack on the inside of the co perhead and succeeded in eating a hole clear throug We would venture to say that a similar stance has seldom been seen. - Central Press, Be



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants. Bed Bugs Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c. "Only infall ble remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Eastift

Rate come out of their holes t Sold Wholesale in all large cities
Sold by all Datagust and RETHERS everywhere
III BEWARE III of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Ret nd Flack, befo e you buy HENRY R. COSTA Add east Princi al Depot 482 Broadway, N. Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, Pa. April 7, 1863.-6m \*.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPO SING CERTAIN AMENUMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representing of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Annaly met. That the following amendments be proposed the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the presidence of the truth a title the presidence. ith the provisions of the tenth article thereof: There shall be an additional section to the third artic f the Constitution, to be designated as section for

Hows: Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified elect of his Commonwealth shall be in any actual unitary even index a requisition from the President of the United has r by authority of this Commonwealth, such electrons by exercise the right of suffrage in all electrons by the tens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, present of law, as fully as if they were present at their usual plants. There shall be two additional sections to the elevent

cricle of the Constitution, to be designated as servight and nine, as follows:
SECTION S. No bill shall be passed by the Legislan bonbinling m re than one subject, which shall be else containing in re than one subject, which shall be expressed in the title, except appropriation bill.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the legisl cranting any powers, or privileges, in any case, when the court to grant such powers, or privileges, has been any hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of the courts of the courts of the courts. Speaker of the House of Representary JOHN P. PENNEY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH PENNSTLVANIA 88.

I do hereby certify that the fortion." as the same remains of this office. In TESTIMONY whereof, I have been set my hand, and caused the set the Secretary's office to be affixed

day and year above writte a

ELI SLIFER.
Secretary of the Commonwest

July 7, 1863.-te

ESTABLISHED 1760. PETER LORILLARD. Snuff & Tobacco

MANUFACTURER. 16 & 18, CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chatham St., New York.) ould call the attention of Dealers to the articles

BROWN SNUFF. Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappes, Coarse Ra Pure Virginia, Nachitoches, American

YELLOW SNUFF.

cosch. Honey Der Beach. High Test Scote

Fresh. Honey Der Beatch, Irish High

Tosst, or Land Content Fresh Scotch. Attention is called to the great reduction in F Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which s found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO. FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L. or plain. Careada. N. B—A circular of prices will be sent on applicable April 14. 68.—1v.]

THE UNION FOREVER

GOOD NEWS! GODFREY WOLF would respectfully in wines to the citizens of Altrona and

CLOTHING STORE On Corner of Main and Caroline Street there he will keep on hand a large stock of read-mail thing consisting of DRESS COATS. PANTAL ON Clothing consisting of DRESS COATS, PASIAL VESTS OVERALLS, ANIT JACKETS, &c., at Phil HATS & CAPS!

I have a large and varied stock of hats and caps what it will be to the advantage of all to examine before it chasing elsewhere. Also, a file stock of Gents' from long goods, such as shirts, collars, neck-ties, handkerchas fouspenderus Gluves, Hosiery, &c.

Determined to self, I have marked my goods the very lowest figures, and feel confident that all will be satisfied with this release and enality of my stock. satisfied with the price and quality of my stock.
Altoons, May 12: 1863.

NOICE.—Whereas, Letters Testame tary to the Route of ALBERT BROWN CLASS on Blair county, Pa., deceased, having to satisfactiber; therefore, all pe semi ind granted to the satisfacture: interrubt, the salid eather are equested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the salid decodent, will make known the sale without the salid decodent, will make known the sale without the sale of the control of the lay to Altoona, July 28, 1863-6t

Altoona Tribun (Eritat et Cambell's \$450 "Comter Prom."

TRIBUNE POWER-PR

PRINTING OFFICE

12, Serow Frees, reserved.
100. Card Power Frees, and large Newspapers of the large (a cut of which we give above) we are now persons anything in the line of printing or resease anything in the late. We can execute, on short

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Busi Circulars, Programmes, BILL AND LETTER-HEA Pamphlets, Pay and Check

BLANK BOOKS, MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL K all we ask is a trial feeling confident that we distinction if we have the opportunity.

Mice in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia e streets, opposite Superint

LOCAL ITEMS

THE DRAFT.-The Eric City Liepatch Ist inst, contain the fallowing which is apor this region just at this time. It is probathe draft for this district and down off wit
days, when the question will be existed who not to go. The great hobby which nearly now riding is the \$300 clause, which is. without much reflection, condemned withou while not a word is said about substitutes. buy exemption at all, \$5 or 500 paid for a ute is just as wrong as \$800 fine. Besic xemptions, according to the reasoning now a must be wrong, because the man who han have some ailment which by law disqualif for service, yet enables him to follow his at home, run around electioneering, or mai itical harangues at country schoolhouse ought also to go. He is of far less use than the sound man, and is the very, fellow opinion, who ought to be shot at because will be of little account. Again, if the wrong, then our whole system of inciden wrong also. Two men are convicted by our and sentenced to a fine and payment of c to the amount of \$100; the one pays his fi other, having no money, goes to jail.

Now, if instead of all this palavering a inw, this talk were turned into devising w means to help poor men and others towar ring substitutes, or if unable to do so to ine, there would be a great deal more sense exhibited than there is. To rail aga government, to throw obstacles in the way iaws, or to deride their authority, is but sid rebels, and extending the war. Let the classes then who are between 20 and 85 i gether by fives, or tens, or twenties, rais mon fund, and agree that the proceeds sha vided among those drafted out of each ben test the over 35 blatherers against the conact, get up such papers and ask them to p names and cash among yours, and perh will, and perhaps they won't, as there a migthty liberal men among them-with of ole's money.

THANKSGIVINO.-Thursday next, 6th he day set apart by the President as hankgiving. We have much for which hankful. The people of this region e should be thankful that, while heavily th with rebel raids, they were spared such a v the consequences of which they can alone head and appreciate by visiting the locality flicted. Again we should be thankful that overrules all things so overruled the strife 'ysburg as that the rebel army was disastro reated and compelled to leave the loval Sta victory crowned the arms of the Union s burg, Helena, Port Hudson, and the hero Rosecrans in Eastern Tennessee, and un more before Charleston. And again we be thankful for a plentiful harvest, no housed, and fair prospects of the harvest secured. Let us all remember the sour whence our blessings come, and return to gratitude of thankful hearts.

A sermon appropriate to the occasion preached in the Methodist Church, at 10% by the Ray, Wm. R. Mills. Rev. Ullman will also hold services

theran Church at half-past 10 o'clock.

Mono Show Loo.—The above strang to chairtianity under the labors of Dr. Jud of the first Missionaries to that land. pursuing a course of studies at the Baptist sity, at Lewisburg, Pal, preparatory to p the gospel to his own people. He is cessful and earnest student-speaks the language fluently, and can converse an five different oriental dialects. During the vacation at the University

poses to make a tour westward, in order acquainted with our manners and habits. a spirit of missionary enterprise, and a funds to aid him in his collegiate course. He will visit this place, and lecture ne

day afternoon and evening. The after ture will be free to all who may wish to At night he will appear in his native cost lecture on the manners and habits of h and exhibit some of their Idol, Gods the prought with him. Au admittance fee o for adults and 10 cents for children will be at night. The place and hour will be di tised by handbills, and from the various the place. Go see and hear.

CAMP MERTING.-A Camp Moetin Methodist E. Church will be held o ground, pear Birmingham, Huntingdo commencing on Friday August 14th, The friends, of Altoona, Hollidaysburg. Mark, Maner Hill and Huntingdon, contiguous charges, are cordially invi July 21st. 1863.

DR. A. P. CALDERWOOD ter mained marrice free of charge to the Abana, Voly 27, 1863.-8:.