Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863.

☞ Should there be no riot in Johnstown, between this time and the day on which the conscripts from that locality are called upon to report, it will not be the fault of the Johnstown *Democrat*. Presuming upon the ignorance of the laboring class in Cambria county, the editor of the *Democrat* has devoted all his time and space to misrepresenting the conscription act, and endeavoring to bring on a collision between the conscripts and the authorities. All who can read, and who have seen the act and read it for themselves, know the falsity of the *Democrat's* articles; but there may be those who read no other paper than the *Democrat*, or who hear not the truth of the matter, who may, by such teaching, be induced to resist the laws, and an untold amount of misery be the result. In reading the editorials of that paper, it seems to us that its future existence depends upon the riotous resistance it is endeavoring to stir up. If the conscription act was what the *Democrat* represents it to be, it would be resisted in every district in the State; but the fact that it is the most humane that a limited space of time enabled men to frame, and that it is constitutional, compels all good citizens to yield it their support and bear its burdens when it falls upon them.—Conscription is neither unconstitutional nor humiliating. It is a law in all countries. The present conscription law of the United States is the most lenient ever framed. It could not be more lenient and be of any benefit to the country. There are but few papers of the *Democrat's* class to be found, and perhaps none so designedly false in their representations of the conscription. A decent respect for the intelligence of their readers prevents them from pursuing such a course.

Suppose the laboring class in Cambria county should act upon the suggestions of the *Democrat* and bring on a collision between themselves and the authorities, as did a body of deluded men, in New York city, some six weeks since, and thereby a portion of them loose their lives, what would they have gained by resisting the laws? Many not liable to the draft, and others who, if they answered their conscription, might escape the dangers of war, would undoubtedly be killed in a riot such as we refer to, and where would be their gain? The remembrance of their friends would be that they fell by their own hands, in resisting the laws of their country, and not upon a field of glory, upholding the laws and endeavoring to preserve civil and religious liberty. And what a fearful responsibility would rest upon those who beguiled these men to their ruin—*They* would not be in the riot. Oh, no. They style the conscription act unconstitutional, oppressive, humiliating and partial, and picture its effect upon the poor in the most exciting language, and then close up, perhaps, by softly saying they are not in favor of resisting the laws, or that they hope there will be no resistance to the laws, thus leaving a hole to creep out at. What subterfuge! If the conscription is unconstitutional, they are not men worthy of the name of freemen if they do not resist it to the last; but the fact that they do not, and dare not, counsel in this manner is conclusive evidence that they know it is constitutional but will not, for certain reasons, plainly admit it. If we honestly believed, and as openly asserted, as does the *Democrat*, that any law was unconstitutional and tyranical, our manhood, and our liberty as a citizen of a free government, would compel us to resist it at all hazards and to the last extremity. This would be justifiable and honorable. But this thing of proclaiming a law oppressive and unconstitutional and then softly saying "don't resist it," argues slavery more humiliating than that of the African; or cowardice too contemptible to be called by that name, or a knowledge that what is asserted is untrue. The latter position, in such cases, is less enviable than slave or coward.

While we can put no other construction upon its teachings, we hope it is not the serious intention of the *Democrat* to lead to rebellion in Cambria at this time.—The consequences of such a course would fall upon those least able to bear it, and yet most likely to be connected with it. The Government (not Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet, or any other man, or set of men) must be sustained and the Union preserved, and to this end the laws must be obeyed, and the demand for men, lawfully made, must be responded to, otherwise we have no government, no liberty, no laws, and every man is at the mercy of his neighbor. The editor of the *Democrat* draws a touching picture of the conscription law tearing a man away from his family and placing him in the jaws of death; but it is no more touching than the picture of a once peaceful and prosperous country, broken in fragments by rebellion, and its once happy inhabitants drudging out their lives as slaves to a monied aristocracy, scarcely receiving sufficient for their labor to supply the meanest sustenance to their famishing families. We know it is hard for families to part with fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, at the command of the draft, but our ancestors consented to the sacrifice, and up to this time we have enjoyed what was gained by that sacrifice. And shall it be recorded on the pages of history that the enlightened inhabitants of this free and happy country refused to make a similar sacrifice to perpetuate Freedom and the Union to their posterity. Never! no never!

The Government having decided that the payment of $300, or the furnishing of a substitute, was equivalent to a drafted man serving himself, it is therefore the duty of every man, not physically exempt, to go himself, send a substitute, or pay the government $300 wherewith to procure a man in his place.

THE ADVANCE OF ROSECRAN AND BURNSIDES.—The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee river at four points on Saturday, with infantry and cavalry. The 2d Kentucky Cavalry captured thirty pickets at the point opposite Stevenson. Gen. Reynolds captured a large force at Shellmound, and took a camp on Falling Water Creek. Among the captured are the notorious guerilla Mays, and the Tennessee rebel Congressman, Cannon Little. There was no resistance made. The rebels are reported in force at Rome, Cleveland and along the Georgia State railroad. Gen. Burnside is in the region of Kingston, and will attack that place before long.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.—It is understood that the troops now in New York will, as soon as the draft is concluded in that city, be dispatched on an important expedition. Steam transports and sailing vessels, to convey the force to its destination, will be procured as soon as possible. Says the New York *Sun*:

"The Army of the Potomac having many times unsuccessfully attempted the capture of Richmond, is likely to be reorganized under another name; and, while Washington will not be left undefended, the warriors of the Potomac will obtain glory in another direction. Instead of spending the dog-days in the Virginia swamps, those gallant soldiers will be transported at once to within a few miles of the scene of their operations, and capture Richmond by their exploits hundreds of miles away from the rebel capitol."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We neglected last week to mention the arrival of this most welcome monthly visitor. As usual it is filled with fine engravings and choice reading matter. *We* couldn't do without it. Terms $3.00 per annum. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

PEN AND SCISSORS

☞ Two of Gen. Meade's sons are drafted in Philadelphia.

☞ It is stated that the rebel authorities indignantly deny any connection with Quantrell's force, and utterly repudiate their doings in Kansas.

☞ Melons must be high priced in Nashville.—The *Union* says that if you give a dealer a "green-back," he will give you a green melon back.

☞ Gold is still on the decline. It was selling at 22½ in New York, last week, and was offering at 16 in Pittsburgh, and few buyers at that.

☞ Additional rolls of rebels taken at Vicksburg, received at the War Department, swell the list to 33,000—5,000 in excess of published reports.

☞ Parson Brownlow accompanies General BURNSIDE in his movement on Knoxville. His object is to issue his new paper at the earliest opportunity.

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 27th ult., announces the death of the traitor Gen. John B. Floyd, at his residence, the day previous, after a long and severe illness.

☞ A member of the Connecticut Legislature, who possesses the Yankee passion for whittling, and indulges extensively in that amusement, received one day last week a bundle of shingles by express.

☞ The defeat of SHORTER, for Governor of Alabama, nettles the secessionists; Mr. Watts, the Governor elect, was a Union Whig, and it is evident that his triumph squints strongly towards the old flag.

☞ The surgeons say that since the army has returned to Virginia, the free use of blackberries has saved the Government nearly a million of dollar in medical and hospital stores.

A FARM FOR A SUBSTITUTE.—The Richmond *Whig* contains an advertisement in which "a farm of 230 acres in Hanover county, Va., or the highest price in Confederate money," is offered for a substitute.

☞ The Columbus *Fact* states that a man placed his right hand on the railing of the Central Ohio track, the other day, and allowed the wheels of an approaching train to pass over it, cutting it off just below the wrist. His object was to exempt himself from the coming draft.

☞ A fellow named Hockenberry, convicted of rape at the late term of Court, held in Huntingdon, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of eight years in the Western Penitentiary, at hard labor.

☞ The Chattanooga *Rebel* says: "We verily believe there are some men in this Confederacy who, if they had tails, would tuck them between their legs every time they heard the Yankees were advancing."

☞ Gen. Grant smoked a cigar while he was going out from his works to accept the surrender of Vicksburg. Gen. Gillmore not being addicted to "small vices," seems disposed, in his little affair with Charleston, to let her do the smoking.

Few people realize the extent of the Territories of the West. It is said that Idaho embraces an area of 326,000 square miles—enough to make eleven States like New York—and her extensive gold fields are attracting a large emmigration.

☞ Several females of New York city have sent in claims to the Comptroller for the loss of husbands killed during the late riots. The estimates of value of the deceased vary greatly, ranging from ten thousand to as low as two thousand dollars.

☞ A Union meeting was held at Washington, North Carolina, on the 11th, at which strong resolutions in favor of the old Union and the National Administration, and in denunciation of the Rebel government and Northern Copperheads, were adopted.

GEO. WOOD TO C. S. A.—Fifty copies of the New York *Daily News* were seized on Saturday morning, by a Government detective, on board the boat for David's Island, with the following on the inside of the wrapper: "To the soldiers of the C. S. A., with the compliments of BEN WOOD."

BEATING LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.—An arrival from North Carolina says that the rebel papers received at Moorhead city say that Jeff Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate State; to call out five hundred thousand black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.

A VALUABLE WELL.—The great Farrell well, struck on Oil Creek some time since, is valued by its owners at $1,000,000, and is said to have cleared over $300,000 since it began to flow. A diamond mine, if productive, might approximate in value to a 2,000 barrel well, at the present time. But the mining stock of Golconda, and "the gorgeous wealth of Ormus and of Ind," are about "played out" and eclipsed by the oil mines at Venango. Only a shoddy contractor has any business at competing with such "rivers of oil."

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Express* claims to have private information that one of the judges of the United States Supreme Court, supposed to be Justice Nelson, has written an opinion on the legal condition of the revolted States on the conclusion of the war for the suppression of rebellion, and this opinion is concurred in by the whole bench, including Chief Justice Taney. The opinion is said to maintain that the States in rebellion have lost their rights as States, and must come into the Union simply as territories subject to the General Government and entitled to its protection. New State organizations may be formed by the people, under the Constitution and laws of Congress, as in the case of other territories but the old States cannot come into the Union with their present organization and officers still reeking with their horrible crime they have committed against the national life.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—E. Knapp Perry, of Pottersville, Warren county, Pa., died at the United States Hotel, in Plattsburg last week.—He was drafted from his place of residence, and visited Plattsburg for the purpose of exemption. He was about consummating a marriage engagement, and the intelligence of his being drafted so affected his affianced as to cause her serious illness. This so worked upon Mr. P.'s mind as to terminate in fearful derangement and death. Deceased was twenty-five years of age, and was a medical student of rare attainments.

SEVEN TIMES SOLD AS A SUBSTITUTE.—Among the deserters arrested, through the agency of the Bureau of Deserters, was a man in Boston, who had enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, and after having served some time deserted and returned to Boston, where he went into the business of selling himself as a substitute with the intention of deserting at the first opportunity, to sell himself to another person. He succeeded in hiring as a substitute *seven times*, obtained the bounty, and deserted each time. He lodged at one of the fashionable hotels in Boston, dressed handsomely, and entertained his friends in princely style. When he wanted to hire as a substitute he would dress in coarse, rough clothes, and disguise himself in such a way that it was impossible to recognize him as the gay and fashionable "swell" of the first-class hotel only a few days before.—He would probably have continued this game while the war lasted, but he incautiously wrote a letter to a fellow-soldier in his regiment, telling him what glorious times he was having in Boston, representing in glowing language his new business of going as a substitute, told him how many times he had "fooled them," and wound up by advising the soldier to desert and come home, and "coin money" by going as a substitute. The soldier addressed had no such intention, and he showed the letter to his colonel, who forwarded it to the Provost Marshal General, at Washington, who speedily caused the arrest of the deserter-substitute, and he was forwarded to his regiment a few days ago. He will in all probability be shot.

A NEW DODGE TO ESCAPE THE DRAFT.—Among those who recently came before the enrollment board of the Twenty-second district, to claim exemption in consequence of physical disability, was a stout looking fellow who put in the plea of rheumatism. The joints of one of his legs were so affected that he could not walk without limping, and the manipulations of the surgeon gave great pain to the applicant. Although the case looked bad; but the doctor imagined that the fellow was only feigning, and to satisfy himself on this point he administered a quantity of ether or chloroform. When the patient became thoroughly under the "influence," his disease entirely disappeared, the muscles were no longer contracted, and he skipped about the room like a French dancing master; but when the exhilerating effects of the spirit had passed off, the "game leg" was as bad as ever. The doctor "couldn't see it," however, and the unhappy conscript was not exempted.

THE GREEK FIRE.—The Greek fire which is so distasteful to the fire-eaters of Charleston, is the invention of Mr. Short, who was for a long time a suitor to the government to use this projectile, but did not succeed until it was recomended by Admiral Porter by his experience at Vicksburg. Meantime representatives of foreign governments have applied for the invention without avail. The fire missives, forty or fifty in number, are enclosed in a shell, which is itself enclosed in one of the ordinary shells of the service, and explodes.

Robert Toombs on Rebel Finances

A letter from Robert Toombs of Georgia, dated August 12, addressed to the Georgia *Constitution*, has been received in Washington. It is a strong picture of the dilapidated condition of the Southern finances. It is deplorable in tone, and characterizes the whole system of the rebel leaders as a grand mistake. The following are extracts from the letter:—

The Confederate Government have committed two radical errors in the management of our finances which have produced our present calamitous condition by the operation of laws of currency as fixed, certain and immutable, as the laws which govern the planetary system. At the beginning of this struggle we had large material resources and unequaled elements of public credit. We borrowed gold at par for our bonds, wealth laid its treasures at our feet, and poverty itself claimed it a privilege to augment our resources with its mite. Folly has mainly contributed to the drying of this living fountain of public supply. The first great error was in attempting to carry on a great and extensive war solely on credit without taxation. When this revolution commenced our currency was in excess of the wants of society; the proof is that nearly all the banks within the Confederate States had suspended cash payments and their notes had depreciated, therefore the first Treasury note which was put into circulation added to its nominal value.

This excess each succeeding issue enlarged and increased the depreciation of the whole mass.—This depreciation soon began to manifest itself in the rise of commodities; yet the Government has unwisely continued daily by a forced circulation to add to this excess, increases this depreciation, enhances the price of all commodities which it is compelled to purchase, and is thus exhausting the national resources in the ratio of geometrical progression. This ruinous policy would have long since ran its course but for the fact that law, intimidation, and above all the ardent, sincere, honest, but mis aken patriotism of the people, have been invoked to uphold it. But, the principle being radically wrong, no human power could uphold it long, and in spite of all these powerful proofs our national currency is depreciated more than one thousand per cent. below gold and silver, and four hundred per cent. below suspended bank notes, and prices and payments are rapidly adjusting themselves to the inexorable fact.

Let us suppose that we have five hundred millions of currency now in circulation, worth fifty millions of standard bullion, the issue of an additional five hundred millions will not add a single dollar to its value—the thousand millions will be worth no more than the five hundred millions were before the last issue, to wit fifty millions of bullion. The addition has only depreciated the whole currency by one half, and the depreciation will invariably exhibit itself in the rise of the commodities for which it was exchanged. The government, therefore, if it expends the additional in commodities, loses first the whole amount of depreciation existing at the beginning, and also all the additional depreciation produced by its daily expenditure, and the holders lose one half the value of the notes.

THE FEDERAL CURRENCY COMPLIMENTED.

The history of the currency of our enemies since the beginning of the war, is humiliating to us. Neither had foreign credits; both had powerful established State governments at their back; we were united in favor of the war, while they were divided. They have kept twice the number of men in the field that we have upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent. ours at more than one thousand. The reason is solely *that their* government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. We must act, and that quickly. The public interest and public safety will no longer allow delay. Our present system is utterly insupportable. It is upsetting the very foundation of private rights, weakening daily public confidence in our cause at home and abroad, sowing dangerous discords among the people, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should unite to correct these evils.

HOW TO TERMINATE THE WAR.—A Southern man writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* as follows:—How to terminate this war has caused anxious thoughts, and baffled the skill of many great men, and I feel the most unfeigned distrust of my ability to make a suggestion; but I will.—In doing so, too, I am emboldened by the fact of knowing the South, her feelings and resources If the war is to continue, at the point of the bayonet let Chattanoga at once be taken, and extend a line along the Western and Atlantic Railroad, owned by the State of Georgia, from Chattanoga to Atlanta, continuing the line to Augusta, Georgia, on the Georgia Railroad, then Georgia will be made useless to the South, from whence nearly all supplies must come in the future; and more, the conservative men in the heart of the rebellion will be enabled to return home and be protected, and, if allowed, to defend the flag of their country.

I am willing to pawn my life that this will weaken the Southern army. To overthrow Atlanta is the point that should at first be regarded as the cardinal point; it is the core of the whole South. In addition to this movement, let there be no usurpation of power; let the Constitution be regarded, and men cannot be kept in the Southern army.

I was in Bragg's lines when he fell back from Tullahoma, and his desertions were by the thousand. Does this not prove my position? All the people want is protection, to return to their homes.

I trust in God that this communication will be read where it should be, and regarded. I have many that are dear to me in the South, whom I would save. The graves of my beloved mother and father are there, and that of my brother.

My father was a Jackson Union man; a better never lived. He named me after the noble old hero of the Hermitage, and though I love the South, I am a Jackson man yet.

HOW TO KEEP WATER COOL.—The *Scientific American* states that refrigerators formed of porous earthenware may be made and used with satisfaction without requiring ice. Of course ice is the most convenient and acceptable cooling agent, but when it cannot be obtained, or is too expensive, porous earthenware refrigerators may be substituted. The natives of oriental countries keep their water in porous earthenware vessels, from which they obtain cooling draughts. By placing a porous vessel containing water and sprinkling water upon its surface, the water inside will become almost ice-cold. Evaporation produces a cooling effect upon surrounding objects; and the water in the porous vessel has its heat abstracted by the above evaporating process.

BILLIARDS WITH CANNON BALLS.—The gunners on the Ironsides have a neat way of exploding their shells within Fort Wagner. It is impossible to drive them through the sand and cotton of which the work is made, nor can the guns be so elevated as to toss them in as from a mortar. So the pieces are depressed, and the shot, striking the water about fifty yards from the beach, jump in.—In nearly every instance this manner of making the missiles effective is successful. "Those are what I call billiards," said the captain, watching the firing. "They carom on the bay and beach and pocket the ball in the fort every time."

DISHONEST RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—Some time since the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad company detected some of their employees at Mifflin in a nice little scheme of fraudulent financiering, by which the company was robbed of a considerable amount of money. The exact nature of the transaction we have been unable to learn, but one of the means of swindle was to place the names of persons on the pay roll who were not employed by the company, and the company's agent drew the money and pocketed it. The guilty parties were all detected and discharged.

Hopeless.

Some time ago the Richmond *Enquirer* was constrained to say, "They are slowly but surely gaining upon us, acre by acre, and mile by mile," and a correspondent adds, "Unless Providence interposes in our behalf, of which I see no indications, we will, at no great distance of time, be a subjugated people." The jubilant tones of the Richmond *Whig* are also gone; it moans a *miserere*, of which the refrain is "*hopeless*." The Richmond press is loud in requesting Jefferson Davis to suppress the Raleigh *Standard*, but the *Standard's* outspoken disaffection is not half so dispiriting as the ever recurring *hopeless* of the *Whig*. Far better shut up the *Whig* than the *Standard*, even on their own grounds. The burden of its petition is for more men. The newspapers have deceived the people. Jeff. Davis and Lee know far better, and their cry of agony for men tells Rebeldom that without a prompt response, the issue is "hopeless." If alarming absenteeism, a new and euphemistic name for wholesale desertion, be not arrested, their "cause is hopeless." Again it reiterates, if desertion cannot be stopped, "there is but little hope left."

"It is no time," continues the *Whig*, "to trifle with the people. They are not arrant fools.—Meade and Rosecrans are being largely reinforced. Lee is thus endangered on both flanks. East Tennessee is to be invaded by forty thousand men, and Mobile to be invested by way of Pascagoula. The citizens South of the James River are doing nothing, and absolutely courting Federal raids," and, it might have added, Charleston is about to fall, and suffer a just retribution. And now, let us administer a word of comfort to the *Whig*:—Worthy *confrere* of the steel pen, you, for once, are right; we agree with you.—Your case is hopeless, and if, in addition to this consonance of opinion, you will bear a word of advice, we say, emulate the Raleigh *Standard*; leave the sinking ship, not because it is sinking, but because it is a pirate craft, in which it is no honor to founder. Go a step farther. Having declared your cause hopeless, show the people the good old paths, the way of pleasantness and the paths of peace, in which we walked together in the bright days of the past, when treason vented itself in unmeaning oaths only, from maudlin lips, and when to be an American citizen was to be the freest, happiest, most prosperous man on the face of God's beautiful earth. That is your only hope? All else is "hopeless."

THE POOR MAN'S WAR.—Mayor Opdyke, of New York, says, in his message vetoing the city ordinance extended to prevent the reinforcement of the army: "This war, above all other wars of which history makes mention, is a war waged on our part in the interests of poor men. The rebellion was plotted, begun and prosecuted in the interest of the owners of slaves. Whether the man who labors with his hands should be a freeman or a slave, should own himself or be owned by another, is the ultimate question which this nation is now deciding, in the assemblies of the people, in legislative halls, in executive cabinets, and on many fields of battle. The rebels maintain that that is the best condition of society where the land is divided into great plantations, and their owners own the slaves who till them, and the artizans who make their implements; and this condition of society the rebels are striving to fortify and extend. The free and loyal people of the land maintained that the laborers and artisans should be as free as the owners of the soil. Thus, of all the people in the country, the laborers and the artisans are the most interested in this question. We are taking their side, seeking to bring universal opinion to their favor, writing and speaking for their cause, and fighting for it by sea and land. Would it not seem incredible blindness and fatuity, if they whose interests are thus involved, and whose cause is stirring the blood of all true men the world over, should themselves hold back and leave others to defend their rights?"

WHAT NEXT?—A new fashion has been introduced in Paris, by the Empress Eugenia, and we may expect to witness its introduction into this region by the fashionable ladies. A late Paris letter announces this "new mode" as follows:

The Empress has again appeared with a long walking stick, and now the fashion is fixed.—Every lady at a watering place must "wear a cane;" and the shop windows of Paris are beginning to display them, with "prices to suit customers." Some are very cheap and homely; others elegant and costly. The length of the stick depends on the height of the lady, as they are recommended to come up about to the lady's shoulder. They are carried for support, for protection, and for distinction; that is, the ladies like to have "something in their hands to play with," and especially at the sea side, where they are always breaking parasols, by poking at the pebbles and things. And then, why should not a woman carry a cane as well as a man? Is she not the weaker vessel?

DEATH FROM EATING TOADSTOOLS.—The Clarion *Democrat* says a lady named Wallace and her son, a lad ten years of age, died in Elk township, that county, from the effect of eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms, which are poisonous. Mrs. W. took sick soon after eating and commencing to vomit, sent her son for a relative. On the way the lad commenced vomiting and died in a few hours. Mrs. Wallace survived her son a day or so, when death ended her extreme suffering. She delayed too long sending for a physician. It is difficult to distinguish between the edible and the poisonous plant, therefore the only safe way is to avoid all of them.

GUERRILLA MOSEBY REPORTED DEAD.—The Heralds special from Warrenton Junction of the 30th, says:—I have just received a dispatch from Fairfax Station saying that five more of White's guerrillas, captured near that place this morning, state that Moseby was shot twice in the bowels and breast, and that he had been taken to Richmond. A party that brought prisoners in state that they were informed by citizens of Drainesville, on yesterday, that Moseby died near that place on Friday. The prisoners do not doubt the report, as he was pronounced to be mortally wounded. White now commands the Confederate forces north of the Railroad.

NEGRO VOTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Free negroes were permitted to vote in North Carolina until the amendment of the Constitution in 1835, when a probibition was adopted. Senator DOUGLAS, in the debate on the admission of Minnesota into the Union, stated, as a historical incident—which was not contradicted by the North Carolina Senators present—that a distinguished North Carolinian emancipated a large number of his own negroes in order to make them voters to elect him to the Legislature of the State.

BOSTON CRACKERS—A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by FRITCHEY.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the stove, always on hand and for sale as low as the lowest by FRITCHEY.

COFFEES, SUGARS, AND SYRUPS of all grades, and at reasonable prices, for sale by FRITCHEY.

WORRELL'S PREPARED COFFEE just received and for sale by FRITCHEY.

FRITCHEY'S NEW STORE, corner of Caroline and Virginia Sts.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by J. B. HILEMAN
Oct 15-tf

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.
1-tf.

MACKEREL—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, in all sized packages new, and each package warranted, just received and for sale low by FRITCHEY.

★ ★ ★

Dr. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT,
THE
GREAT REMEDY

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

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy. It never fails. This Liniment 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 any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

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

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

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

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

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

TO HORSE OWNERS:

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

EVERY HORSE OWNER

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

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

CAUTION.

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

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
43 Cliff Street, New York.
☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere.
December 4, 1862.—1y.

Altoona Tribune.

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

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

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

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards,
Circulars, Programmes,
MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILLS,
BILL AND LETTER HEADS
Pamphlets, Pay and Check Rolls,
BLANK BOOKS,
MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

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

Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annstreets, opposite Sugerloaf Hotel.

LOCAL [illegible]

IN DIFFICULTY.—A c[illegible] young men of this locality, who have for[illegible] men in the cavalry service, came home [illegible] since, they say on furlough, but others say on "[illegible] leave." Their route home lay through Bedford county, and the ride being a long one, one of their horses gave out in the neighborhood of Buckstown, this side of Bedford, whereupon the soldier who was riding the jaded beast took a notion that he would trade with a farmer. He did so, but the farmer not being consulted in reference to the exchange was not satisfied with it, and forthwith followed the cavalrymen to this place where he had them arrested on the charge of horse stealing. They had a hearing, and were placed under bail for a second hearing. Provost Marshal Piper was in attendance and claimed to arrest the one present as a deserter. After a consultation between the Provost Marshal and constable Ely, both of whom claimed the prisoner, it was finally agreed to place him in jail until the matter could be disposed of. Although both young men were arrested for the theft, only one of them appears to have been really concerned. We have refrained from publishing their names, hoping that this may be the last time they will be caught in such a scrape.

STEALING TIME.—On Wednesday morning of last week, some individual who was hungry for time, entered the Buckhorn Tavern, on the top of the Allegheny Mountain, between this place and Ebensburg, and took therefrom four watches, belonging to persons in the house. Two of the watches were silver hunting-case levers, and two of them cylinder escapements, one of which was quite small. Suspicion rests on an individual who called at the house the day previous, and was seen to eye the watches, as they were hanging against the wall, in the sitting room, and it is supposed that he returned during night and, effecting an entrance through a window, pocketed the tickers. He was a man some five feet seven or eight inches in height, dark complexion, with front teeth out. A reward of $25 is offered for the recovery of the watches or the arrest of the thief, or $50 for both.

PATENT SASH SUPPORTERS.—A new and convenient invention of this kind is now out, of which Andy Clabaugh, corner of Brant's Row, is the agent in this place. We have tried them, on the windows in our office, for a couple of months, and find them to be a very desirable article. They are so constructed that they can be attached to and removed from sash at pleasure, and may be arranged by any person, thus obviating the necessity of hunting up a carpenter to fix them.—When attached they fully answer the purpose of the most costly inventions of the kind, and may be made to serve as a lock to the sash when it is shut down. Besides all these conveniences, they are so cheap that almost every family can procure them. Call at Clabaugh's and examine them.

☞ We have been informed that arrangements have been made, which will secure for the lady members and the families of members of the Altoona Library Association an opportunity of visiting the rooms of the Association, for the purpose of taking out or returning books, or for reading the the various magazines and journals, during the day time. The room will be opened, exclusively for ladies, from 4 to 6 o'clock each Thursday afternoon, during which time a lady member has kindly consented to be present in the capacity of librarian. The new room is so accessible and pretty, and the collection of books and periodicals so varied and interesting, that we are sure our fair citizens will find it an attractive place of resort. The library will be kept open as usual for every one who desires to come during the evening of each week day.

PROFESSIONAL.—Considering the limited number of professional men, in this place, liable to the conscription, the wheel of fortune, at Huntingdon, cut them pretty severely, taking one clergyman, one physician, two lawyers and one editor. Should they all enter the army, the rebellion would certainly "go down." The minister might try the effect of moral suasion, and if that failed, the doctor could give it a physic; both failing, the lawyers might get in chancery and give it such severe blows that it would not know itself, in which condition the editor could hand it over to the devil, to whom it belongs, to be "set up," "imposed," "planed down," "locked up," and "cast off" into outer darkness.

A LITTLE AHEAD.—Our cotemporary of the Johnstown *Democrat* says that he had the list of drafted men in Cambria county set up and worked off in an extra on the morning after the drawing, and sold 800 copies of the extra in two days. We can beat that. We had the list of conscripts in this county set up in less than two hours after the last name was drawn from the wheel, and in three hours thereafter had worked off and sold over one thousand extras. Altogether we have sold over 1200 extras containing a list of the conscripts.—Enterprise, and a desire to accommodate the public, always pays.

ACCIDENT.—John Sassman, conductor of fast through freight train, between this place and Harrisburg, had one of his hands severely crushed while coupling cars at Tyrone station on Saturday week.