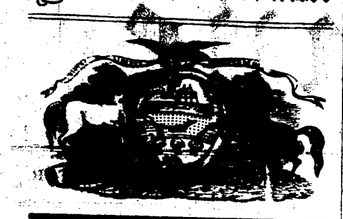

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1863.

Peace.

We all desire peace—for to none are the notes of war pleasant music. Even the war-worn hero, blackened by the smoke of battle, when the sound of the clash of arms has died away, reposing upon the field of the victor, sighs for the returning dawn of peace. He looks back to his own pleasant home, the enjoyments of which he has exchanged for the hardships and perils of the field, and breaths a prayer to God for the speedy coming of that hour, when he may again drop the sword and grasp the plough—when he may lay down his musket and take up his hammer—when he may part from his comrades, though endeared to them by long months of companionship, and the common dangers they have escaped, and embrace again the loved ones that cluster around his own hearth stone. And the wife and children, the parents, sisters and brothers of the loved ones. Oh how they look forward to the time, when the clouds that now over-spread our national sky and ever cast their sombre shadow o'er every home, may roll back and the sunlight of peace fall upon them again.

For then with joy upon the mountain tops, the wife, the mother, the sister would stand and await the coming of the sturdy mountaineer. In the valley praparations would be made to welcome back soldier friends to avocations of peace—to welcome them back from war to husbandry. And in the city archways of laurel intertwined with beauteous flowers would span the streets with smiles and welcomes would greet those returning ones who passed along. Yes, peace would be hailed with joy and crowned with blessings. But with all this glowing picture before us, we are yet led to feel that "peace" is not "so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery." Yet there seem to be those in our midst who would pay the price, and secure perhaps for party ends alone, the coveted boon.—Their course very much reminds us of the young man who bought a watch, second-handed, for twenty-five cents, and afterwards paid at various times, twenty dollars for repairs and then had only a worthless piece of mechanism, while at first he might have paid twenty-five dollars and had a reliable time-keeper.

Those that cry compromise, compromise, *compromise*, would buy peace for a song, then shed oceans of blood in its enjoyments(?) and have no peace, but continued bickerings, and jealousies and untold miseries at last.

While if now they give their whole support to the government, if each one lays his shoulder to the wheel, the indications are that soon we may have a peace which we can depend upon—a peace which we can prize—a peace of which we can be proud—a peace that will be a blessing to us and our posterity forever.

Who in this hour, then, is willing to sacrifice the future happiness and glory of our country, for a present and only temporary lull in the storm of war—who so false as to cry peace, peace, when there can as yet be no peace.

* * *

THE PARTING OF TWO HEROES.—A correspondent relates the following incident of the battle at Gettysburg: At the close of the bloody battles, while thousands of the soldiers were lying side by side, and before even the officers could seek and speak to their bleeding and dying friends, the command came to pursue the flying confederates. Major General Howard, in command of the Eleventh Army corps, hastened to the bedside of Capt. Griffith, of his staff, between whom and the General a strong personal attachment existed, to take his last farewell. He closed the door, and after a brief interchange of sympathies, the General took his New Testament and read to him the fourteenth chapter of John. He then knelt in prayer and commended his wounded friend to his covenant keeping God; and rising from his knees, clasped him in one long, fond, weeping embrace. Thus the heroes parted. One went to seek the rebels against his Government; the other died in a few days in perfect peace, cordially acquiescing in God's will, and firmly relying on the merits of his Saviour.

* * *

☞ "Hot Corn" stories used to create a sensation, and the Philadelphia *North American* localizes one now that will have the same effect. Policeman Brown has been accustomed to indulge o'nights in the piping hot ears and oily butter vended by a female African on the steps of the station. Searching for a culprit, the other day, he came upon the woman in the back yard of a shanty, boiling her corn and the neighbors' dirty clothes in the same seathing cauldron. Being asked if that was her usual practice, the venerable Ethiopian indignantly responded: "Why, of course. Can't afford to buy coal to bile de close an' de corn separate." The dulcet strains of "hot corn" have lost their appetising melody for Policeman Brown.

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM D. S. DICKINSON.—Hon. D. S. Dickinson has written a letter to the New York Union State Convention to be held this week, declining a renomination to the office of Attorney General, which contains some very pertinent, very strong and patriotic remarks. We quote the following:—

"I entertain the same opinion of the rebellion to-day that I did on its outbreak, that it must be put down absolutely and unconditionally, by force, if we would preserve the government of our fathers, and save our name from becoming a synonym for cowardice and baseness wherever the history of the American Revolution has traveled or its fruits been realized. From the commencement of the rebellion I have urged the union of all true men, irrespective of political organizations, to aid the Administration in crushing it. I have labored faithfully to that end, and such shall be my effort in the future. I propose to act, and will act to this end, with all whose views are the same, regardless of whence they come or what have been their opinions upon other questions; and I will oppose all, whatever they may have been in other times or may be called now, who are giving aid and comfort to rebellion, whether boldly, with arms in their hands, or through the cowardly and more mischievous process of fomenting partisan strife and encouraging resistance to the administration of the government in the prosecution of the war.

"The rebellion has received its death blow.—It has now little power for mischief save in its spasmodic struggles as it gasps out its ignoble existence. It may, by galvanic applications from its friends in the loyal States, once or twice raise to its feet and stagger on a little further, but this will rather hasten than postpone the hour of its dissolution. As it passes away, and the law is preparing its halters, and dungeons and banishments for conspiring leaders, let us pray for the forgiveenss of the deluded masses who have been cheated or driven into this wholesale murder, to minister to the unholy ambition of some of the most fiendish monsters who have ever desecrated the earth. As for the mole-eyed politicians amongst us whose poverty of intellect has not enabled them to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, when they shall cease to encourage the murderers of our sons and brothers, let us endure their exhibitions and the ebullitions of their spite without murmur, and in sheer pity measure out to them, as an antidote for their ineffectual virus, that scorn which is made most emphatic by expensive silence."

* * *

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ The ladies of Portland, Me., have had the courage to appear on the streets without hoops.

☞ The Government has realized $60,000 from the sale of horses left by Morgan along his route through Indiana.

☞ We see an announcement of the marriage of a Mr. Greenback. Now look out for an issue of "legal tender."

☞ Gen. Paez, late President of Venezuela, has arrived in Philadelphia, and will make this country his permanent residence.

☞ The Internal Revenue receipts for August are the largest of any month yet, amounting to five million six hundred and four thousand two hundred and one dollars.

☞ The leading bank officers of New York have unanimously resolved to accept Mr. Chase's proposal, submitted through the Sub-Treasurer, Cisco, for a loan of $35,000,000.

☞ The story of the apples in Bridgeport that roasted on the trees during the hot weather, has brought out an account of a growing leaf of tobacco which was rolled up in the form of a cigar and smoked!

TREACHERY IN THE CAMP—The Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* says that one of the Brooks guns lately forwarded from Richmond to Charleston was found to have been spiked on its arrival at the latter place.

☞ Rebel deserters are coming in to our advance forces in large numbers. It is estimated that full two thousand have been received and forwarded to Wahington since our army left Maryland.

EXEMPT.—A man named Ruben Flanigan, who had been drafted in the town of Oswego, N. Y., hung himself, because he didn't want to go soldiering. The Coroner was sent for, and the jury returned a verdict of "exempt."

☞ Stone bullets were used until the year 1514, when they were supplanted by iron. It was near the close of the sixteenth century before leaden bullets were generally adopted. Stone cannon balls are yet used in some of the Eastern countries.

ORGAN FOR THE MORMANS.—A manufacturer in Boston is building one of the largest organs in the country to be erected in the great Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, which building will seat 15,000 people.

☞ A letter from China states that some of the Imperial soldiers took seven rebel prisoners—after piercing their eyes out with arrows, they saturated their clothes with oil, then applying fire, roasted the miserable wretches alive.

☞ Greenbacks are exposed in the brokers' windows, at Richmond, and sold, one dollar for ten of Confederate scrip. The authority for the statement is a gentleman, just from Richmond, who reported to the New York *World* office.

A RARE DISH.—In the bill of fare at one end of the Hartford hotels, last week, "Fort Sumter Defunct" was printed among the choice dishes. Those who tried it, says the *Press*, said it was cooked with Greek fire, served with Parrotts and garnished with grape sauce.

☞ The drouth in West Virginia has been more severe than in any other section. The Wheeling *Daily Intelligencer* of August 25th, says, the country is perfectly parched—the pasturage in places has utterly failed, and many persons are selling off their stock, it being a simple question of selling or starving.

☞ The list of victims at Lawrence as it now stands, foots up one hundred and thirty seven killed, twenty-two wounded and three missing.—It is thought the killed will reach as high as one hundred and fifty. A number of bodies were completely burned up. The loss in property will reach near $1,000,000.

GRANT'S SPEECH.—At the grand banquet given to the hero of Vicksburg at Memphis, on the 25th of August, the following toast was proposed: "General Grant—Your Grant and my Grant.—Having granted us victories, grant us the restoration of the "Old Flag:" grant us supplies, so that we may grant to our friends the grant to us." This was received with deafening cheers and loud calls for General Grant, who responded in these words: "I thank you gentlemen for your kindness. All that will add to your prosperity, that is in my power, I will grant you." Evidently he is not a man of words, but rather of deeds.

Letter from President Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Sep. 2.—The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield (Illinois) Mass Meeting:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863.—HON. JAMES C. CONKLING:—My Dear Sir—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we obtain it? There are but three conceivable ways:—First. To suppress the Rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so for we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintainance of the Union is now possible.

All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the Rebellion is its military, its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them.—To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in convention and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? General Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed can at all affect that army. In an effort to such compromise we would waste the time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the Rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army.

Now allow me to insure you that no word or intimation from the Rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you, that if any such propositions shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by the other means. You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, that slavery is property.

Is there, has there ever been any question that by the law of war the property both of enemies and friends may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever, taken, it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies the world over destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation, as law, is valid or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the Rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war was certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitutes the heaviest blows yet dealt to the Rebellion; and at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter—fight you, then, exclusively, to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives.—Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; and the promise being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The father of waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand; on the spot, their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten. At all the waters' margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river; but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been, and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the great Republic—for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for mans' vast future; thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clenched teeth, and steady eye and well-poised bayonet they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still let us not be over sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in His own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

East Tennessee is Ours.

The news of the occupation of Knoxville, East Tennesse, comes to us in such unquestionable shape, that we have no room for doubt. We are the more charmed at this decisive yet bloodless result, because it has happened contrary to our and everybody's expectations. The rebel press, and every requirement of military necessity, led all to believe that the great military trunk road between Virginia and the Southwest, and the important strategic region of East Tennessee, would have been held to the last extremity. The life of the rebellion depended upon it. As we remarked the other day, we would consider the occupation of Knoxville, by Burnside, without a terrible struggle, the best possible proof of the weakness and total collapse of the rebellion. So we must now regard it, and our great wonder is what conceivable plan of defence the rebels may have devised which can excuse the fatal lethargy which seems to paralize their efforts, and to keep their armies crouching in fear for the next blow to be dealt them. Can it be that those armies are so weakened by wholesale desertions that they *cannot* make a stand, or so demoralized and panic-stricken that they will not make a stand?

Gen. Burnside's march was a severe one, and it required greater courage and more power of endurance to accomplish it, than to fight and win a battle in the field. On the 29th the army was in the barren region with only six day's rations for the men, and but one day's forage for horses and mules. It was then believed that serious opposition would be made by the rebels to their onward movement; but there, as elsewhere, of late, the enemy has displayed his running qualities, and succeeded in making good his escape. What the evacuation of Knoxville, and the surrender, without a struggle, or even the sign of resistance, of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad—a line of incalculable importance to the rebels, mean, it is hard, in the absence of details of the latest movements, to say. Any troops which Lee may have detached and sent forward cannot now get beyond Knoxville, nor, if they have already *passed* Knoxville and gone to Chattanooga, can they get back to the Rapidan, except by the roundabout way of Charleston and Richmond.

It is related that before Burnside entered Knoxville, Minty's brigade from Rosecrans' army joined him. This is important as indicating that Rosecrans and Burnside are in close communion, and effectively co-operating together for the more complete defeat of the enemy. Rosecrans has been closing in on Chattanooga from all sides, but chiefly South of the Tennessee, and was expected to have reached it on the 5th. Burnside has doubtless by this time advanced southward below London, and will be either in position to prevent a rebel flank movement northward around Rosecrans's lines, or to directly aid in the assault on Chattanooga. That will depend upon the position of Bragg's and Johnston's army, which at last accounts was centered at Chattanooga. We have no doubt but that the rebel leaders will soon unfold their strategy; but we think Gen. Rosecrans will prove a match for them. Whether he can serve all connection between Chattanooga and Rome and Atlanta, Ga., remains to be seen but we doubt not he will attempt it. We ought to hear some decisive news to-day or to-morrow.—Where will the rebels fight, and with what force, are now the questions.

Charleston and Sevastopol.

The operations before Charleston, conducted by Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, do not in any proper sense partake of the nature of a siege. There is nothing like an investment, as the Federal military and naval force only command at present but a small portion of the territory adjacent to Fort Sumter. Charleston has been likened to Sevastopol on account of its great defensive strength and the amount of heavy artillery with which its defences are supplied Major Mordecai's report of the military commission to Europe in 1855 and 1856 gives some interesting items in regard to the ordnance used by the Allies in the siege of the Russian stronghold It was the unexampled proportion of guns of large calibre which especially distinguished the artillery operations of the siege of Sevastopol from any other of the kind. The Allies placed in a battery at various times more than two thousand pieces of heavy ordnance, besides the hundreds of field pieces with which the troops were armed. The first siege train with which the French army presented itself before the place consisted of sixty pieces, followed by other trains amounting to two hundred and fifty pieces. The armament most efficient in rendering the works untenable was a train of mortars, of which the French alone had one hundred and twenty 13-inch, one hundred and twenty 10-inch, and about one hundred 8-inch. Add to these the English siege train of more than nine hundred pieces, consisting in large part of 68 and 32-pounders guns, and some idea may be formed of the storm of shot and shell poured upon the works during the three days' bombardment preceeding the last assault.—Next to the mortars, the most effective part of the battering train of the Allies consisted of the heavy guns drawn from the fleets. Of these, the French batteries had eight 50-pounders, three hundred and thirty-eight 30-pounders, (corresponding to our 32's,) and seventy-one 8-inch bomb cannon of 72 cwt. About two-thirds of the ordnance used in the siege was considered unserviceable at its termination. The French siege guns fired one million and a quarter rounds of all kinds. The permanent fortifications constructed at Sevastopol before the beginning of the war were all directed to the defence of the harbor. The Allies found in the place about four thousand pieces of ordnance of all kinds, mostly made of iron, some being of brass.

WASN'T MUCH ACQUAINTED.—Kansas City is a gay place, and they have queer specimens of humanity down If you dont believe it, read the following, from the *Journal*, about a woman of doubtful loyalty, who was recently before the Provost Marshal: "She gave as evidence of her loyalty that her husband had been killed in the 106th Illinois regiment. 'When did your husband go to Illinois?' 'About three years ago.' 'That was before the war, was it not?' 'Yes.' 'Why did you not go with him?' 'Well, I didn't like to go off so far with a man I wasn't much acquainted with.' 'You don't mean to say that your husband was so much of a stranger that you did not like to go with him?' 'Yes I do. I had only been married to him about a year, and I wasn't going to leave my folks and go off to Illinois with a man I didn't know more about.'" What he could he do but discharge?

GETTING OVER HER GRIEF.—A London letter says that the highest bit of gossip afloat is that Queen Victoria is about to contract a second marriage with ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal—he who, with characteristic Coburg wisdom, declined the other day the proffered slippery throne of Greece. He is uncle of the late excellent, lamented Prince Albert—related, of family course, to King Leopold of Belgium, connected by marriage, with Archduke Maximilian of Austria, Emperor of Mexico that is to be, &c.

THE PATH OF PEACE.—Gen. Meade, in the course of his very admirable speech at the sword presentation on Saturday, said: "I have to request of you, gentlemen, who are in civil life, that, when you return home, you will spare no efforts to make the people understand that all we want are men to fill up our ranks. Send these to us. Give us the numbers and the war will soon be concluded. I think the rebels are now satisfied that their struggle is only a matter of time, as we have the force on our side, and that as soon as they see that we are bringing out that force in earnest they will yield."

* * *

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.—It is announced in the New Orleans correspondence of the Chicago *Times* that an attack on Mobile will shortly be made by three corps, under command of Generals Franklin, Ord and Herbon, the whole under the direction of Gen. Banks. Admiral Farragut is to command the fleet which is expected to reduce the harbor defences.

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Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastors, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c. Aug. 18, 1863–6m.

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 1. Large Family Wringer		$10.00
No. 2. Medium " "		7.00
No. 2½ " "		6.00
No. 3. Small " "		5.50
No. 8 Large Hotel "		5
No. 18. Medium Laundry	to run steam or hand.	18.
No. 22. Large "		

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost We think the machine much more than PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY YEAR in the saving of garments. There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft Our own is one of the first make and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE."

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

NO WRINGER CAN BE DURABLE WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer FREE OF EXPENSE.

For particulars and circulars address

R. C. BROWNING 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Sep. 1—6m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale a

HOUSE & TWO LOTS

situate on the South corner of Rebecca and Clara streets, East Altoona. The lots front 100 feet on Rebecca street and 120 feet on Clara street. The house

IS 2-STORY FRAME,

with a Dining Room and Kitchen attached and a good Cellar, and well of excellent water at the door. The lots are well set with choice fruit trees of different varieties. All necessary outbuildings are on the premises. An indisputable title given. Terms reasonable.

For further information inquire on the premises.

Aug 18-3t* H. W. GARRECHT.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following resolution was adopted at a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Altoona Hall and Market Company:—

Resolved, That the second instalment of 10 per cent. on the stock subscribed for, be made payable on the 20th day of the present month, (May and that the balance of the subscription be made payable in monthly instalments of 10 per cent each, on the 15th day of each succeeding month, until the whole amount is paid in.

Persons wishing to take stock in the company can still be accommodated, there being a few shares yet unsold.

Altoona, May 19th–tf. B. F. ROSE, Treasurer.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED JERSEY HAMS just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

CREAM CRACKERS! A fresh supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!—Just received, a large lot of Canvassed Sugar-cured Hams of the best brands in market. Every one sold is guaranteed at FRITCHEY'S

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, PUT UP in ¼ sacks expressly for family use at FRITCHEY'S

IF YOU WANT GOOD COFFEE, pure Teas, the best of Chocolate, Syrups and Sugars go to FRITCHEY'S.

FRITCHEY IS REALLY SELLING the best Brown Sugar in Altoona at 12½ cents.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—FRITCHEY is selling Teas superior to any ever offered in Altoona. They are free of adulteration, coloring, or mixture of any kind.

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

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the Cove, 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 Oct 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN

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

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

* * *

Dr. SWEE

INFALLI

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 and 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 Tribun

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

TRIBUNE POWER-PRES

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made considera addition to our establishment in the way of new fa type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling chine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Po Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prep to execute anything in the line of printing or rulin a style equal to any establishment in the State, an prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Car

Circulars, Programmes,

MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILL

BILL AND LETTER-HEADS.

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BLANK BOOKS,

MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KIND

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

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—On Monday evenin August 31st, the employees of the P. R. R. in foundry in this place, and other personal frien of C. R. McCrea, late foreman of the found assembled together for the purpose of presenti to that gentleman a beautiful gold chronome American lever watch, which was purchased them for that purpose. It was selected by M Henry Van Tries, of Hollidaysburg, who pr nounced it to be a most excellent time-piec Engraved upon it is the following inscription:- "Presented to Chas. R. McCrea by the Employe of the Altoona Iron Foundry, and his person friends, in token of our regard." After the Chai man, Jas. Mundew, had stated the object of th meeting, B. F. Custer, Esq., on behalf of th donors, presented the watch to Mr. McCrea, i the following appropriate remarks:

FELLOW EMPLOYEES—Ours is a world of chang and the mutations of time bring many surprisi and most unexpected turns in the wheel of fortun One of the numerous inexplicable freaks of th proverbially fickle goddess into whose especial ca the material destiny of man has been given, ha caused us to assemble here.

On such occasions our emotions are of a two fold character. We feel pain at the approachin separtion, and gratification in the opportunit presented of giving expression to our sentimen of friendship and esteem. Pleasing as the latte duty may be, it is, in the present instance, almos made a task by the reflection that a few days mus witness the disruption of that daily intercours which, during a long course of years has taugh us to know and respect one whose many excellen qualities have endeared him to all who have enjoyed a familiar acquaintance. Some of us hav been intimate with him since his first adven among us, and can testify to the sincerity of hi friendship and the generosity of his disposition whilst all can evidence his integrity and mora worth. In him the Company loses one whos services have been invaluable. The founder o the first foundry, the construction of which he superintended, he has been identified with its interests here from the beginning, and faithfully has he discharged his trust. His experience and judgment have enabled him to conduct the affairs of his department so prudently and economically as to convince all that he was eminently qualified for the position he now vacates, after filling it, with honor to himself and profit to the corporation, for eleven years. During that time, none among the large number of those employed in the Altoona iron foundry have found cause to complain of harshness or injustice from their foreman, bu many have expressed their gratitude for such acts of sympathy and kindness as exhibited the goodness of his heart. There is no stain upon th record of Charles R. McCrea, and it is therefor proper that we, appreciating his high character shall carry out the design of giving him a substantial testimonial of our regard, for which purpos we have now met.

MR. MCCREA—To me has been delegated the very agreeable duty of presenting to you this testimonial—the inscription upon which will tell its history. I will not multiply words, but simply say: Take this gift, as a free will offering from old friends, who know—and knowing, esteem and love you. Wear it for their sakes, and as the hours it notes pass rapidly away, let each day renew in you pleasant remembrances of those around you. They feel that such a monitor will not be necessary to remind you of "Auld Lang Syne." but desire you to keep it as a memento of an acquaintance which they hope is but temporarily disturbed. Should it be renewed, old friends will, on your return, welcome you with open hearts—but should we never meet again the benisons of each and all will follow you in your journeyings through life, and even beyond the gates of the "Valley of the Shadow of Death."

To which Mr. McCrea responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN.—As you all know I am more a man of action than of words and can do more in the foundry than on the platform. I feel myself utterly incompetent to do justice to the eloquent remarks accompanying this beautiful gift. I shall wear it constantly and proudly, and never forget the generosity of the friends around me. As has just been said, I have been connected with this foundry for eleven years, and during that time I have always endeavored, to the best of my ability, to do equal and exact justice, both to the workmen and the company. I am now about to leave you—not from any desire for change, but because it is my duty, in common with all men, to benefit myself and family, pecuniarily, whenever I can, and I may say that I believe the change I am about making will result much to my advantage. To the workmen who have been so long associated with me I wish to say that I desire them to render to my successor the ever ready and able service they have given me and which has contributed so largely to the prosperity of the foundry, and further, I earnestly desire each and all to place firm faith in the justice of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, for I do not believe, as has been asserted, that the longer a man is in its employ the less he is respected. I also wish to make a public denial of the charge that I have endeavored to persuade any of the workmen to go with me to Philadelphia, and if there be any here whom I have approached on this subject I wish him to proclaim the fact now.

I am no orator and feel that I fall far short of making such a response as this beautiful gift and accompanying demonsration deserve. I would gladly say more, but feel myself unable to give utterance to the many ideas which pass through my mind. For this elegant testimonial I tender my heartfelt and sincere thanks, and whenever I look at it I shall reiterate the wish, that prosperity may follow you and yours forever.

GROVE MEETING.—No preventing Proidence, meeting will commence in the grove of Mr. Jaggard, near the Catholic cemetery, on Friday evening, Sept. 11th. The public generally ar invited to attend. S. S. RICHMOND.

☞ In consequence of the sickness of our carrier, subscribers who have heretofore been serve by him weekly, will again have to get their p pers at the post office, at least for a week or tw