Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1863.

From Gen. Rosecrans.

For some days past we have felt rather gloomy in consequence of the unfavorable reports from the late engagement between the forces of Gens. Rosecrans and Bragg, the latter being reinforced by several divisions of Gen. Lee's army, and also from Beauregard's army at Charleston. Gen. Lee is said to have been in command. The fighting on Saturday and Sunday is said to have been terrific. At one time the rebels were driven back, and again they drove the Union forces, and on Sunday night each army occupied about the same position held when the fight commenced. On Sunday night, Rosecrans moved his army back to Chattanooga, the fight having taken place some ten miles South-east of that place. This movement was rendered necessary in consequence of the heavy reinforcements the rebels were receiving, and in order to secure a favorable defensive position for the Union forces until reinforcements, on the way to Rosecrans, should arrive.

The first reports received stated that Gen. Rosecrans' army had been cut to pieces and was rapidly retreating, followed by the rebels, but later news states that all will yet be right—the Government having more cheering information from that quarter. Preparations have been made for meeting every emergency that is likely to occur in this field of operation.

The rebels have a decided advantage from the fact that they can concentrate their forces much more rapidly than the Government; yet we do not despair of Gen. Rosecrans' success in finally defeating the whole crew. While they are fighting Rosecrans, they may leave a hole open some place else, which will let a Union army into the dominions of Jeff Davis.

☞ The muddy pool of politics has spread itself so widely that it is now almost impossible to write or speak on any of the subjects connected with the present rebellion, or the events transpiring in the political world, without being charged with dabbling in its waters. We have no aspirations, politically, nor do we covet the name of politicians; nevertheless, we pay some attention to these matters, and are not entirely ignorant of what is going on. We read the papers of both political parties, and find much in both which we condemn and disbelieve. But we are not now going into a criticism on either—our purpose being simply to ask a few questions, which shall be stated plainly, and we desire plain answers.—These questions have occurred to others besides ourselves, and stagger those who are disposed to act and vote with the Democratic party and yet wish to throw their influence on the side of the Union.

1st. Why is it that all the refugees from the South, immediately upon their arrival in the free States, espouse the cause of the Administration; and all who are in this State at this time, are either writing or speaking in favor of the re-election of Andrew G. Curtin as Governor?

2d. Why is it that none of these refugees espouse the Democratic cause, or take the stump for Woodward?

3d. Why is it that so many prominent Democrats in this and other States have left their party and are now found writing and speaking in favor of the Administration and the re-election of Gov. Curtin? We refer to such men as Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Gen. Logan, of Illinois; Gen. Rosecrans, of Ohio; Gov. Johnston, of Tennessee; Matthews, of Maryland; A. H. Chase, of New York; Daniel Dougherty, N. P. Brown and Hon. W. E. Lehman, of Philadelphia; Judge Shannon, of Pittsburgh; John Scott, of Huntingdon, and many others we might name.

4th. Why is it that no prominent men of the Republican or Union party have gone over to Woodward and engaged in stumping the State for him?

5th. Why is it that the Richmond *Enquirer* and other Rebel papers desire the success of the Democratic party? See article in another column.

We might add a number more of such interrogatories, but plain answers to the above may give us the key to those not specified.

What Does it Mean?

The following article, from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 7th inst., requires considerable explanation at the hands of the speakers and the writers of the party which is to be benefited by a rebel raid. Why would a rebel raid prove beneficial to the Democratic party? and why would the success of the Democratic party prove beneficial to the rebels? We ask these questions in all candor. We give the article that all may read it. Let every Union man fairly understand the issue ere he casts his vote. Read and reflect:—

The success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful should General Lee once more advance on Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure its success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rapahannock, the boastful braggadocio of Yankee reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania. The Democrats, unable to gainsay such evidence, will be constrained to enter the contest for Speakership shorn of the principal part of their strength—the disgraceful mismanagement and conduct of the war.

Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced. He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results, which, in their bearing upon this war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories. Let him drive Meade into Washington and he will again rise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm the timid, and give confidence to the wavering. He will embolden the Peace party should he again cross the Potomac, for he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes. It matters not whether the advance be made for the purpose of permanent occupation or simply for a grand raid; it will demonstrate that, in the third year of the war, they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defence of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not been secured.

A fall campaign into Pennsylvania, with the hands of our soldiers united, not for indiscriminate plunder—but a campaign for a systematic and organized retaliation and punishment, would arouse the popular mind to the uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylvania. This would react upon the representatives in Congress, strengthening the Democrats and mollifying even the hard shell of fanaticism.

The damage which the last campaign inflicted, if augmented by another this fall, when presented to the Lincoln Government would unless paid, greatly exasperate the people against an Administration which neither defends the State, nor reimburses its citizens for losses which its own imbecility has produced. And if these damages are paid the debt is increased, the taxes raised, and the burdens imposed will accomplish the same end.

Let the great and important fact be constantly kept in a tangible and threatening aspect before the people of Pennsylvania, that notwithstanding they have opened the Mississippi and are besieging Charleston, and threatening East Tennessee, and Georgia, and Alabama, that, notwithstanding all this, Pennsylvania is not safe from invasion, and Washington City is again beleagured in this third year of the war. The road to peace lies through Pennsylvania via Washington.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The latest from Charleston informs us that Gen. Gilmore is repairing Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg for the purpose of shelling the rebs out of Fort Moultrie and that vicinity.—A battery of heavy guns is also being placed in position for the purpose of shelling Charleston. Admiral Dahlgren has been withdrawn from the command of the fleet, in Charleston harbor, and Admiral Farragut placed in charge. A difference between Gen. Gilmore and Dahlgren caused the change.

UNION MEETING.—Hon. L. W. Hall, of this place, will address the people of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and vicinity, on the issues involved in the present election, this (Wednesday) evening.

A Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1863—WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States of America has ordained that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in case of Rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it; *and whereas*, a Rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which Rebellion is still existing; *and whereas* by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled that, during the present insurrection, the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; *and whereas*, in the judgment of the President of the United States the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in the cases whereby the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen, enrolled or drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval officers of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise answerable to military law, or the rules of regulations prescribed for the military or naval service, by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offenses against the military or naval service;

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said Rebellion, or until this Proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval service of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (1863), and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Letter from "August Sontag."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Do you drink "Kissingen water" in Altoona? Every body drinks it here—that is every body that has a liver—instead of champagne. My drink and meat to-day, however, is "tea and toast," with a determination to send "right about" a headache that has persisted in sticking "closer than a brother" to me for the last twelve hours, despite all my remonstrances against such a superfluous affection. Coffee is said to be an infallible remedy, but we have so many kinds of coffee current here now, that it puzzles the will to make a selection. I confess to be a very Mussulman in my affection for the roasted berry, a cup of its amber-hued and glorious infusion far transcending, in my opinion, even the creamy overflow of Heidsick or the gorgeously colored body of "old crusted port." But if *you* really love coffee, what do you think of the manifold and economic representatives, now so numerous in the grocery windows and "down i' the mouth" of the great public. Have you tasted the "Eureka?" Have you nostriled the "Celebrated East India?" Have you alarmed your palate with the far famed "Golden Rule?" or have you—for philosophy *might* venture on such a shuddering experiment, perchance—ever disgusted your better nature with a sip of "rye" coffee, "wheat," or "malt" ditto, and so on? Peradventure, you have, in the honest spirit of inquiry, which is said to be the characteristic of this intelligent age, essayed one or all of these things, and if so, you will admit that some of these coffees are wonderfully good imitations of the *diestical* thing, just as some of the counterfeit fifty cent postage-notes now amazingly embarrass the best of us to sort them out, without a minute investigation, from the genuine Government article. Economy is the order of the day now, for who is "making his salt," not to mention his salary, except those fortunate gentlemen to whom the war brings increase of business, and to whom the destruction of armies only means the supply, at exhorbitant prices, of so many more coats, shoes, &c., for the successors of the sacrificed. Why even the law, with us, has lost all its profitable characteristics. Our court calendars have run down to "small potatoes." I could name a number of lawyers in this city, who used to do a flourishing business, who will soon have to pettifogg upon the "no-cure-no-pay" principle, and offer to accept business without making any charge for services, without successful, *unless there be a change in the politics of our country.*—Apropos, politics. We have some political excitement in this direction, but, as Sontag does not want to be Governor, he keeps cool, and don't care the value of a roast peanut about politics or politicans generally. As the election day approaches the noise and confusion gradually increases, and soon we shall look for a monomania to seize the whole community, and some of them go "mad as a march hare." If I could afford it, I should certainly go up in a balloon, for the nonce, just to avoid the utter desolation of being the only calm and philosophical mind amid the general delirium. But we *can't* afford such a luxury. The times forbid it. If I prove particularly sensible upon this subject—Heaven forfend, however, for I hate to be excentric—pardon me, and attribute it to my morality and the environing circumstances. Contemplating the whole field with an impartial eye, I must say that the opposing forces are well matched, that both are sanguine, full of spirit and "eager for the fray." But I really think Curtin will triumph in the end.—However, that remains to be seen, and we shall not be left in suspense long.

What a time the coal dealers have had here, with the public, trying to keep up the price of coal. When our State was invaded the price of coal rushed up from seven to ten dollars a ton, while some of the dealers refused to sell for less than twelve, and others talked of holding it on to get fifteen or twenty. But down it has come with a crash, and the public heart rejoiced, and the heart of the coal-dealer waxed sad. It is a delightful struggle between the would-be-sellers and buyers, the one to keep the price in *statu quo*, and the other to reduce it again, and which party will whip in the end remains to be seen. How man *is* affected, sometimes, by the aspect of his pocket-book! When he is making money "Our Country" is the cry, and down goes the greenbacks, or at least a promise to that effect. When we lose money, we button up our pockets with closed lips and hoarsely whisper, "not a cent for tribute!" The coal men are only anthracite illustrations of the fact. From Maine to California it is the same; man is but man everywhere. We had an unusual occurrence take place a short time ago which has caused some sensation among the fair sex. A verdant young lady was captured by the police, who was disguised in male habiliments and seeking an opportunity to go to sea, as a cabin boy, for her health. She had eloped from her country home, she said, because she had a liver complaint which nothing but a visit to old Neptune would cure, and donning the costume of the male sex, she fancied she soon could possess herself of the remedy. Alas! for her calculations. She had no sooner arrived here than she was made to feel her helplessness, and she quickly realized her situation and accosting the first policeman she met told her story. He conveyed her to head-quarters and her speedy restoration to female habits and the femenine appearance was the result. We have one class of people in Philadelphia who command "the situation" in dealing with capital, and that is servants. Servants, and particularly female servants, ask what they please for their service and get, I am told, just about what they choose to ask. The hoop-skirt factories advertise largely for female operatives and pay such good prices, that they quite use up the great body of unemployed industrials, as almost any girl, however stupid, can work on a hoop-skirt—or at least wear one—if she can wash a dish or peel a potato. The demand for female servants exceed the supply, and those who prefer housework to factory labor, entertain the highest notions of the extraordinary value of their culinary exertions. The most unsophisticated genius asks seven dollars per month, even if unable to distinguish a flat-iron from a coal-scuttle, while more experienced "help" require ten and twelve dollars per month with "conditions." These conditions are commonly a good bed, a good table, one night out every week, besides all of Sunday, and the liberty of having their "cousins" call to see them in the kitchen. There may be some slight exaggeration in all this, as I obtained the information from a party who was pretty sore on the subject, but I suppose there must be some truth in it. We are indebted to the reporter of the *Sunday Transcript* for the following hit at "codfish aristocracy." "There was a great rush at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. Among the dense throng were numbers who have suddenly been financially elevated in consequence of this "cruel war." Codfish and shoddy aristocracy swelled out in silks, satins, "loves of bonnets," &c., &c. Among the crowd a young lady dropped a watch key, which she missed upon nearing the door. It was valued as a gift. While looking around for it a neatly dressed boy stepped up and said, "madam here is your key I found it on the floor." It was transferred to the gloved hand of the lady, who was hanging on the arm of a gentleman, who immediately pulled out his port-monnaie from which he selected a fifty-cent postage-currency to reward the boy for his honesty, when the young lady immediately interposed, and said: Oh, let *me* reward him! I have some *small* change, and so saying she tendered the lad a *five-cent note*. The boy called upon Mr. Bulkley, at the Central Station, next day, to whom he delivered the five-cent note, with the request that the detective force should find out the whereabouts of the lady and return her the note, and if not successful in tracing her out, to put it on interest for the benefit of the institution organized for the subsistence of decayed members of the codfish aristocracy."—We, also, attended this exhibition, and encountered—God forgive us!—a species of animal which a zoologist would define a "swell," whereupon *we* took a *few notes*—not greenbacks—for the benefit of our friends generally, which can be seen upon application at our office, No 1. Smith's Island. The erudite Walker affirms a thing to be fashionable which is approved by custom or made according to the "mode," and one is fashionable who has rank above the vulgar! Whether the definition be wholly serious, or acknowledges a tinge of sarcasm, it hits the case very fairly. The patronizing term "approved by custom" for example, nothing could be more felicitous. To feel that we are approved by those for whom we cherish profound respect, is no *mean element* of happiness. And where one feels a peculiar regard for a class called "aristocratic," he respects whatever custom they generally recognize, and feels, to be approved of it, is a synonym of personal consequence, and therefore self-respect, and "the mode"—what words of awful majesty are these to a "swell," and therefore elegant, foreign, and therefore formidable Aristocratic, it appeals to the æsthetic nature, it is refined and chaste—"made according to the mode," it is to be made as the gods would direct. But to have rank above the "vulgar"—this is the great thing. To be manifestly none of the herd, to *seem* to have descended straight from some rich, "first family," on an air-line too lofty to ever have been a merchant or a member of Congress. Those who were at the "Academy of Music" on the night we refer to, must remember the exceeding splendor and awful magnificence—not of the representation, but of the audiedce. It was a scene for every "swell" to treasure in his heart of hearts One would have thought from the general eagerness to be in a seat at a certain time, was a matter of life and death. O, the spotless, unwrinkled cloaks, the superb head-dresses, the snowy white waistcoats and cravats, the glossy and radiant beavers, all pressed and compact together, cheek by jowl with the Sunday coat of the respectable plebean and the ill smelling garments of the plain, but honest tradesman and tradesman's wife. We particularly admired a large, red-faced, sumptuously attired, important looking man, with snub nose, who vented audible petulant complaints in regard to the culpable inadequateness of the means of entrance to the interior—for the left-hand door was shut—which neglect he vowed to his body companion was ridiculous, and a disgrace, in a tone that bespoke the stockholder—who is a modest individual that has a regular seat in the parquet, to the intense delight of the lessees and managers. Of course it is none of my "buis," but as Mrs. Toodles would say, it is certainly a great convenience to have in the house. The resolute, though slow moving crowd, swept me through the passage-way into the corridor, where I paused to take breath and examine my ribs.—To the enthusiast in the study of "swells," a position well down in the parquet is perhaps the most judicious, for this alone will enable him to take in at one magnificent sweep the adorable "swelling" line of the dress circle—the haunts of the stockholder and general opulent citizen. It is well to go early, and thus confer on ones self the privilege of witnessing the composed and majestic entrances of these fellow beings, who descend to their several places, and adjust themselves with edifiying deliberateness, and not the least conscious of observation. *Blanche*, whose side face has been called classic, takes one of the front seats and at once begins a lively chat with *Maude*, who in three-quarter face responds with equal animation, which brings her fine teeth, (probably artificial) into play and imparts additional lustre to her eyes; while behind them two superb "swells," with hair parted—Charles Augustus style—in the middle, and who, therefore, contemplate a full front presentation, temporarily employ their tightly encased digits in adjusting their lorgnettes, now and then bending over, with grace, to say something amusing, or direct the attention of the young ladies to some distant quarter of the house, where they have descried some *other* object of equal, or perhaps (if possible) even greater interest than themselves. As soon as we were seated and were at leisure to look around us—no mean element in the Academy of Music—I turned to the interior of the parquet to see a favorite "swell" whom I so often observed in that region, even when not another of his kidney was standing, there he stood, cool and prominent, in view of the whole immense house, with his glass elevated toward the dress-circle, which he attentively surveyed with such patience and assiduity and with sublime indifference to the figure he may be presenting to his peers, that I have nominated him by acclamation for the office of chief "swell," and now I will turn my attention to the performance. So, yours truly,

AUGUST SONTAG.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ The most charitable of all animals—the skunk—he gives everybody he meets a (s) cent.

☞ Twelve merino sheep, recently taken from the State of Vermont to an exhibition in Denmark, sold for $5,000.

☞ An old bachelor says a woman may be surprised, artonished, taken aback, but never dumbfounded.

☞ John Morgan, the noted raider, was formerly a professional gamble, having his headquarters at Covington, Ky.

☞ The five-twenty U. S. Bonds are still selling at the rate of over half a million dollars per day.

☞ The Government bounty of $402, now given to recruits entering the regular army, will be stopped on the 25th of September.

☞ A man named William Coulter, of Summitville, Cambria county, employed as a brakeman on the Penn'a R. R., fell from the train near Johnstown, on Saturday week, and was instantly killed.

☞ A Canadian, who wished to tell a copper-head what he thought of him couldn't remember the appropriate title, and so relieved himself with, "You old one cent!" He hit the value, if he didn't hit the name.

☞ A man named Reuben 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."

☞ A. L. Guss, editor of the *Juniata Sentinel*, was tried for libel, in Juniata county, week before last. He was charged with libeling some 25 or 30 persons. The result was the usual one in such cases. Each of the libeled received about 80 cents for their characters.

☞ The Bureau of Exchange in Washington received a letter, a day or two since, from Commissioner Ould, at Richmond, notifying them that twelve thousand prisoners paroled by Gen. Grant had been returned to the field, and in exchange referred to the same number of our prisoners delivered at City Point. The whole statement in regard to the delivery was a lie. Not a man of ours has been returned for these twelve thousand, who were then armed and have doubtlessly participated in the late battles at Chattanooga.

☞ It is said that Beauregard is preparing an earnest remonstrance against Gen. Gilmore for violating the constitution of Morris Island, the statutes of Fort Sumter, and the charter of Charleston.

☞ A gentleman popping his head through a tailor shop, exclaimed: "What o'clock is it by your lapboard?" Whereupon the tailor lifted up his lapboard and struck him a blow on the head, answering, "It has just *struck one!*"

☞ The Agricultural State Fair, to be held at Norristown, opens on the 29th of this month and continues until the 2nd of October. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Penn'a R. R. Co., good from the 28th of Sept. to the 3d of October.

☞ When you go to kiss—first grasp with haste around the waist, and hug her tight to thee; then she will say, "Do go away—do, won't you let me be?" Then, O, what bliss? but never miss so good a chance as that; then make a dash as quick as flash, and—Georgie hold my hat.

☞ The boiler of a steam mill, at New Cumberland, Cumberland county, exploded on Tuesday morning, killing five men engaged on the saw-mill and wounding a number of others. A piece of the boiler was thrown 300 yards and striking a house killed an old lady and wounded her daughter.

☞ A letter from the Army of the Potomac, states that as many as seven substitutes, who had deserted, were shot in the several corps towards the close of last week. Prompt and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders, without the hope of pardon.

☞ We have received the second number of the Belleville *Democrat*, published at Belleville, Illinois, by Wm. Denlinger and A. B. Russel.—As its name indicates, it is Democratic in principle, and that pretty severely, if not a little more than Democratic. Friend Denlinger has our best wishes for his success.

UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER.

COG WHEELS! WARRANTED!

No. 1. Large Family Wringer		$20 00
No. 2. Medium " "		7.0
No. 2½ " "		9.5
No. 3. Small " "		5.5
No 8 Large Hotel "		14.5
No. 18. Medium Laundry	to run steam or hand.	1.45
No 22 Large " "		50.0

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 tubful of clothes in 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 roller, and the rollers open 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.

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.*

SUPERIOR STOCK OF LIQUORS—JOHN H FRITCHEY is now able to offer to his customers and the public at large, a stock of the purest liquors ever brought into this market, comprising in part the following varieties

WHISKY—IRISH, SCOTCH, OLD BOURBON.
WINE—PORT, SHERRY, OLD MADEIRA.
COGNAC BRANDY, DUPEY & CO. PALE BRANDY.

These liquors can all be warranted; and in addition to these, FRITCHEY has on hand a large variety of Wine-Whisky and Brandy, to which they invite the particular attention of the public.

Altoona, May 12, 1863.

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

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

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

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 store, 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.

SUPERIOR CREAM CHEESE AT FRITCHEY'S.

4 BARRELS PURE WHITE LARD just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

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

★ ★ ★

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, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the receipt 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 often a 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 native for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have 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 marvelous 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.

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LOCAL ITEMS

THE UNION MEETING.—Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather, on Wednesday evening last, there was a large turn out at the Union meeting, held in Mann & Lang's new building. A few airs performed by the Altoona Brass Band, which had been engaged for the occasion, called the people together, when upon Hon. L. W. Hall was chosen President of the meeting, assisted by Dr. Wm. R. Fleming, John London, Edwin A. Beck, Isaac Lefevre, Alex. A. Smyth, John Allison, James Wilson, Wm. M. Lloyd and Martin Runyeon, as Presidents, and George W. Kessler, Col. Speakman and Jas. H. Dysart, as Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Hall made pertinent remarks, after which he introduced the first speaker of the evening, A. H. Chase, of New York. Mr. Chase opened by stating he had always been a Democrat and was a Democrat, but not of the Seymour-Vallandigham-Woodward kind. He was a Union man. He supported for office men who were in favor of crushing out the rebellion and conquering a peace—not those who give aid and comfort to the rebels by opposing the constituted authorities and sycophant-like bowed at the feet of Jeff. Davis, and sued for a dishonorable peace. He closed by appealing to the audience to cast their votes for Andrew G. Curtin, that he might there be elected, and the Union men of New York encouraged to battle for the Union ticket in that State.

The next speaker introduced was Col. F. Bromgery, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, formerly of the Vicksburg *Whig*. His speech was one of the richest to which we have ever listened. Wit and humor sparkled in his eyes and rolled from his tongue in a constant stream. His description of the characters who got up, and kept alive, the present rebellion, and the bombardment of Vicksburg by Gen. Grant, was splitting and kept the audience in a continued roar of laughter for nearly an hour. He contrasted the difference between white and slave labor, and only a man who fully understands the subject could have done. He showed that it would be better for the South were slave labor abolished, and also that it would be better for white labor from the fact that so long as slave labor exists in the South it would be degrading for a white man to labor there, but if slavery was done away with, white labor would become as much respected in that locality as it is in the North, and the laboring much more productive, the labor of the white man would be far more remunerative. He went on to show that the hue and cry raised in advance to the overrunning of the North, with slavery in case slavery should be abolished, was only a political hobby; that the slaves did not want to come North, unless they could not get their freedom in any other way. If they could be free at the South they would stay there, but if by remaining they must remain slaves, they would certainly take the first opportunity to gain their freedom by slipping off to the North, and thus bring their labor in competition with that of the white man. His remarks on this point could not fail to convince all reasonable men that the arguments used by those opposed to the abolishment of slavery are totally groundless. He closed by giving reasons why he wished every man in the audience to vote for Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, among which was this, that around Gov. Curtin more than the Governor of any other loyal State centered the hopes of the Union men of the South. They knew that he was true to the country and true to them and that he had done more for the suppression or the rebellion than any of his competitors.

He was followed by H. N. McAllister, Esq., of Bellefonte, who is a fluent and able speaker, deals altogether in facts. He went into a disquisition on the slavery question, which he handled without gloves, but the audience tired of it and called for Judge Shannon, of Pittsburgh, who was on the stand. Mr. McAllister gave way, and Judge Shannon was introduced to the meeting. The Judge, it will be remembered, has always been and still claims to be, a full-blooded Democrat. His remarks, which were short, owing to the lateness of the hour, were listened to with close attention, and his words fell with weight, coming his former political associations, his high position, and will tell favorably for the cause he has espoused.

It was expected that Gov. Curtin would be present and address the meeting, but important business called him to Harrisburg that evening and he had to pass on in the Fast Line, only pausing long enough to take supper at the Logan House.

Quite a crowd of people were present from all parts of the county, and several from Huntingdon county. Had the evening proved favorable it would undoubtedly have been one of the largest political meetings ever convened in the place.

It is the intention of the party to hold a mass meeting, in this place, between this time and the election, to be addressed by Gov. Curtin, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, and it is expected that arrangements will be perfected to have Gen. Benj. F. Butler present on that occasion.