

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1863.

THE ELECTION.

Below we give all the returns of the election, held yesterday, which have passed over the wires up to the hour at which we go to press, 1 o'clock A. M. They are considerably after the jug handle style, and indicate that Curtin has carried the State by 40,000 or 50,000 majority.-

BLAIR COUNTY. Altoona, West Ward, Woodward 12 maj.; E. Ward, Woodward 62 maj.; North Ward, Curtin 5 maj.

Hollidaysburg, West Ward, Woodward 20 maj. East Ward, Curtin 8 maj.

Antis township, Curtin 177 maj. Allegheny township, Curtin 34 maj. Blair towhship, Woodward 3 maj. Catharine township, Curtin 24 maj. Freedom township, Curtin 33 maj. Frankstown township, Curtin 173 maj. Gaysport, 26 mai, for Woodward. Greenfield township, 36 maj. for Curtin. Logan township, 155 maj. for Curtin. Snyder township, 58 maj. for Curtin. Tyrone, 46 maj. for Curtin. N. Woodberry tp., 34 maj. for Woodward.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Wilkins tp. Curtin 339 maj, being a Union gair of 150 over last year Union gain in Pebbles and Collins stns over last Governor's election 49.-Gain for Curtin in ten districts 400.

Curtin's mai. in Allegheny city is 1815-a gain of 408 over his maj. in 1860. His maj. in Pittsburgh is 1784—a gain of 403 since 1860. The county will give about 9,000 maj. for Curtin.

JUNIATA COUNTY. Curtin has 96 maj in Delaware tp, six districts heard from Curtin gains 130 over Cochran's vote of last year. Patterson Borough, Woodward 45 maj. Mifflin, Woodward 1 maj.

PHILADELPHIA. 1st, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 15th Wards give Curtin 6357 mai. 20th ward, Curtin 500 maj. 10th ward Curtin 1275 maj. 24th ward proached, but there has been no one to tell the dis Curtin 400 maj. This is a democratic ward and graceful tale. is a large gain for Curtin.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Curtin's majority in Wilmore is 30-a gain of 15 over the vote of 1860. Washington tp, Woodward 169, Curtin 39, Johnston, Curtin 169 maj. Conemangh. Woodward 135 maj. Millerville, Curtin 108 maj. Cambria City-Woodward 163 gain 12.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Woodward 14 majority in Wayne tp, McVeytown gives Woodward 5 maj. Oliver tp, Woodward 35 maj. Bratton tp, Curtin 21 maj W. Ward, Lewistown, Curtin 86 maj. Derry tp. Woodward 20 maj. Brown tp, Woodward 35

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

New Florence, Curtin 89, Woodward 83, gain of 12 for Curtin over vote of 1860. Fairfield tp. Curtin's maj., 96, a gain of 52 over Cochran's vote last year. Latrobe, Curtin one maj., being a union gain of 16. Youngstown, Woodward 86 maj., a union gain of 3. North Huntingdon tp., Curtin 74 mai. Greensburg Borough. Hemphill and Ludwick townships give Cursin 81 maj. Derry tp., 29 maj. for Curtin, being a union gain of 19.

MISCELLANEOUS. Curtin gains 175 in Sunbuy as compared with

his vote in 1860 Curtin gains 117 in Valley tp, Chester county, over his vote in 1860.

Erie county gives Curtin 3000 majority. New Brighton, Beaver county, gives 300 ma for Curtin.

The probable maj. for Woodward in West

morland county is 800. Lancaster county gives about 6,000 maj. fo Cartin.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Harrisburg gives Wood ward 82 maj. The county will give Curtin 1200

PERRY COUNTY .- Newport borough, and Oliver Howe and Miller tps. give Curtin 22 maj. Barnett, for the Legislature, 20 maj.

Returns indicate that Curtin will maj. in Chester county—a gain of 800 over 1860. Latest dispatches from Johnstown place Wood want's majority in Cambria at 800.

Cartin's majority in Philadelphia will be about 9,000.

FROM OHIO.

The returns from this State indicate the election of Brough, the Union candidate, by 40,000 majority.

PRIZE CLAIMS.-It was wise that Congress, at its last session, passed a law prohibiting speculators from buying up the prize-claims of sailors. It is said that a single speculator of this kind has in his hands half a million of dollars worth of prize claims, which he probably obtained of sailors for fifty thousand. Under the rement law he cannot obtain a dollar of the department, and should not. A heavy lobby interest is growing up to secure the repeal of the law. As it now is, the sailor alone obtains the money due him, and no one can cheat him out of it in advance.

Rebel Cavalry Confessed Inferior.

The Richmond Whig, of Oct. 2d, comes down in the following style in reference to the superiority of the Federal cavalry over the boasted cavaliers of the Confed-

A special dispatch, dated Orange Court House Sept. 22, 1863, says: "A considerable cavalry fight occurred to-day, beginning near Madison Court House. Our forces fell back some three or four True, in this instance, "we captured 70 Yankees," and there may have been good reasons "falling back." But this tune of "Our Cav alry Fell Back," is becoming too familiar in the Army of Northern Virginia. Nobody expects our cavalry" now to do anything but fall back Time was when Stuart's cavalry was the pride of the country. It was never dreamed that the clumsey Yankees, unused to horseback, could rival much less surpass it. But such is the lamentable act. Since Kelly's Ford, and the great review at Culpepper Court House for the benefit of the la lies, our cavalry has gone under, and we have been forced to the shameful admission that Yankee tailors and shoemakers on horseback are superior t the cavaliers of the South. Certainly the cavalry engagements of the last six months have ended with the same old songs, "Our Cavalry Fell

The cause of this deterioration is unknown to us. It is alleged that the enemy's horse is invaribly supported with artillery and infantry; but this d by competent authority in regard to the most famous cavalry "fall back" of the war—that from Middleburg to Ashby's Gap. But be that as may, we also have artillery, comprising some of he best batteries in the service, connected with our cavalry, and the artillerists fight bravely-so much so, indeed, that their gans are captured for

want of support.

If this painful state of things be not past cure we suppose the commanding General will apply the necessary remedy without delay, else our cavalry will become a disgrace to the country and be scoffed at by the people as they now are by the infantry. What makes our mortification over these nocent "fallings back" tenfold more acute is the fact that the vast majority of the cavalry are Virginians. It has been long since we heard of anything brilliant achieved by our cavalry, and now would be a good time to give the country a pleas-

As apropos to this subject, we quote the following extracts from a letter to the Examiner, dated Abington, Va., detailing the results of operations in the vicinity of Bristol, Tenn.:

Straggling parties of our glorious cavalry, without guns, pistols or sabres, are now slowly wending their way to the front—a mighty good sign there is no danger in that direction. They are the laughing stock of the women; but the farmers who be old them tremble for their hogs and cornfields. At Bristol there was not a Confederate soldier, except the flying cavalry, who inspired pity and con-tempt rather than confidence. Under these ciramstances, any resistance on the part of the citizens would have been worse than useless, as, being hopeless, it could only have resulted in the certain estruction of the town. Had the Confederate authorities made any show of fight, the citizens almost to a man, would have stood by them.

The uninitiated may think that the panic a Bristol, and the desertion and destruction of property there are new things-unusual circumstance Not so, unfortunately. These same panics, mad flights of cavalry and Government officers, with their lamentable consequences, have occurred i hundreds of places where the Yankees have ap-

Major Annie E. Jones.

Shortly after the Department of Washington was formed, there appeared at the headquarters General Stahl, a woman, or rather a girl, who gave her name as Annie E. Jones, and who professed to have just emerged from a boarding-school in the good city of Boston. She was a flippant talker, and ingratiated herself into the maj; Union gain over last years vote in Johnsfavor of the general, and recived an honorary appointment as a member of his staff, and rejoiced Jones," became an institution in the army. She eat with the general, rode with the general on all his hazardous forays, chatted with the general. nursed the general when he was sick, fought the general's battles when she heard him aspersed by calous understrappers, and when night drew the starry flag over the heavens, she slept with her beloved colored maid in the neat little tent which the general had assigned to her. She thus lived and florished. Her orders were wont to be obeyed, because she was recognized as a staff officer. She always had the countersign, and could pass the pickets at pleasure. She was said to be a girl of great dash and daring, and would frequently venture out beyond our out-posts and for lays watch the movements of the enemy, and bring in whole budgets of information from the rebel camps as proof of her shrewdness. Every one new Major Jones; officers would doff their hats, and privates would stand at a full "present as she rode by in military femenine dignity.-The visiting officers from other commands were introduced to Annie and admired her, and she reigned supreme as the "she major of cav-

> When General Hooker marched into Maryland, and Stahl was relieved, Miss Major Annie joined er fortunes with the young and gallant Custer, with whom she remained, retaining her rank and title, until a general order from headquarters rendered t necessary for him to despense with her valuable services, and the major was compelled to search for a field of usefuln days she wandered about the camps, having no particular abiding place until Colonel Sharp, then acting provost marshal general, thought the interest of the services required that she should be

> removed to Washington. Accordingly a pass was granted her to travel as far as the military railroad would carry her, and a sergeant of the 93d New York was detailed to accompany her, to guard against any accident on the way. Arriving at Washington she stopped, at the Kirkwood House, where I met her some two weeks ago. I was then en route for New York, whether she said she was going in the same train which was to convey me. She left New York the next day, since which time I had not seen or heard from her until yesterday, when I learned she had again visited the army, and after perambulating about the camps had been brought up at Gen. Patrick's guard house, charged with being a rebel spy, and it is said the proofs against

her are most conclusive. FOREIGNERS IN THE UNITED STATES.— It appears by census tables (not yet printed) that the entire population of the United States, born in foreign countries, was in round numbers, in 1860, four millions one hundred and thirty-six thousand .--This aggregate was distributed in States and territories, in round numbers, as fol-

Alabama, 12,000; Arkansas, 4,000; California 46,000; Connecticut, 80,000; Delaware, 9,000; Florida, 3,000; Georgia, 11,000; Illinois, 324,000; ndiana, 118,000; Iowa, 106,000; Kansas, 12,000; Kentucky, 59,000; Louisiana, 81,000; Maine, 37,-000; Maryland, 77,000; Massachusetts, 260,000; Michigan, 149,000; Minnesota, 58,000; Mississippi, 8,000; Missouri, 190,000; New Hampshire 20,000; New Jersey, 122,000; New York, 998,-000; North Carolina, 3,000; Ohio, 328,000; Ore-5,000; Pennsylvania, 430,000; Rhode Isgon, 5,000; Pennsylvania, 20,000; Tennes-land, 37,000; South Carolina, 10,000; Tennes-20,000; Texas, 47,000; Vermont, 32,000. irginia, 85,000; Wisconsin, 276,000; Colorado 8,000; Dacotah, 2,000; District of Columbia, 12.000; Nebraska, 6.000; Nevada, 2.000; New Mexico, 6,000; Utah, 12,000; Washington TerLetter from "August Sontag."

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 12, 1863. dawned upon us, the the temporary residents of the "Forrest City," with a new lustre, while breakfasting at the "Augier House," and contemplating an eight mile drive along the bank of the lake, via Euclid street. Breakfast was disposed of in the manner characteristic of a Mohamoden going to prayer—on a "double quick"—and then little "Blossom" donned the Solferina Garabaldi, with her shawl of the Stewart Tartan, while Sonag assumes the garb of the "Grand Sultan," and

is son, Theo. G. Morse, and his kind and most estimable lady, with whom we have whiled away many pleasant afternoons in the city of "Brotherly Love," and around whose family board and sealing our lips in a delicious silence. ve hope to see the "olive branch" cluster. T W. Morse owns one of the largest vinyards in the nati wines, or even the famous "Heidsick." His enclosure contains 200 acres, which is beautifully walks, decorated with evergreens, and a residence in the East, in point of architecture and location. Blossom" when she says "it is the Eden of America," and concludes by asserting that she would not be at all surprised if Sontag would e completely captivated by the grandeur of the in cometime, not far distant, to live out his three core and ten years with she and little "Sun-

pleasant family and returned to the city by way of the good steamer "Morning Star," the evening boat for Detroit. The bells are ringing, passengang-way, and the promenade deck was thickly host of admiring travelers skimming over her supposed to exhibit while dancing to such musical person and somewhat of a wag, and we are off, narrowly missing a barge that comes in at the wrong moment, and that seems to have had an are to be solved and new features of the route idea of trying conclusions with the steamer, but to be discovered. "I would not ride this route thought better of it. Only a few turns of the daily for the revenue of a queen," says "Blossom wheel and the North-west wind comes up freshly, playing upon her arched lip. "And why?" and there is occasion for drawing our cloaks and asked with some eagerness, as we have seen nowrappers close around us to shut out the cool preeze, for the boat is springing at once into a out of spirits," answers the little one, pointing to flying speed. We feel somewhat anxious to ascertain the age of this steamer, but it being an every side, lifting their splintered and ragged impertinent question to ask in regard to a ladv, it points to the heavens, the ghosts of livi may also be considered impertinent concerning a steamboat, so we will, at present, defer the question; but in the event of this boat blowing upan occurrence which we do not for a moment anticipate-would I ever be able to obtain the forgiveness of my devoted "Blossom," or that of

merry "Sunshine" for my timidity? Quiet and almost complete loneliness are someimes necessities to him who would study the language of the waters, and drink in their soothing and sublime influences, yet we prefer our present situation, for isolation is always tiresome as its opposite. The glimpse of a sail vanishing into the distance, and the sensation it causes, is yet more sad and lonely than utter isolation.-Then we think of separation from friends and associations, long absence and the hope of return, and the thousands who watch to eatch the last glimpse of the white sale as it speeds away, carrying with it the dearest ties of earth, and vanishes into the darkness of the deep. We remember with what perfect fascination we once hung upon the lips of a friend while he related the incidents of a day he had spent upon the rock-bound coast of Terra del Fuego. He had left the boat, in which he landed with his companions, miles away, and wondered on alone until he stood where no oleak, bare rocks rising three thousand feet above him, a narrow ledge a few feet from the water the heavy surge beating around them with a hand of omnipotence had played since the dawn of

As we glide around, the bow of what was As we grace around, and but the waves playing tout vessel comes to view, with the waves playing to the wreck they had upon it as if in triumph over the wreck they made months ago. All else of the vessel burried in the treacherous sand. A fallen war rior on a battle-field is scarcely a sadder sight than a broken wreck on shore. There is the same suggestion of broken pride and ruined strenththe same reminder of a conflict long sustained but given up at last. We feel the same grief ver wasted capabilities—the same hopeless when we know that they cannot be revived and fill their places as of old; and the man who can pass a shivered wreck, with the waves beating over in cruel mockery, and plank after plank swept away by succeeding storms, and feel no sensation of sorrow, is heartless, and we should not care to trust him with a hold of the heart strings of those we love, nor wish him a watcher by our bedside when we die.

Daylight has gradually faded while we have been musing upon the wreck and the fatal shore, and when we look again the waves on the horizon and the sky are almost blended into one. It does not grow dark, however, for the stars come out one by one, and as the night has fairly set in, little "Blossom," who has thrown her arms affectionately around my neck, points out a thousand white spectres that start into being and ride in on their thostly coursers, glimmering through the gloom with a strange wierd beauty, and then shatter into thin air with the shock of their coming. How naturally the grand and romantic grows upon us here. All that history has known of the glorious and fascinating—all that has been romantic of our past lives—come back to us. Our conversation loses the frivolity of common life and settles into deeper channel. We gather the hues that belonged to earlier youth from the winds that have curiosity to a New England farmer as a Zulu scattered them over a thousand waste places, and

they dwell with us for the time, as bright as if they had not faded. And to all this the deep-voiced lake makes undertone, ever harmonious, ever grateful, Sirious had ascended the Eastern hills and and the evening breeze bears pleasantly awaywhere? we neither ask or know.

But another change is coming, the sky that has lake, grows light now, and the dark line looms up almost against it, the stars grow nale as the blue of the sky is tinged with silver, and we know that moon is coming. Nearer comes the and the gloom on the water lightens in the reflection of the silver sky, and the glare dies out beneath it. A little longer and the whole lake lies calm beneath the flood of light, bathed in the liquid beauty that belongs to that place and Then comes fitful phosphorescent gleams frew the reins upon a grey-matched team that from the water, and starry eyes, as if myriads of would do honor to a Penn'a R. R. Fast Line on water spirits sparkle up to us. Then the white rider of the wave of an hour before, becomes We visited the Hon. T. W. Morse, escorted by glorious light, soothed by the gentle mnrmur of clothed in a harness of gold. Calmed by that the waves, shut out from all the world, and all at peace, what wonder that the sweetest slumber of a lifetime descends upon us, as we sink away to rest with these thoughts lingering on our minds

Six o'clock, and we are landed in Detroit beautiful city which presents many attractions to Northwest. He grows, annually, from 40 to 80 strangers whether on pleasure or on business. tons of grapes, and manufactures Catawba wine side—not unlike our famous "Quaker City" The streets are well paved, and shade on each which competes with the best brands of Cincin- with elegant and handsome dwellings, cottage style; and on Fort street the gothic res Gen. Cass can be seen. The General is now well advanced in years and we notice that he has dislaid out with mounds, arbors and serpentine posed of his congress wig, which adds much to his personal appearance. He has, for some years, in the centre that excels any mansion to be found turned his attention to collecting specimens of the fine arts, which have already cost him more than \$400,000. One of his most costly specimens of We heartily endorse the opinion of our little sculpture represents Venus, and was originally taken from the ruins of Pompeii. As a general thing we are well pleased with Detroit. not tire your patience, dear reader, with a des cription of our return over the lake, or say much regard to the lake shore route from Cleveland suburbs of the "Forest City," and come here, to Buffalo, only that it is well managed and the conductors are kind and gentlemanly, and speedy

in their attention to passengers. "I, that should have been Niagara, am Buffalo! quotes "Sunshine" of the name of the city, as she We now, very reluctantly, bid adieu to this goes to bed, after horrifying the guests at the American Hotel with a series of per a valetudinarian piano. But she had quite forthe late Commodore Foote's plantation, where his gotten Curtis' fancy of why the waves moan so brother still resides, just in time to step on board heavily against the break-waters at the mouth of the harbor, when her morning namesake breaks brightly over the wide streets of the town, and she sallies out, dragging lazy Sontag with her, very gers hurrying up the gang-plank, luggage being much after the manner of Dickens' little human wheeled and trundled on board at the forward steamtug "Pancks," for a few moments view of the harbor and the commercial part of the town, enough scattered over with temporary residents to Central Road steams away toward Niagara. It is before nine o'clock sounds and the train on the indicate that come sunshine or storm, moonlight indeed but a few minutes, but what views the or thick heavy set darkness, the lake is to have a young eyes catch in that short time, of that part of Buffalo lying at the edge of the lake—of the broad bosom. The "calliope" is sounding—that canal boats lying idly in the basin—of the iron singing tea-kettle of the Titans-that mad giant bridges which seem to be scattored hither and of music-playing polkas, schottisches and waltzes thither, and one to be travelled over every two with the nimble grace that a polar bear may be minutes—of the high-sided and heavy lake propellers looking so unlike anything on the East waters-of the immense grain elevators, ready to compositions. Back on the promenade the music scoop out all the grain from a thousand lake of a harp is tingling, and marvellously well-han- schooners within the next half hour, and transfer dled, sounding the preparatory notes indicative of it to the holds of the canal boats waiting to beau promenade music while on the passage over the glimpses of the blue lake and its light-houses, the it away towards tide-water. All these, with ake. "All aboard! In with the gang-plank! young eyes see and the little head stores away for shouts the Captain, who is a modern Fallstaff in | future reference; and then the bell sounds and we hurry to the depot and skim away down the bank

of the lake Niagara-wards. It seems that all the way to Niagara new omens with a sad look coming into her eye, and a pout thing more objectionadle than dust and cinders, "Because those dead trees would keep me always that once waved their branches in the summer air. and made welcome shade for the earth and pleasbeing melancholy with these tombstones of natur standing all around?" and with a low, sad voice, yet sadly sweet, she murmured this quotation from words long ago breathed over "A Dead Tree in

"Above the graveyard, desolate and bare.
It stands a withered monument of death,
Telling a story to the summer air.
Of these who share the summer air. Teiling a story to the summer air,
Of those who slumber in the graves beneath,
And speaking in a voice of lonely grief,
Of hearts whose bleeding ceases not with years
Of human bosom and of fallen leaf
Whose cheerless sorrow this lone aspect nears.
There is no bleesen't extraction. Whose cheerless sorrow this lone aspect nears. There is no blossom at returning spring Upon the branches, and no summer rain Comes back our withered memories to bring, Or bids the perished buds to bloom again. Yet on the leadless branches at eventide A lone bird pours its sweet and mellow song. Such as our hearts sing over those who died Beneath the world's unkindness and its wrong. And may we in after years forget That o'er our naked leads the blast sweeps by, And like the boughs so sear and leadless yet Point up through storm and sunshine to the sky.

Right, dear "Blossom;" a dead forrest is not cheerful thing to look upon, so we will dismiss the thoughts as we glide on down the road, pay ing little attention to Grand Island, stretchir wooded length in the lake, or to Navy Island, smaller but more important, when the momentous events of the Canadian Rebellion and the burning of the ill-fated steamer Caroline, at Schlosser, are considered. The attraction does not now lay along the dull waters of the lake, but numan foot had ever before pressed, with the shead where the great fall thunders; and here, as always and everywhere the one leading attraction dwarfs all others. Half-past ten, and we are in the crowd of carriages and loungers at the Niagara upon which he kept his perilous footing, a cove of Falls depot, and the Ultima Thule of our pilgrimrocks curving around for a mile at his side, with age is reached. The Cataract House is about full, for who ever knew that portentious rival of for who ever knew that portentions rival of the International to be otherwise from May to October. So, when we have washed the dust and the International to be otherwise from May to cinders from our eyes, we hasten out upon the

balcony to muse upon the landscape and the Up-Yours truly, AUGUSTUS SONTAG.

. The destruction of transport steamers Mississippi is increasing at an alarming rate. We have before us a list of eleven already burned by the Rebel incendiaries, viz :- The Imperial, impion, Chateau, Campbell, Ruth, Majestic, Hope, Post Boy, Courier, Chancellor, Fores Queen and Catahoual. Some of them were large vessels, but the chief loss and damage to the service was in the destruction of their cargoes, amounting to millions. The burning of the Chancelior was not effected until a second attempt was, made, and then involved two others, and threatened a large amount of surrounding property afloat and on shore at St. Louis. Ther o longer any room to doubt that all this work is lone in execution of a Rebel plot, and now tha some of the perpetrators are caught, they should e executed, as part of a Union counterplot. It would be a monstrous perversion of clemency treat such scoundrels as prisoners of war.

A New York correspondent of a London journal, in a recent letter, takes in hand the rebel aristocracy and ignorant white trash of South Carolina, in the following style:

"The part of the population which is familiar either with the usages of good society, or even of civilized life, dose not exceed tweenty families, the owe their culture and refinement to their ability to visit the North every year; the rest are semi-bar-barians, the like of whom can perhaps now only e found in the remoter parts of Russia or of Asiatic Georgia, and who would be almost as great Caffre or a Maori to an English parish clerk!"

FROM EUROPE. Speech of Earl Russell.

The steamer Columbia, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult., has arrived at New York. European politics are unimportant. The latest reports that Earl Russell made a speech at Gouri in Scotland, on American affairs, which was on the whole conciliatory and friendly to the North .-He referred at considerable length to the American question, and justified England in recognizing Confederates as belligerants, and answered some of the imputations brought by the people the North, particularly the speech of Senato ner. He also replied to the compliment of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that although self-interest demanded that England should break it, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to deny her until after she sailed, and explained the difficulties in the way of interference with such cases. He drew a line between ordinary vessels, equipped for war purposes, and steam rams, which are in themselves formed for acts of offense, and might be used without ever touching Confederate shores. The Government was read to do everything the duties of neutrality requiredeverything that is just to a friendly nation, and such as they would wish done to themselves,

would not yield one jot to the menace of foreign

He complimented the Federal Government and

Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they

have discussed the matters of difference, but said

there were others, including Senator Sumner, who had acted differently. He denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble beween America and Europe, and with expressions of friendship towards America, asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace. Speaking of Poland, he defended England's position against that of Russia, but did not think England should go to war on the subject. As regards Mexico, he thought that if the Mexicans approved of what was being done for them they should be allowed to do so. The London Times, referring to the withdrawal of Mr. Mason from England, suggests the grounds which have probably prompted the government at Richmond to address themselves at east wholly and exclusively to France. The inerrence is that the withdrawal of Mr. Mason i preliminary to some action on the part of France. The presence of Mr. Mason in London, naking an unsuccessful appeal to the Angolthe Confederates as unfavorable to the South. appeared so to two powers, and it would not be a o decide what course to pursue without the other Now things have changed. One of these powers has taken a position on the American Continent which actually enables this poor, harrassed, unnoticed Confederacy to confer a favor. The South. new neighbor to the distant neutral State to which Slidell was sent two years, is now a government of a neutral ally with a common antagonism to the Federal power. Can it be a wonder, then, that the Confederate politicians desire to free the French Emperor from any shackle that may repress his liberty of action? The appeal of nfederates is to France also as proprietor of girt round with their garments. he Mexican monarch, and a bold challenge of ederal supremacy on the American continent The Paris Journal Memorial Diplomatique writing on the Polish question, denounces strongly he course of England and Austria, and speakes

n tones of strange hostility. The Journal des Debats also points to the possibility of France being left to settle the question alone by the sword, and points out that England and Austria would have pledge themselves to friendly neutrality.

The Times says that Earl Bussell, peech relative to the Confederate vessels in the fercy, is interpreted as meaning that the vessels will be detained, even if the existing law is in their favor, so that Parliament may be called upon pass measures for the purpose. The Directors the Great Eastern have issued a report, showing that more capital must be provided, or the ompany will be disolved.

Lutherap Church on the Rebellion.

bassed, without a dissenting voice, by the clergy men and laymen composing the Allegheny Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church recently held in Williamsburg this county:

WHEREAS, Our country is imperiled by armed raitors, whose avowed purpose is to overturn the fabric of free government, bequeathed to us by our Fathers, and, in lieu thereof, rear another whose great statue is that capital shall own labor

WHEREAS, We hold such purpose to be rusade against God and man-civil and religious liberty, whose success would be barbarism in politics, and atheism in religion; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that to crush this inamous conspiracy is the will of God, and the mission of our nation; the work which, when done, will break yokes and fetters from the necks of slaves and become the terrible argument of the religious Lord against all oligarchies, aristocracies and slave powers-the seed which, under the gospel, to grow up through the ages into bloom an eauty of millenium; therefore,

Resolved, That we as ministers in Synod assembled, do plege our hearty support to the Presi-lent of the United States for the suppression of his most atrocious rebellion, beseeching him to use the whole nation, money and men, blackmen and white, bond and free, for the nation's defence Resolved, That, believing Slavery to be the cause, animus and power of this rebellion, we regard the Proclamation of Freedom as the "axe aid to the root of the tree," and 'rejoice in it not only as a measure of war, but as an act of eternal ustice which a Christian nation owes to the slave. Resolved, That we believe in the use of negroes s soldiers, not from the mean spirit that obtains, that they shall be employed to save white men, but because, in the divine providence, it ducates them into a noble manhood lie respect of the nation that has hitherto enslaved

Resolved, That much as we deprecate war, we will still pay for the triumph of principle, truth and liberty, though they come through the path of blood; that we despise forever any compromisvith an insolent slave power, that we desire the end of this war also to be the end of slavery here. and the knell of its doom in all the world, so that the devil of discord being cast out and destroyed God may grant us permanent peace-the peace hat can only come of justice and mercy and dwell with the people who are willing to be merciful ind just. *

FREE SPEECH .- In his elopuent address at the great Chester county meeting, Major-General Butler said .

"It is complained that the President suspende the habeas corpus. Now, the suspension of the habeas corpus is essentially a Democratic idea. It never was reccommended to be suspended until by Thomas Jefferson, in the Burr rebellion. Who actually did suspend it? General Jackson; and he was a good Democrat. General Jackson not only suspended it, but arrested the offender and imprisoned the judge. [Applause.] The suspenion is, therefore, according to Democratic prac tice. But, without stopping to defend it upon that ground, how can we get rid of it? End the rebellion. Do not interfere with the government. If it is feeble, give it your strength; if it is weak give it your power, if unpatriotic, give it your patriotism. Go with me and end the rebellion and there will be no further suspension of the habeau End the rebellion, and all our woes are There will be no further drafts, no more increase of taxation, no more infringement of the liberty of speech,'

Be pure but not stern, have moral excellencies, but don't bristle with them.

From Missouri

Sr. Louis, Oct. 10: General Blunt was attacked by three hundred Rebels wearing the United States uniform, near the encampment of Lieutenant Pond. The escort broke and out of one hundred men seventy-eight were killed. All were shall through the head evidently after they were captured. Major Curtis was thrown from his hore and was found with a bullet through his head. Undoubtedly he was murdered after prisoner. Lieut. Pond's camp was attacked about the same time, and four men were killed and three the same time, and tout men were kined and three wounded. Gen. Blunt succeeded in escaping and meeting reinforcements pelow Fort Scott, took command of them and started in pursuit of Quantrell. Lieutenant Faar, of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, was killed. Captain Todd, Quarter master's Adjutant, came to Lieut. Pond's camp and ask for an exchange of prisoners. It is said that a number of Rebels were wounded, among them Colonel Shelby. Quantrell's forces came from Cowskin Prairie, McDonald's

A letter from Fort Scott, dated the 8th instant says: -A Rebel force burned Carthage this more

General Schofield has telegrashed to Leaven worth that from sixteen hundred to eight thor and Rebels, under Quantrell, Coffey, Gordon and Hunter, are marching on Fort Scott, and that he has ordered Colonel Weir to move with all the orce he can raise to the relief of the post.

A COUNTRY OF PARADOXES.—One of the Book urious features of Japanese life is the strange contrariety of some of the customs of the people to those of the Western nations, which is thus piers antly hit off by Sir Rutherford:

"Japan is essentially a country of paradoxiand anomalies, where all, even familiar things put on new faces, and are curiously revered. Except that they do not walk on their heads instead of their feet, there are few things in which they if not seem, by some occult law, to have been im pelled in a perfectly opposite direction and a reversed order. They write from top to bottom, from right to left, in perpendicular instead of hori zontal lines, and their books begin where ours end thus furnishing good examples of the curio perfection this rule of contraries has attained Their locks, though imitated from Europe, are all made to lock by turning the key from left to right The course of all sublunary things appears reversed Their day is for the most part our night, and this principle of antagonism crops out in the most unexpected and *qizarre* way in all their moral being customs, and habits. I leave to philosophers the explanation-I only speak to the facts. Then old men fly kites while 'the children look on; the carpenter uses his plane by drawing it to him, and heir tailors stitch from them; they mount their horses from the off-side; their horses stand in the stables with their heads where we place their tails and the bells to their harness is always on the hind quarters instead of the front; ladies black their teeth instead of keeping them white, and whitewash their shoes instead of blacking them their anti-crinoline tendencies are carried to the point of seriously interfering to only with grace of movement, but with all locomotion, so tightly are the lower limbs, from the waist downward.

TPE DAHDGREN AND GILLMORE QUARREL A well-informed Washington correspondent thas writes concerning the quarrel between Dahlgren and Gillmore:

"It is well enough understood here-and nowhere better than at the Navy Department-that the feeling between the two commanders could not be worse than it is, without an open outbreak Dahlgren is understood to represent to the Var Department that there is an immense amount of bragg about Gilimore's artillery performances, that it is all gammon about Sumter being reduced that several of its heaviest guns are still in position and effectively manned, and that he dare not run up his iron-clads to remove the obstructions in the channel, because, to do so, he would have to place them under these guns at short range, and insure their being sunk. Meantime Gillinore claims to have reduced Sumter, and asks if the navy cannot muster force enough to overpower the

LONDON BREAD.—London bread, judging from the manner in which the bakeries are kept, can hardly be the most palatable or the most whole-some food. Mr. Treemenheere has lately made a report on the condition of the bakeries, which is likely to create a strong distaste against shop-bread. A London paper writing of the shop bread says "it was prepared in a loathsome, underground den, reeking with filth and vermin; the hands with which the dough was mixed were dirty; and the exertion of handling heavy masseof leavened flour in a close, unventilated bake house caused the prespiration to roll off the arms and face of the workmen in streams into the trough. The board on which the dough was laid preparatory to its being fashioned into loaves, had served but a few moments before, with a filth sack throw over it, as a temporary couch of a journeyman baker, to whom personal ablution was a stranger." To fill up this picture of horrors, there is one bakehouse at the West End in which the space between the kneaking-trough and the wall was used for a nameless purpose.

How the Rebels Treated OUR WOUNDED. —Indianapolis, October 7.—Dr. Clippengar, who recently visited Chattanooga, in charge of the surgeons who were sent by the Government the day following the battle of Chickamauga, has re turned. He reports that they were the first persons who went to the front from Nashville after the battle, and arrived at Chickamauga four day in advance of the Surgeons from any other State Their arrival was most opportune, most of the surgeons of Indiana regiments having been taken orisoners. Only six of them have returned so far. and thirty-two still remain and are doing good service. The wounded recently paroled and returned to our lines by Bragg, had remained eight days upon the field without having their wounds dressed. Our surgeons, who were prisoners, were not allowed to touch one of our wounded during the entire time they were there. The enemy had no supplies, and many of our men suffered terribly.

ROSECRANS' SITUATION .- Lookout Mountain, rom which Bragg endeavors to bombard Roserans, is eighteen hundred feet higher than Chatanooga, three miles distant by wagon road, and ess than two miles in a direct line.

Missionary Ridge, where the rebel dispatches are dated, is one thousand feet high, three miles rom Chattanooga by road, and two miles by air

Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge nearly encircle Chattanooga, which lies in a basin formed y the mountainous ranges around it. Bragg has an open railroad communication with Rome, forty niles, and Atlanta, one hundred and thirty-six miles, whence he can bring up the heaviest siege guns cast at both of those points. The Etowah hell works are sixty miles from Chattanooga, also connected therewith by railroad. ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL. - Jno R. Forest.

ost-master at Perrine, was, in connection with his vife, arrested on Monday last, on complaint of S. . Row. Government Detective and Special Agent of the Post Office Department, charged with de-taining letters passing through the office and taking rom the same money and other articles. On earch, various packages of letters were found in the house, and upon subsequent examination letters containing nearly \$15, among which was two l dollar bills marked by Mr. Row, and mailed a short time since at Franklin, purposely to discover the office where money was being abstracted. Upon hearing before "Squire Hubbard, the parties were held to bail to the amount of \$1,750 each. The evidence clearly shows that the parties have been opening and robbing the mail for

Altoona Tribune

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



PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made considera ablition to our establishment in the way of new far in the same Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling hine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Porcess, (a cut of which we give above) we are now preps to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling attle equally low. We can execute, on short notice, dylas of wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Car

Circulars, Programmes, BILL AND LETTER-HEADS Pamphlets, Pay and Check Rol BLANK BOOKS. JANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KIND

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can disfaction if we have the opportunity. office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and directs, opposite Superintendent's Office. LOCAL ITEMS

A. M. L & R. R. A .- Regular meeting of Board of Directors of the Altoona Mechanics'

brary and Reading Room Association was thetober 5th, 1863. Present, Mesars, Lambo Reilly, Keller, Kessler, Savory, Irons, Reibena Hofecker and Elder. The report of the Treasurer showed a halan

286,43 in the treasury. (m motion, Mr. Isaac Worrell was upanimo

v elected to fill the office of Librarian, until mext Regular Annual Meeting of the Assocition The following gentlemen were proposed a ejected to active membership, viz: Messrs. Day tillehrist, Chas. McCormick, J. N. Postlethwa J. McKechan, Samuel Lloyd, J. Pringle and Moore.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed write to the publishers of the Evening Buttetin a order that the sending of the paper to the Lib be discontinued.

On motion, it was ordered that the Committee on Library Room be required to furnish the roo with spittoons-expenses to be paid out of fi or furnishing room.

On motion of Mr. Keller, an order on the Trea orer, for \$20, was granted to the Chairman Committee on Books and Publications, for t purchase of new books. On motion, adjourned. E. ELDER, Sec. y.

OCTOBER.—Welcome golden month of reve ing years. The equinoxial storms have swe over the land and their purifying effects have pr pared the atmosphere for the lovely days of the oveliest sister of the twelve. Nature is now cha ging her robes of green and decorating herself eauteous hues of russet and crimson. In the almy days we would roam over the fields a contemplate the lessons which nature teaches, rat r than drag out the hours wearily in a pentprinters's den, amid the clatter of presses, which addom ceases in this establishment, the cry copy," when every exchange is filled with ele ioneering falsehoods, and the petulant deman of every jobbing patron that his job be done firs To the reflecting mind this glorious month sa imple language: Man, thou art like the rolli year-merry Spring-time is the youth, the bu summer is thy season for industry in the drama life, and the golden Autumn of which October the queen, represents thy maturity, when load with the experience of youth and middle age, the mayest well be honored for the position which ti lost occupy. Learn further also that Autur epresents the evening of life in which thou should lothe thyself in sober garments and to look to ward with joy towards the setting sun.

ERRATA.—The price, per month, of taition e Altoona Academy, is \$2,50 instead of \$2,0 heretofore published in the advertisement hat institution. It will be found correct in a ther column.

DAN RICE STILL LIVES .- The distinguished raveler, Dan Rice, is to visit Altoona on Satur ay, Oct. 24th, with his great show. The repr ation of this institution is thoroughly establish as the best traveling exhibition in the world .-Dan appears at every performance and introduc he wonder of the age, his Blind Talking Hors Excelsior, which is admitted by all to be the me emarkable exhibition of animal instinct ever see The educated mules still hold a prominent pos tion in the great show. Mr. Rice will appear his usual happy style, as the American Humoris and drive dull care away. The great show w be at Tyrone Oct. 23d, Altoona, 24th; John lown, 26th; Greensburg, 27th; and close its ser on for 1863 at Pittsburgh.

A fine lot of ladies' purses, port monaic hotograph albums, pen knives, spectacles, water guards and all kinds of notions going cheap: loush's Drug Store.

Provision Store .- We don't like this thin chronicling the departure of so many of or nost enterprising citizens. Of course we desir lieir prosperity, yet we are sorry that they find ecessary to leave our town to secure it. Amor he late departures is that of our old townsma I. T. Dill, who vesterday morning left for Clev and, where he goes into the beef and pork pac ng business. In this he is in company with Lloyd, of this place. They intend opening arge provision store in Cleveland, and also this place, which they will keep supplied w verything in the provision line, and sell at lost reasonable prices.

A well selected stock of tobacco, cigpes, &c., at Boush's Drug Store.

We acknowledge ourselves under obli ons to our Sinking Valley friend, old Joe M far, for several yards of excellent sausage, vith us on Saturday morning last. Such tr re not hard to take. The sausage was excell he gravy plenty, and all we lacked was the b theat cakes. We hope to secure a supply of esculent in time to enjoy the next present of kind. Whols the next customer.

Perfumery, hair oil fancy soaps and fla ing extracts selling cheap at Roush's Drug S