

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1863.

800,000 Volunteers.

In another column will be found the Proclamation of the President calling for 300,000 volunteers to fill up the old regiments—the draft having failed. partially in accomplishing that result. There were many who opposed the draft, urging that the volunteer system was the quickest and the most patriotic way to fill up the army, while others contend that there was nothing dishonorable or unpatriotic in a draft, and that it was the most equitable manner of raising an army, as it would give men a chance to pay who would not fight. The President seems disposed to accomodate both parties, and ing arm of Sontag, that would be so powerless to it is to be hoped that between the two protect her, in the event of the giving way of stone the full quoto of men will be furnished .--We have not seen a statement of the published in a few days.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .- This most excellent monthly for November, as usual. is ahead of all other magazines. It should be in the house of every family, as it is always filled with useful recipes, choice reading matter, beautiful engravings and patterns of every description. Terms \$3,00 per year or two copies for \$5.00. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

Never slander an acquaintance.

Wood is selling in Louisville at 8 dollars

The Eastern railroads are burning wood i consequence of the high price of coal.

It is not true that Hooper, the barber, ha increased his price for shaving Woodward men One man in New Hampshire has sent thirty-thousand wild pigeons to market this sea-

The great eastern steamship, when launched, was doomed to misfortune, and she is now to be sold at auction.

A man offers to furnish saur kraut to the army. Another wishes to buy the privilege of picking up all the rags.

The Stevodores of Boston are striking for fifty cents an hour, which will make their wages God better than we," and clear and distinct, at the asked the cruel guide, after many minutes of unonly five dollars a day.

Jeff Davis lately ordered Gen. Bragg no to shoot so many of his men. We wish somebody would order him not to shoot so many of ours.

The Mobile Register doubts whether the rebels ought to make even exchanges of prisoners. No doubt the rebels are in sore need of something

The Richmond Whig boasts that the Confederacy is giving bed and board to a good many Union prisoners. It might add that the bed is all

Canada seems to be afraid of annexation to the United States. A poor and ugly girl might well be afraid of being married to a rich, andsome, and worthy gentleman.

A dry goods clerk, of a medical turn of mind, wishes to know if young ladies with a mania for "shopping" but no particular predilection for having, may not properly be considered coun ter irritants?

An exchange comes to us with the notice that "Traih" is crowded out of this issue. Thu is almost as bad as the up country editor who said "For the evil effects of intoxicating drinks, see

A fellow was kicked out of an editorial Germany he had seen a fiddle so large that it required two horses to draw the bow across the strings, which would continue to sound six weeks.

The Oswego Times wants to know if a man who has tortscoilis anchylesys of the radius, peralvastion of the layer labli superiorosis aliquiniasi and besides don't feel very well himself, would be exempt from the draft. Will somebody tell?

"The recognition of the South is, we must acknowledge, the logical consequence of our Mexican enterprise." This is what a writer in a French journal says. Let him ask himself what will be the logical consequence of the recognition of the

John T. C. McCaffrey, from Knoxville Tenn., served three months under Gen. Jackson. thirty-two months in the Mexican war, twelve months in the present war, and sent eleven sons to the Union army, four of whom were killed before Vicksburg.

Blondin almost killed himself in Seville. Spain, recently. While on his rope during ar exhibition in that city, with fireworks on his head he found himself burning, and in trying to relieve himself he slipped and fell, but luckily caught one foot on the rope, and with the utmost grace saved his brains from being dashed out.

A fast young man, returning elated from an evening's carouse, spied a portly figure shiver-ing is the cold. He classed the lone damsel in his agms, kiesed her smooth icy face, and sympa-thisagely inquired why she ventured out "without her titums." An observant policentin saw him hagging the round-headed castrected there the previous day.

Letter from "Augustus Sontag."

A Cataract Dinner-Going Down on "Goat Island "Blossoms" Surprise on Viewing the Rapids-Indian Toll Gates -Bird Music on the Island-Soutag Playing Guide—Going up on Terrapin Tower, &c., &c.

Our last letter left us contemplating the gran-

NIAGARA FALLS, October, 1863.

deur of the "Upper Rapids" from the balcony of the Cataract House, where, from this elevation, we viewed the rush of the mad waters-hemmed in by tall cedars and towering oak, that stud the banks upon each shore—sweep on to the great falls. After a sumptuous dinner—one that would do honor even to our "Continental" in Philadelphia, or the "Logan House" in your city-we salhed out, accompanied by our two inseparables, wending our way towards "Goat Island." shine's" bright eyes open wide, for the wonder of her life is coming. Pause, though, for a moment, before going down to the esplanade over the rapids. and see what is the invocation that "Gipsy Minnie" sends thrilling along one of the iron rails between the Hudson and the Lakes. "I can hear," save that enthusiastic lover of nature, "I can hear, if I listen, though far away the roar of those glorious waters, see the sunlight sparkling and flashing on the rapids as they dash so wildly on-live it all over again, in fact, in my busy mind. Think of me as with you in spirit, and breathe a dear welcome to 'My Niagara' for me. Whisper to that flood of green waters that one of its worshippers sends it fond greeting from afar, and gather up and bring back some portion of the spirit of the Great Cataract, to shower over us in an invocation." And it is with this imploration ringing in her ears and finding echo in her heart, that "Sunshine" goes down and stands grasping the protect-

and timber, on that rash walk over the American rapids. "And these are the rapids!" says the soft voice bounties to be given those who enlist un- of little "Blossom;" in a tone which may be one der the last call, but presume it will be of disappointment. "And do they disappoint you?" asks Sontag, with a voice as anxious as if he was the proprietor of the "wonder of nature" to which he is temporarily playing showman. "Dis-

appointed? Oh no! I'm bewildered-terrified!!" s the reply. "Pray keep hold of me, and do not let me stand too near that corner, for fate and death are both rolling down upon us, and I know that I should leap over and take my last bath in the wild rush of those mad waters, if left here alone for a moment!" So, we pass on to the bridge, leaving the "white buffaloes, with their wild eyes and sea-green manes," still plunging down-pay toll once more at the Indian curiosity depot, where brilliant agates alternate with feather fans, bead work and birched canoes-and pass on over to Goat Island-over the green carpet of sward, and under the tall trees whose stately trunks and umbrageous shade, are matchless for many a hundred miles-where so many feet have trodden and so many lovers whispered, by sunlight or moonlight. vows that were to be carefully kept or ruthlessly broken. "Hark!" says "Sunshine," as we stroll over towards the Canada side, and the great spec tacle. "Listen to the subdued thunder of the fall and feel the creeping shudder with which the whole earth seems trembling under the shock. Is there not something terrible in it?" "Yes," savs "Blossom": but at that moment her eye marks the flash of the sun through the tall trees on the velvet greensward, and her ear catches a sound that has been unnoticed by our grosser and duller sense.-"No, hark!" she says in her turn, "there cannot be anything terrible where the little birds dare sing and be happy. They know the protecting hand of moment, over the dull rumble of the falls and the murmur of voices in the distance, breaks out a strain of bird-music, tinkling like running water, dripping like liquid silver from the tree-tops, and

filling the air and foliage with a very gush of melody. Henceforth we know that the birds are guardian spirits watching Niagara, and bearing in new perception of the glorious and the eternal. a single gush from their melodious throats a lesson of the gentle watch-care of the Father, which even the thunder of the cataract may fail to convev. And so we stoll on slowly, very slowly, to wards the Canada side and the Terrapin Towertoo slowly, it would seem, for by and by little "Sun-shine" says, impatiently. "But where are the Falls? Says Sontag "why did you not see them yonder, and cross thom? what more falls are you looking for?" "And is that all!" says the gentle "Sunshine" while a tear creeps into the clear eye that would disarm anything less than a brute. "Is there no broad sheet of water coming down out of the sky and falling into a great gulph eneath? If that is all I am sorry that I came

and I could sit down and cry as if I had buried some dear friend." "Come then," says cruel Sontag, "and see whether there is anything more worth your attention." The clear eyes look up, and the curved lip curls into an expression of mingled doubt and contempt that would be painful to witness if the antidote lay more distant. It is re markable with what ingenuity the self-sufficient guide, Sontag, conducts the neophyte through paths that have only partial glimpses of the water, and only allowing the white glimmer of the Observator room the other day for impodently stating that in ry on Benson's Island, to be seen through the trees, until he brings her suddenly out to the verge in front of the dilapidated pavilion standing over the head of the stairs leading to the Terrapin Tower, and seats her on the little bench at the edge, and says, "Sunshine's" Niagara! From this point we view the Terrapin Tower, perched insecurely on its rocks-the "Horse Shoe Falls," bending its proud neck to the inevitable—the "English Rapids ling down-the dark cliffs rising up from the churning foam below-the bruised tide crawling away exhausted, after the plunge, towards the ferrythe houses clustering over "Table Rock," and the Clifton House, with its long range of white columns, lying in the distance—the dark woods, with autumn sward, sweeping to the Canadian hills -The same old scene is here, so often seen and so often described, so impossible to describe again: without a repetition, and yet fresh and new to-day, because pleasure is enjoyable through sympathy, and the young eyes, undimmed and undazzled by

too much contact with the world, are looking for the first time upon the white glory of the North-western continent. After half an hour of almost silent contemplation of the scene, we descended the steps towards the Terrapin Tower, and the little hand is felt to quiver. "Do the bridge and the tower look unsafe, and have you some doubts f the propriety of trusting yourself upon them?" No," answers the young voice, not without a adow of indignation in the tone, that fear could be supposed a component part of her nature.—
"No, it is not fear. I am shuddering at man's audacity, in the face of the great works of nature. How dare he throw rickety bridges and build roughcaste little light-houses over these rapids, on the very verge of that fall? How dare he? What s has the little and the insignificant beside the terrible and the eternal? I should think that the hand of the first man who attempted to throw that bridge over the rapids would have become palaied, and his limbs given way, long before he

cases leading down below the falls yonder on the Canadian side and here on "Goat Island" seem like so many cobwebs spun over the very nose of the inevitable, what have you to say of the mills built beside the rapids over yonder on the other side of " Goat Island," and ports of the rapids actually fenced off and driven in to do the drudgery of turning mill wheels." What a stream to turn a 'That is not only audacity, but desecration," says little "Blossom"-a carrying out of the sublime ideas of that tailor, who long ago, the say, standing in the spray of the fall, made thi note: "Oh what a place to sponge a coat!" and felt as I passed them, though I did not say so, ver much like parodying Morris' very bad poem of Woodman, spare that tree," with a worse, and making the first lines read :

Vandal, spare that fall! Don't let it turn a mill : 'Twasn't made for that at all, And mustn't be so still.

"About as good poetry as the original" says "Sunshine," "and quite as good common sense and yet neither amount the anything in the way of checking human audacity. Don't you remember peak of mount Washington, and that they talk supplying the deficiency of ice next season by ending off a few steamings to the frigid zone to tow some icebergs into our harbors. But think o 3londin, down below yonder-I will show you the place directly—using the height of these banks and the rush of these waters to enhance the danger of his rope-walking feat and bring in the half "I wish he had tumbled in," interpolates "Sunshine" with a cute pour upon her lip-"and then think whether some da here will not be an immense mill up yonder on the Canada bank and another on "Goat Island or "Prospect Point,', with two big wheels standing out in the stream and turned by the Horse Shoe and the American falls." Long before this childish philosophy has been discussed we have passed once more over the rickety bridge to the Tower and began to ascend that remarkable structure which displays the toad-stool and bar ricle propensity of humanity a little more than any other erection on the continent. the little pavillion we have just left, Smith rown, Jones and Thompson, have all immortal zed themselves, in fancy, by writing their names on the floor in big letters so that it is impossible look out on nature in its highest glory without perceiving a sediment of "high art" at the bottom; scribbling names in every variety of knife ar pencil, work from the listless dash of a mere pencil ribbler to the determined effort of the laborious man who will be immortal whether or no. say that every foot of the earths surface has been lanted over and over again, during the past ages, with graves a dozen or two deep. How leep, is it likely, some of these boards of the Terrapin Tower" are planted with the dead names that have penciled and chiseled there, and then cut away to make room for new comers while we have been moralizing, "Sunshine has been taking that marvellous view sweeping from the upper rapids on the one hand, with the lilapitated schooner of the Chippewa frolic of the last year yet hanging in fragments to the rocks, to the Horse Shoe fall, in front of the American all below the whale course of the river, to the Suspension Bridge"-that structure of fairy eauty itself making a mock connection between two countries just now widely enough dissevered in feeling. She has seen the little barges darting icross the rapids from one side of the ferry to the other; she has looked so far down into the great cauldron below the falls as is possible for human "Let us go down," says '

yes. She has caught glimpses of the rainbow which coyly forms itself in segments of a circle, in the mist, for a moment, and then as coyly disapverything is growing unreal and unstable around ne, and I feel as if you, this tower, the rapids the falls, everything—was gliding away beneath my feet—and I should in a moment find myself sinking down into the water and going over the precipice." Sontag heard the warning, and after eprobating and ridiculing the practice of scribing and carving names on the boards, then naking mysterious dives into his pockets and discovering, imprimis, that he has no pencil, secundo, he is too lazy and the blade of his pocketknife too dull to produce any effect in the way of the twain are soon again on the level "Goat Island." "And are you disappointed now?" broken silence. There is no reply, but the face hat merry "Sunshine" turns is merry no longer. Tears are trembling in the bright eyes, but finding channels down the rounded cheeks, and the reath comes up short and labored from the chest. Sunshine" and "Blossom" have drank in the true feeling of the time and place, and the spray

> Yours truly, AUGUSTUS SONTAG. ----

Raid on the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road.

of Niagara falls has already baptized them with a

MEMPHIS, Oct. 12.—All day the city has been illed with rumors of a battle on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between this ity and Corinth. From an unquestionable source am able to give a reliable statement of what has really occurred.

Saturday morning a train left this place for Corinth at the regular hour, passing through all right. A couple of hours later a special train, aving on board General Sherman and staff, and three hundred of the Thirteenth Regulars, started, and on coming to Collierville, eighteen miles rom here, was fired into with artillery and muscetry. Two cannon balls went through the loconotive and tender, emptying the water and breakng the lever used for reversing the engine. The rain was stopped and the cars evacuated, for the

Previously the pickets of Col. Anthony, of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, who holds Collierville, had been driven in. General Sperman and time to form his men and the 900 Indiana boys, een driven in. General Sherman had scarcely efore the force was attacked by Chalmers. orce was composed of seven regiments-one regiment of Arkansas troops, two of Texas (Ben Me-Collough's men), and the balance Mississippians, unbering in all nearly three thousand.

After fighting near five hours, and after some ine manœuvering by the General, the Confeder ates were completely routed. At one time the Rebels had possession of the train, and set fire to the beautiful car of General Webster, which he had loaned to General Sherman, but it was retaken and the fire extinguished. The Rebels burned three trestle-work bridges, but since then they have been repaired.

Telegraphic communication was cut, but it and In the fight the Thirtcenth Regulars lost nine killed, twenty-seven wounded and seven missing Col. Anthony's loss was about the same.

My informant could not tell the Confederate loss, but as they were in an open field and our men behind a stockade, it is supposed to be much The General now has plenty of men at his mand, and has determined to annihilate Chal-

has been done in the course of a day.

You need not be surprised to hear that, it

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS ARRESTED.—Quite ensation was created in Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, by the arrest of several of the conductors on the Lebanon Valley and the Reading and Philadel phia railroads, charged with having, at several periods, while running their trains, embezzled large sums of money. Other arrests were made at different points on the road, including baggagemasters and conductors, who are all implicated in the same charge. It appears that the company have had in their employ a number of detectives, who have been traveling on the different trains, incoy, noting the number of passengers, the distance acceeded in his effort, when he remembered where which they traveled, &c., and from the returns he was building and how he was throwing up a made by these officers, as compared with the remore reckiess defiance than was shown by the turns made by the conductors the builders of the tower of Babel!" "True," laughs dence of embezzlement is derived.

Sontag, "but if this is audacious, and the stair- The Deep Distress of the Southern People.

> Judging by the tone of the Richmond newspapers the domestic affairs of the Rebels must in a deplorable condition. They have all eschewed the jaunty, jolly, rollicking air which they whilom cted, and have taken to --- "Loathed melancholy

f Cerberus and blackest midnight bo Stygain cave forlurn, ngst horrid shapes and sighs unholy.

There is not an exception to this remark mong the papers received in our last files. Sentinel is unhappy concerning the "Croakers and rticle pours out its grief over the the people." The Dispatch mourns the "Distress subject in another, where it seeks to enforce idea that said high prices are "The greatest danger to the Confederacy." The Whig bewails the sad condition of the "Currency;" the Examiner enlarges on the "High prices," and the Sentinel, in addition to what is above stated, deals in some ery sharp remarks on the new "Conscription

Referring to the "croakers and grumblers denounces them as the authors of the dereciation of the currency, and as mischiefmakers who "have but one other work to perform in order to effect our (Rebel) ruin," and to be laboring diligently for that." They "to introduce their sentiment (distrust of Davis) mong the soldiers, and it needs no prophet to tell what will inevitably and speedily follow." the Sentinel and the statement is remarkable a being the confession of Davis' personal organ.

In the same lujubrious tone plains of the operation of the conscription law "have been executed with more severity in Virginia than anywhere else," "draining the State of its labor," which results are now to be followed up by the sweeping militia act contemplated by

demagogues of the Legislature. But its most melancholy and truly distresstful strain is under the head of "Sufferings of the People." It relates "the tale of sorrow of two ladies of Goochland county, widows of soldiers, who have been striving to live on the mockery of an allowance made by the County Court, but who, being threatened by starvation passage on a canal boat to Richmond, in search of needlework, to enable them to get food for their children. But they cannot earn enough to pay even for a passage on the boat. In the meantime inter is coming on, their orphan children are without clothing, and they look to the future with dread and alarm. All they ask is work enough to earn bread." After this recital the Sentinel fears that "the curse of Heaven will be upon the land if these widows and their children are allowed to cry for bread in vain."

This is, in truth, a sad story. Yet those two adies and their children are but units among the millions of like cases in the South, all of whom have been reduced to the depths of distress by the wanton and wicked proceedings of just such scoundiels as they who control and give inspiration to Sentinel. It will be wonderful, indeed, if "the curse of Heaven" does not fall upon, not the land or the people, but the great criminals who instigate the Rebellion, which is the cause of all this We hear a great deal about this "wicked war" from the spokesmen and organs of the Nothern malcontents, but they fail to apply the wicked" epithet where it properly belongs, To the unutterable "wicked" Secessionists and conspirators who brought the dire calamity upon

Following all this, the Sentinel calls upon Davis to "tax the people high," and to "suppress high prices by law." And it demands of the people to pay their taxes cheerfully (as if it were people in such distress to pay taxes at all, much less cheerfully), and give all to the Govern-

Thus far the Sentinel. Let us next hear the Dispatch on the subject of distress:—
"The rapid advance in all necessaries of clothing and subsistence threatens us with great disress. There is no disguising the fact. We can not see how unemployed persons, and how those who live on incomes and salaries, are to get along, especially at the inclement season of the year nov rapidly approaching. How are they to buy shoes and clothing at the present rates? Nay, how long are these rates to prevail? A great auction carving, so he signals a descent from the tower, may in a day or two run them all up fifty per An auction thus has garded by the people with as much dread as a battle! A defeat on the battle-field could hardly bring more suffering upon them. These questions are growing daily more and more important .mething must be done. Produce must be dis ributed, prices must be reduced, gains must be disgorged, or there will be suffering intense, and ntense suffering will beget, what? Think if it.'

And in another article, the same journal speaks of the distress resulting from these high prices as "the greatest danger of the Confederacy at the present moment." The Dispatch then goes on to deplore the inevitable augmentation of these sufferings if more men are drafted into the army.-"Already," it says, "we are beginning to the want of labor in those employments that are indispensable to existence. What are the people to do this winter for clothing, fuel and for other prime necessities of life, if the few producers who are left are turned into consumers by being drafted into the army. Our most pressing danger is the immense privation and suffering our people must endure if the producing power is any further di-

minished. It was our purpose to produce the more pointed assages from all these articles, but space fails. What we have given presents a fair average of the existing gloom which darkens every page of every newspaper in Richmond. We lay before the Nothern people what is above recited, not in any spirit of exultation over the suffering people of the Southern country, but in a sad and sorrowing spirit that such things should be. The authors of such dire clamity, brought needlessly upon happy and prosperous people, should be subjected to the united execration of all Christiandom, and above all the people of the Loyal States should be as one man in their condemnation of the conspirators and perpetrators of such an enormous crime Oh! that our armies, scattered over the far southwest, were once consolidated to strike a sure death-blow at the head of the despotism which perpetuates this fearful distress, and that the suffering people of the South might be delivered.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

A SPLENDID RAILBOAD BRIDGE.—The railroad bridge which is to be erected over the Ohio at Steubenville will be one of the most substantial structures in the country. The bridge will be entirely of iron. It will consist of eight spans, four of two hundred and twenty-five feet, three of two hundred and ten feet, and one of three hundred and twenty feet, making a total length of 1,890 The channel span, which is the longest, will an elevation of ninety feet above the water. The width of the bridge from edge to edge will be sixteen feet six inches, while the height nary to the top will be twenty-three feet. It is estimated that the weight of the bridge will oe one ton and a half per foot, making an aggregate weight of 2,835 tons, or 5,670,000 pounds. The contractors are Messrs. Piper & Shiffler, of Pittsburgh, who are pushing the work forward as rapidly as possible. The work of crection will ced about the last of this month, and it s expected that the first span will be cempleted during the present season.

We copy the above from the Pittsburgh Com ercial, of the 17th inst. One of the contractors mentioned is Capt. John L. Piper, formerly of this place. The channel span-320 feet long-was cast at the foundry of the Penn'a R. R. Co., in this place.

A BROTHER'S REVENGE .- Col. Dan McCook, of the 52d Ohio regiment, has destroyed the home of the murderer of his brother, Brigadier General McCook, who was butchered while lying wounded one stone upon another, and made it a place of desolation. The house was near Huntsville, Alabama.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1863. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, the term of service of a nert of the olunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volneers to serve for three years or the war, not,

however, exceeding three years.

Now therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln, Presiden the United States, and commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service. do issue this my proclamation calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the fields from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers thus called premiums and bounty as heretofore communi to the Governors of States by the War Depart-

by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft. raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then the said quota shall be on said State or on the districts of said State for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 1st day of

And I further proclaim, that nothing in this roclamation shall interfere with existing orders. those which may be issued for the present draft n the states where it is now in progress or where has not yet commended. The states and districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provoet Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or lrafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in eccordance with such instructions as have bee ssued by the department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loval people thereof, in oking them to lend their willing, cheerful and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field and bring our needful operations to a prosperous end; thus closing forever the fountains o editions and civil war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand affixed

Done at the city of Washington, this L s \ seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the nited States the eighty-eighth. By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Whose Father was He?

After the battle of Gertysburg, a Union soldier was found in a secluded spot on the field, where, wounded, he had lain himself down to die. In h hands, tightly clasped, was an ambrotype containing the portraits of three small children, and upon this picture his eyes, set in death, rested. The las object upon which the dying father looked was the image of his children, and as he silently gazed upon them his soul passed away. How touching how solemn! What pen can describe the emotion of this patriot-father as he gazed upon these chil dren, so soon to be made orphans! Wounded and alone, the din of battle still sounding in his ears, he lies down to die. His last thoughts and prayer are for his family. He has finished his work or earth; his last battle has been fought; he has freely given his life to his country; and now while his life's blood is ebbing, he clasps in his hands the image of his children, and, commending them to the God of the fatherisss, rests his last lingering look upon them.

When, after the battle, the dead were being buried this soldier was thus found. The ambrotype was taken from his embrace, and has since beer sent to this city for recognition. Nothing else was found upon his person by which he might be identified. His grave has been marked, however, that if by any means this ambrotype will lead to his recognition he can be disinterred. This picture is now in the possession of Dr. Bonrns, No. 1104 Spring Garden street, of this city, who can be called upon or addressed in reference to it. The children. two boys and a girl, are, apparently, nine, seven and five years of age, the beys being respectively the oldest and youngest of the three. The young-est boy is sitting in a high chair, and on each side of him are his brother and sister. The oldest boy's jacket is made from the same material as his sister' dress. These are the most prominent features of the group. It is earnestly desired that all the papers in the country will draw attention to the scovery of this picture and its attendant circumstances, so that, if possible, the family of the dead hero may come into possession of it. Of what nestimable value will it be to these children, proing, as it does, that the last thoughts of their dving ther was for them, and them only.-Iquirer.

A WAR INCIDENT .- A correspondent of th Bloomington Pantagraph relates an amusing incident which took place at the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas. A Confederate surgeon, by the name of Crosdell, got beastly drunk, and took a room in a city hotel and went to sleep. In the mean-time our men drove the rebels through the town in omplete rout, and took possession of the place. everal of our officers put up at the same hotel. After awhile the surgeon awoke from his slumbers nd came down stairs, in front of the hotel. Come," said he to the officers, "let's go out to "What camp?" says one officer. of course." "What command do you belong says reb. to Gen. Steele. The latter exins, of course." "Well," says the surgeon, "it beats Rip an Winkle that a man cannot go to sleep in the infederate States without waking up in

United States!" Since then he has taken the oath and gone St. Louis; thinks C. S. A. a poor governm sleepy man-or any other man

NOT A PAPER PREACHER-Dr. Guthrie, the eloquent Scotch Divine, is not a paper preacher, it would seem, from the following remarks, made just before delivering an address in behalf of a benevolent institution :- "I see" said the doctor, 'by the bills that they have announced that I am to lecture. Now, I never lectured, in the proper sense of the word, but once in all my days. never read on the pulpit, and I never read on the platform. Why, its like a man dancing in chains. It is to me the most disagreeable thing in the How can you get a man's heart by reading? The thing is perfectly preposterous. a man paying his addresses to a lady, and he begins by taking out his spectacles, wipes them care fully and puts them on his nose, and begins to read a paper which he has carefully prepared, containing a declaration of his sentiments toward her; do you think that lady would not ring the bell, i she had one, and order him out of her presence?

A Good anecdote is told of Gen. Grant After the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson he was pressed by the Treasury Department to authorize some system of trade. He at last conceded that a certain amount of commerce in the recaptured district of the South would be safe. proper and even highly useful to the Union, provided only it was conducted through hones impeachable Union hands. He was asked to ame the person whom he would be willing to trust. His reply was, "I will do no such thing, in an ambulance. The avenging brother left not for if I did it would appear in less than a week that I was a partner of every one of the persons trading under my authority.

Battle near Catlett's Station

NEW YORK, October, 16.—The Times respondence from the Army of the Potomac dated the 14th, says: The enemy made two deperate and unsuccessful attempts to day to whip this army in detail, and destroy our trains, but in both most signally failed. Just at daybreak, between Catlett's station and a barn, Gens. Stuan and A. P. Hill made a simultaneous attack him Gen. Gregg's cavalry force and the 2d army cons Almost the first intimation given of their product was the opening of the batteries upon the 2d cops Our troops were speedily in position, and the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss.

Late in the afternoon General Hill made other dash to cut off the second corps. He other dash to cut on the second carps. The had attacked the rear of the 5th cavalry, killing three of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and wounding fifteen or twenty more. When the head of second corps had reached Kettle Rnn, near Bri ton's, Hill made a terrible onslaught on both corps. The second corps was on the east side of the railroad track, and used the road embankment at several points for breastworks, with decided

The enemy charged at one time up to the em-The enemy charged at one ap to the embankment, when a portion of the second cops charged in turn, capturing 700 or 800 prisoner, and one battery. Several charges were made, and each time the enemy was forced back with great slaughter, leaving their killed and wounded in

A rapid artillery fire was kept up on both side. until long after dark, when the enemy gave up and retired. I have not been able to obtain a full list of the killed and wounded, but it is no large. Capt. Ball, of the 3d Minn., was wounded in three places, and under the most aggravating When the enemy charged up to the railroad, and finding themselves in a danger-ous place, they waved their hands in token of surrender. At this instant Capt. Ball sprang upon the embankment, and a volley was fired at him, three shots taking effect. The Minnesotians returned the fire, and many rebels suffered death in retaliation for this act of treachery.

Our trains are all safe. There was some artillery practice this morning near the Rappahan nock Station, but without much damage. The 1st Maine cavalry, Colonel Smith, which was cut off on Monday night near Jefferson, crossed the Rappahanuock; and reached Bristow Station on Tuesday night. The regiment escaped with a loss of a squad of men sent to communicate with General Gregg, about twenty in all. Our arms behaved handsom

The following is an additional list of casualties Killed—Colonel James E. Matton, 62d N. Y. commanding 3d brigade, 2d division, 2d corps. Wounded—Capt. S. N. Smith, 7th Michigan, Inspector General of General Webb's staff: Capt. Frank Wessils Judge Advocate, 2d division 2d corps; Capt. Thomas Sinclair, 1st Minn, slightly 19th Minnesota, one killed, and twelve wounded 1st Minnesota one killed none wounded, and one missing; 82d New York, seven killed and eigh teen wounded. All of the above were in the 1brigade, 2d division.

The esaualties in the 3d brigade, 3d division were 46 killed, 85 wounded and 35 missing. In the 4th brigade, 3 division, the loss was 14 killed wounded and missing Many of the latter are expected to return.

SINGULAR CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.-In the battle of Gettysburg there was engaged with the Union forces a young man, whose parents reside in Birmingham. It was aunounced that he was among the killed in that sanguinary fight, and his friends proceeded to the battle-field to recover his remains. After some difficulty, they managed to recover what they were positive was his body, and brought it home and had it interred in the family burying ground. A few nights since, the house of the parents was visited by a young man from the army, who aroused the household. On entering the house what was the surprise and astonishment of the parents to discover in their visitor their deeply mourned son, whose remains they fancied were resting quietly in the cemetery It turned out that the body brought on and interred here was that of a rebel, who wore in the bat tle an United States uniform, and whose resemblance to the Union soldier was a very striking

A Union GIRL Down in Dixie.-A corres pondent from the 13th Wisconsin, (now at Stevenson, Ala.,) writes as follows: "At Pine Factorieand Pulaski, cloth fabrics are produced; and at the latter place we saw a great number of fair, young faces peering from the factory windows, a e marched by with colors flying and bands playing "Way down South, in the Land of Cotton, &c. One young lady stood at the gate in front of her home, evidently not an uninterested spectator A soldier pointed to the National flag, and asked her how she liked it. She replied, flag that I love; who would fear death fighting under its folds?" An old man standing behind her. passed on, and shall never know more of the old man or that beautiful maiden: but they doubtless have a history that is worth knowing.'

Lutheranism in Pennsylvania.—The follow ing figures show the condition of the Lutheran church in this State: Number of ministers, 121: congregations, 275; communicants, 50,543; infan baptisms, 7,920; adult baptisms, 227; confirma tions, 8,394; parochial schools, schools, (Lutheran,) 84; (Union,) 200; scholars, 18,195; Synodical treasury, \$263,52; Beneficiary Education, \$782,53; Home and Foreign Missions, \$30,067,01; Pastors, Widows and Orphans, \$219.79.

R. A. O. KERR, ALTOONA, PA., ▲ GENT for Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Centre and Huntingdon counties, for the following

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES: Montreal Line of Steamships. Galway "Babel & Scarles' Line of Sailing Packets.

Sabel & Searles' Line of Sailing Packets.

Washington Line
Great Eastern Steamship.
Parties desiring to bring their friends from Europe, of
wishing to take an excursion to that country, can secure
Tickets at the same rates as are charged at the Offices of
the different Lines at the starting points.

10 Ext. 7 1862-6m Oct. 7. 1863-6m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE The subscriber offers at Private Sale a valuable property, situate on Branch St., East Altoona, immediately opposite the Machine Shops. The house is well built and nearly new,

Fifteen Rooms with Good Cellars. It is calculated for THREE PAMILIES, and at the mos reasonable terms will bring \$20 per month rent. Ther a well of good water in the yard. Terms easy. Apply to MICHAEL WYROUGH, on the premises to JAMES KEARNEY, at his store, in East Altoons. July 28, 1863-tf.

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 unseld.

Altoona, May 19th.-tf.

B. P. ROSE, Treasurer.

LEWISTOWN MILLS,

LEWISTOWN PA. MIOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS always on hand and for sale at the lowest market

Bept, 16, 1863-2m. TREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS T for Men and Boys, at

Altoona Tribun



PRINTING OFFICE.

aving, within the past two years, made consid-ition to our establishment in the way of new Scrow Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Bulin spe, Serw ress, raper outer, tard cutter, Ruin chium. Card's Power Press, and large Newspaper is press, (a out of which we give above) we are now pro-ceeded anything in the line of printing or rat-action equal to any establishment in the State, a prices equally low. We can execute, on short not

wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Circulars, Programmes, BILL AND LETTER-HEADS Pamphlets, Pay and Check Re BLANK BOOKS. MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KI All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can infaction if we have the opportunity. Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia at atreets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS BLAIR COUNTY ELECTIO

Official Returns-1863.

Blair, Freedom, Frankstown,

3215 2384 3203 2372 2974 2405 RECAPITULATION. The following is a recapitulation of the this county for State and County officers,

will prove convenient for future reference: Governor .238325 McMurtrie. .3180 Kentley. 8257 .2343.3215 .2884 Director of the Poor Buchanan .2872Auditor, 3 years. .2974

....2405

Well, the long agony is over. The tion passed off remarkably quiet in this p there being no demonstrations in the way assault and battery, and but little yelling for didates until the news began to pass over wires, when the friends of the successful candid for Governor became somewhat jubilant and v tured to halloo a little, thinking themselves or the woods. We did not observe any persons the polls with a ballot in one hand and a revo in the other, neither have we heard of any of bloody riots predicted to come off on election nor did the military, so far as we can learn, i fere with the free and independent voters of State by appearing at the polls in martial ar Those who did appear at the polls, carried them and deposited with the officers, wea more petent, considering the occasion, for pu down the rebellion and threatening traitors, artillery and bayonets could possibly have been

THANKS.—We are indebted to our old in John Anderson, of Logan township, for a d of the finest potatoes, taken as a lot, that we ever seen in this "neck o' timber." They considerably over a peck by measure. T them weighed almost two pounds each. were sound as gold dollars and mealy as a beg. If they can be beat we would like to se pile that would do it.

Our old Sinking Valley friend, Joe Me appears determined that the printers shall He played us the same "porky" trick o Saturday morning, that he did the Saturday vious, i. c. left us several yards of excellent sai We have not been able to procure the buck yet, but Metzgar's sausages and Anderson's are not to be "sneezed at."