Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1863.

☞ A heavy press of job work has again delayed our paper, and prevented us from giving it proper attention. Like other people, we always "make hay while the sun shines."

Pennsylvania's Quota.

Why are our authorities so tardy in announcing the quota of the different counties of this State, under the call for 300,000 volunteers? We hear of no movements being made to secure volunteers, nor is it likely that there will be any until it is known how many are wanted, and in what manner they are to be enlisted. The time remaining in which to recruit the required number of men is too short already, without being wasted by longer delay, and unless extra exertions are made another draft is inevitable.

Under the present regulations for volunteering, we hardly expect that Pennsylvania's quota will be filled, if, indeed, there be what we might call a faint response. To secure volunteers something more is required than to give the matter into the hands of the Provost Marshals, who sit quietly in their offices all day long, and seldom or never take the trouble to say to a man "will you enlist?" It is not because our people are any less patriotic than they once were, that this system does not meet the wants of the Government, but because the excitement created by the outbreak of the rebellion has partially died away, and there being constant employment for those who remain at home, they do not pay that attention to the calls of the President, and do not so fully realize the wants of the army as they would were their attention called to it, in person, by a recruiting officer, whose business it is to present the subject to all whom he may meet. Many men would enlist under a recruiting officer, who will not call at the Provost Marshal's office to do so, for the reason that he wants more satisfaction than a majority of the latter officers will be troubled to give.

It has been fully demonstrated that the quickest way to secure volunteers is to form new company and regimental organizations. The next best way is to send recruiting officers from the army.—The former secures more men in a shorter space of time, but the latter makes effective soldiers much quicker by placing them in the ranks with old veterans, and, on the whole, we think the latter the best and most effective in the way of recruiting the army.

We hope the General and State Governments will speedily deside some means of bringing the matter properly before the people. Surely they have had sufficient experience to be able to decide as to the quickest and surest means of securing the desired result.

☞ Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for December, has been received. The steel engraving in this number is most beautiful. The fashion plates are faultless and down to the latest date, while the various patterns for dresses, needle work, &c., in this number are worth more than the subscription price of the Magazine. And when we add to this a choice selection of reading matter, we think that Peterson publishes the cheapest and best Magazine of the age. Price $2.00 per annum. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

HEAVY SALES.—The enormous sales of the five-twenty loan, during the past two weeks, fully establishes the credit of the Government. For the week ending Oct. 31st, the sales reached $36,000,000, and and last week they amounted to $15,000,000, laeing but $135,000,000 yet to be sold. The whole amount to be sold was $500,000,000. Should the present demand continue, the whole amount will be disposed of before the first of January, 1864.

THE ELECTIONS.—The elections in the States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa came off last week, resulting in the complete success of the Union ticket for State offices, and in a great majority of cases for Congressmen and State Legislatives.

☞ Gen. B. F. Butler has again been placed in active command. By General Order No. 350, Gen. Foster is relieved of command of the eighteenth corps and of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and Gen. Butler takes his place.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR THREE MILE STATION, VA., November 5th, 1863.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In your paper of 21st ult., and also the *Hollidaysburg Register*, I noticed an article copied from the *Pittsburgh Commercial*, relative to the late Colonel Samuel W. Black, of the 63d Penn'a Vols. As company M, of that Regiment, is from Blair county, to do justice to it and to the Regiment, the article requires some corrections.

The article states that, "Strange that none of his soldiers, whom he watched over like a brother, evincing the utmost solicitude for their health and comfort, did not peril everything to obtain his body." In justification of the Regiment allow me to say, that at that time there was no regularly organized ambulance Corps in this Army, the duty of conveying the wounded to the Hospitals upon stretchers devolving upon the musicians of Regiments, who were mostly young boys.—An effort was made by them to secure his body and remove it from the field. They succeeded in obtaining and carrying it a half mile or more to the rear, and in rear of the Hospitals, where it was left while they returned to their duty—removing the wounded. About this time a report was put in circulation that the Hon. J. K. Moorehead had been there, and taken charge of the body of the Colonel and had it conveyed to a place of safety. The officers and men of the Regiment never thought they would be obliged to abandon the field. Later in the day the troops being hard pressed were compelled to fall back beyond where the Colonel's body had been left by the musicians.

In that bloody battle where our forces were outnumbered, Regiments fighting against Brigades and Brigades against Divisions, and the safety perhaps of the whole Army depending on the Corps engaged, men could not possibly be spared from the ranks to secure the body of our brave and deeply lamented Colonel. Had they known it still remained on the field, many would have sacrificed all, even life itself, to have obtained it. After our arrival at Harrison's Landing, one week later, it was the general impression that his body had been secured and sent to his home and mourning family for interment.

The article is also in error as regards the photograph sent to Mrs. Black. I am personally acquainted with the officer who sent it to her and saw it while yet in his possession. He states, as do other officers who saw it, that the *Commercial* is in error in regard to its being taken by a Rebel artist, but is a print from a negative taken by Brady of Washington, and supposed to be taken from the person of Colonel Black by the Rebel who endorsed on it a "*A Brave Soldier*."

As I have now succeeded in my purpose, viz: the correction of an error, which would leave a false impression on the readers mind, it is not necessary for me to say any more. All know the respect and love felt for Colonel Black by the members of the Regiment, and as an officer, soldier and gentleman he was beloved by all who knew him, and has found a soldier's grave.

A MEMBER OF THE REGIMENT.

The French Rebel Rams Seized.

For some time past it has been suspected that rams were being built for the Rebels in France. There were good grounds for this suspicion. These rams, six in number, were being constructed in private dockyards at Nantes and Bordeaux, and their builders announced that they were intended for the Emperor of China. From the fact of their being built in private dockyards, it was evident that they were not for the French Government, which constructs its own vessels of war in Government dockyards. As for the Emperor of China, one must have been very credulous to believe that he had ordered these rams in addition to those built for him by the Messrs. Laird. The truth in the matter has now come to light. Mr. Dayton, ever vigilant, had his eye upon these suspicious vessels, and finding out their true character, he communicated the intelligence to the Emperor. The Emperor, notwithstanding the many hard things which have been said of him in reference to his sympathizing with the Rebels, immediately ordered the seizure.

The gratifying intelligence has been communicated officially to our Government. Truly the Rebels have had bad luck with their ram fleet. Two rams locked up in the Mersey, and six under the same ban at Nantes and Bordeaux, this is a heavy blow to the Rebel hopes of destroying our blockading squadrons and sweeping our vessels from the seas. But what will Davis say when he learns that France, like England, has thus turned against them? Poor Slidell! To think that all his wire-pulling has resulted in such a terrible failure. Is there no Southern Club in Paris "to protest against this act of hostility?" Will Mason not return to Paris "on business connected with the seizure of the Rebel rams?" Perhaps not, but the Emperor will not go unpunished; for, when the Southern press hear of this second and greater seizure of their rams, they will tower with wrath and consign the Emperor to "the everlasting execration of the Southern heart," which, to say the least, is becoming excessively "fired."

THE ARMY CORPS COMMANDERS.—The several army corps, with their commanders, now stand as follows:

1st Army Corps,	Maj. Gen.	John Newton.
2d "	"	Brig. Gen. G. S. Warren.
3d "	"	Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles.
4th "	"	Maj. Gen. G. Granger.
5th "	"	Maj. Gen. Geo. Sykes.
6th "	"	Maj. Gen. Jno. Sedgwick.
7th "	"	Consolidated with others.
8th "	"	Maj. Gen. R. C. Schenck.
9th "	"	Maj. Gen. Jno. G. Parke.
10th "	"	Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore.
11th "	"	Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.
12th "	"	Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum.
13th "	"	Mal. Gen. E. O. C. Ord.
14th "	"	Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer.
15th "	"	Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman.
16th "	"	Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut.
17th "	"	Maj. Gen. J. B. M'Pherson.
18th "	"	Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler.
19th "	"	Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks.
20th "	}	Consolid'd with others.
21st "	}	
22d "	"	M. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.
23d "	"	Maj. Gen. G. L. Hartstuff.
Cavalry Corps,	Maj. Gen.	Geo. Stoneman.

THREE WARS UPON HER HANDS.—When the British Ministers first manifested their sympathy for the Secessionists, they were at once given to understand that by so doing they were not only breaking faith with this country, but openly and directly holding out encouragement to sedition at home, and in all their colonies and dependencies. Since then, secret societies have been established, and agitation has begun in Ireland, in Australia, in the Canadas, and in England itself; and to-day we find that the British Government has upon its hands not less than three wars—of neither of which was there a sign when the unnecessary and unjust neutrality proclamation was originally issued, viz: In India, where the natives have rebelled again, and are led by the sons of Dost Mahommed; in New Zealand, where the natives have risen against the colonist, with a determination to exterminate them; and in Japan, where the hatred of the princes and people against the English appears to be as implacable as in India, Ireland, and New Zealand.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—It appears from information received here to-night, that yesterday morning the Fifth and Sixth Corps, under the command of Major-General Sedgwick, advanced to Rappahannock Station—they being the right wing of the army. The First, Second and Third Corps forming the left wing, under Major-General French, proceeded to Kelly's Ford. When the right wing reached the Rappahannock the enemy were found to be in considerable force and holding this side of the river. The Rebel batteries, earthworks and redoubts crowned the banks of each side of the Rappahannock.

Gen. Sedgwick at once advanced and stormed them, and this was done with great gallantry and impetuosity, causing much slaughter and taking a large number of prisoners.

When Gen. French reached Kelly's Ford, about six miles below Rappahannock station, the enemy threw an entire Division across in support of their picket line on this side. Gen. French hastily took a position so as to bring his artillery to bear upon them, and he proceeded to shell them with marked effect, not only killing a large number, but throwing them into utter confusion, scattering wildly and taking many prisoners. Gen. French followed up his advantage, and immediately threw the First Division of the Third Corps, commanded by Gen. Birney, across the river, which ended his operations for the day.

This morning he crossed the river with the remainder of his command.

General Sedgwick had previously crossed, and at 9 o'clock this morning the two wings of the army had formed a junction, and held both banks of the river.

The enemy, after their defeat in these two separate engagements, were so hotly pursued by our victorious forces that they threw themselves into the river in their efforts to escape, and many were either drowned or killed by our infantry. All the artillery of the Rebels on this side was captured.

It is reported that seven guns, and, there is no doubt, their entire camp equipage, fell into our hands, as they were compelled to leave the latter in their hasty retreat. Buford's cavalry crossed at Sulphur Springs, to cover the right flank, several miles above Rappahannock Station, and Gregg and Kilpatrick crossed below Kelly's Ford, to cover the left flank. No definite information of their operations had been received up to noon today.

The enemy, after crossing the Rappahannock under cover of the night, moved in the direction of Culpeper, and the advance of our forces, supposed to consist of cavalry, was reported to be at Brandy Station early to-day.

This morning our whole line again advanced, and General Meade no doubt passed rapidly forward after the retreating foe.

The entire number of prisoners taken by both Generals Sedgwick and French is now believed to be eighteen hundred and twenty-six, as orders were sent to Colonel Devereux, at Alexandria, to provide for that number.

The prisoners are composed principally of North Carolina and Louisiana troops.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, the train commenced bringing them to Alexandria. The number taken by Gen. Sedgwick, was from 1200 to 1300. The remainder were captured by Gen. French's Corps. A gentleman who was present with the army, says it was a novel sight to see all of Sedgwick's prisoners in a crowd. They comprised the largest lot ever captured by our forces on the Virginia side, and were guarded by cavalry to prevent their straggling or escape.

Gen. French's prisoners were also gathered in one body and similarly guarded.

Our total loss is reported to be four hundred in killed and wounded, but no prisoners. Our wounded were carried to Warrenton Junction and tenderly cared for, and thence sent to Alexandria this afternoon.

DEAD WOMAN FOUND IN A CORN FIELD. The West Chester *Record* says that on Tuesday afternoon last, as Mr. John Noble was passing through his corn field, in West Goshen, about two miles from West Chester, towards some men that were husking corn in the field, he observed the foot of a human being sticking out from under one of the corn shocks. Thinking some one had secreted themselves there, he partially raised the shock, when, to his great astonishment, he discovered the body of a female—dead. He hastened to the men, told them what he had seen, and directed the men not to disturb it, he hastened to West Chester for a coroner. In his absence quite a number of neighbors collected, and as it was growing late, they concluded to examine the body. They removed the shock, and found the woman in a sitting posture, one leg extended its full length, the other drawn up under her—her body was bowed forward with her head hanging, and her chin resting on her breast. Her clothing was but little, having neither dress nor bonnet, and but very little under clothing. She appeared to be about forty years of age. She was a stranger in the neighborhood, but had been seen around there some ten days ago. She called at a house in West Chester about that time, and asked for something to eat. She was afterwards seen by a gentleman sitting along the road, on the outskirts of the borough, and from her appearance he thought she was insane. It is supposed she had been in the corn shock four days, as no foot-prints were observed around the shock, the rain on Saturday having washed all marks away. Becoming nearly exhausted by exposure and travel, it is thought she fixed herself in the shock, to rest and be protected from the weather, and becoming still more feeble, she was unable to get away or call for assistance.

BREAD FAMINE IN RICHMOND.—The following remarks are from the Richmond *Whig*:

"We regret to state that the efforts of the committee appointed by the City Council to obtain supplies of food for this community have thus far not been attended with success. Mr. Garrett, the agent appointed by the committee, has just returned from a visit to Louisa and adjacent counties. He reports that the farmers in that section of the States have *nothing for sale*. He will next visit the Valley—the Goshen of Virginia—and it is to be hoped that he will meet with more success in that productive reigon. Farmers who have any surplus edibles for sale should not wait to be called upon, if they are at all disposed to avert the fearful condition of things which we tell them in all candor threatens to overtake us ere long.—What will our enemies think when they read such a paragraph as this—penned from a sense of duty to this community and to the cause? It is useless to mince words; it were folly to remain silent, when we see every day evidence of an approaching *bread famine* in this city, whilst within the limits of the State, it is believed there is food enough for all the people for twelve months. The population of Richmond cannot live upon air, and whilst the majority would be willing, we are sure, to subsist on half rations of bread, there is, at present, no prospect of obtaining this much during the winter."

A NEW REBEL BADGE.—It is "Secesh" to wear no artificial aggrandisements of the female figure. A correspondent who has been at Memphis lately, says that though hoops are plentiful there, the ladies have agreed among themselves not to wear them. It is their secret sign—their badge—their rebel flag. No longer allowed to flaunt past our gallant fellows with their badges and flags pinned to their dresses and bonnets, they have hit upon this plan. They will wear no more hoops. That is their rebel mark now, and one, the other day, when asked if that was the reason, tossed up her head and said: "Yes it is; and you Yankees can't make us wear hoops, neither."

RECRUITING IN INDIANA.—We learn that the war spirit is again awakened in Indiana, and that the new regiments Governor Morton has been permitted to raise are likely to be speedily filled by an excellent class of volunteers. In all quarters of the State there is an excitement and feeling on the subject, bringing forcibly to mind the spirited scenes of the early days of the war.—These signs of a military revival are most welcome.

A Womans's Question Answered.

Some one—a woman of course—inquires why, when Eve was manufactured from a spare rib, a servant wasn't made at the same time to wait upon her. Somebody else—a woman we imagine—replies in the following strain: Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, collar string to be sewed on or a glove to mended "right away, quick, now!" Because he never read the paper until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and then stretching himself, yawned out, "Ain't supper most ready, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire and hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture; and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought half a dozen friends to dinner, when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates and the mango season was over. He never stayed out till eleven o'clock to a ward meeting, hurrahing for an out-and-out candidate, and then scolding because poor Eve was sitting up crying inside the gates. He never played billiards, rolled ten pins, and drove fast horses, nor choaked Eve with cigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's care a little.—That's the reason Eve didn't need a hired girl; and with it was the reason that her fair desendant's did.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.—We find the following paragraphs in the Chattanooga correspondence of the New York *World*:—"I have the best reasons for believing that the condition of Bragg's army, both in numbers and morals, is far inferior to our own. Quarrels among the generals have been followed by strife among the soldiers. Even Jeff. Davis' eloquence has not been able to cajole them into the belief that all was going on well. Numbers of them are deserting, and numbers more are ready. Their food is bad and scanty. Their cavalry is fully as bad in condition as our own. Longstreet's men seem to have experienced a bitter shock in getting such a terrible thrashing at the hands of Thomas' corps' and are desirous of going back to Virginia.

"But the great, the irremedial weakness of the enemy is now his transportation. In wagons and mules he never was quite equal to this army. His stock is wearing out, and fresh cannot be supplied. Cavalry horses cannot be had. Kentucky and Texas are closed against them. Railroad stock alone is left them, and this has been used so prodigally that the large surplus which they stole will soon be expended. Horses and mules they cannot get in their own territory, and locomotives and cars they cannot manufacture or import in quantities to repair the waste. They have corn enough and pork enough, but beside the unfriendly and distrustful ways of the producers, there is great difficulty in getting it hauled from point to point."

DRUNKENNESS IN DIAMONDS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Independent*, writing under the date of October 24, says:—"There was a sight to be seen in broad daylight a few days ago, in front of the Presidential mansion, which gave those who witnessed it a shocking idea of the onward strides which the vice of intemperance has made in "good society" during the last few years. A woman clad in the richest and most fashionable garments, with the diamonds flashing from her slender fingres in the slant western sunshine, sat upon the stone balustrade, unable to proceed on her homeward walk without betraying herself. At last she rose and started on, swaying to and fro, and yet soon rested again, utterly unable to proceed. The carriage of a foreign minister passed by—the poor woman was noticed—and it turned, stopped, took in the lady, and carried her to her luxurious home; for the lady is wealthy and occupies a high social position; but she was drunk in the streets of Washington.

FIGHT AT PINE BLUFF.—St. Louis Nov. 7.—Gen. Walbridge, of New York, has just arrived here from an extended trip in southwestern Missouri. He reports that part of the State free from organized bodies of rebel troops, but bushwhackers continue to commit depredations.

The *Democrat's* Little Rock corrsepondent gives the particulars of the recent fight at Pine Bluff, Aarkansas. The attack was made on the 25th ult., by 4,000 rebel cavalry under Marmaduke and Cobbett. The garrison consisted of about 700 infantry, under Col. Clayton, and were fortified in the court house square, by barricading the streets leading thereto with cotton bales. The rebels approached from three directions, but after repeated charges, during which Clayton's artillery played havoc in their ranks, they were repulsed and driven from the town, leaving three hundred killed and wounded in our hands. Our loss was eleven killed and thirty-three wounded.

LIVING AT ATLANTA.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, in a recent article on the wants of the people and the means of supplying them, gives this picture of the condition of affairs in that city: "What shall we eat, and wherewhith shall we be clothed. Cold winter, scarcity of provisions, clothing and fuel, and unprecedented high prices, are all upon the people of the city at once. Who are the inhabitants of the city? The civilized world is represented among them. All classes are here—Dives and Lazarus are next-door neighbors.—Affluence and misery are under the same roof, and wretchedness and poverty dwell on every street—in every cabin—in old box cars, and under every available shelter. Many thousands of them are living in a very uncomfortable style already, and the population is increasing, while facilities for living in the city are radidly decreasing."

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.—A correspondent of the New York *Post* says that "the President disclaims any connections with the statements made against General Rosecran's character as a man or a soldier;" that "he was satisfied with his conduct at Chickamauga;" that "General Rosecrans was removed, as he himself has said, "because of a military necessity;" that "General Grant was the only man who could command the consolidated armies, and for a year the personal relations of General Rosecrans and General Grant have not been pleasant;" that "Rosecrans could not well serve under General Grant," "did not like to do so; that "the Government knew it, and therefore relieved General Rosecrans temporarily from command."

A VALLANDIGHAM OFFICIAL PAYING A BET.—The Columbus *Express* says:

"We understand that Wray Thomas, Mayor of this city, and Peter Ambos, Esq., made the following bet: If Brough should be elected Governor, Mayor Thomas was to turn a grind stone in the public square for two consecutive days, on which the Union men were to grind their knives. If Vallandigham should be elected, Mr. Ambos was to turn the stone for Vallandigham men to grind. Vallandigham is beaten, and we are told the Mayor has already commenced training and sweating off his surplus fat to get ready. The grinding will commence on Monday morning next at 9 A. M. The Mayor is determined to make his word good if it kills him."

FAST TRAVLING.—A special train was run through from Cleveland to Indianapolis, over the Bellefontain line, on Sunday morning, with Secretary of War, Stanton, and Colonel Stager, of the telegraph line, making such good time as to merit notice. The running time, says the *Leader*, of the train from Cleveland to Galion, seventy-nine miles, was two hours and thirty-one minutes; from Galion to Indianapolis, two hundred and two miles, five hours and twenty-four minutes; stoppages for breakfast, change of cars, and wood and water, one hour and ten minutes—making the time from Cleveland to Indianapolis nine hours and five minutes.

☞ Gambling in Old Virginia has receivid a heavy blow. There were thirty odd faro banks in Richmond, which swallowed up immense sums of Government plunder every night, and the *Enquirer* charges them with keeping up to an enormous height the prices of all articles of consumption by sending over $1,000 each, per day, to the market. Getting money so easy, they spend it with a most lavish hand. The Legislature has ordered thirty-nine lashes, to be well laid on at the public whipping-post, for gambling, and the result is that they have left Richmond, and will probably be compelled to leave the State, or live in a more honest way.

☞ One of the most *moving* incidents of filial affection we have noticed lately is that of the man who writes to his brother from Illinois, who says; "I have got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Crops are good and prices never were better. We have had a most glorious revival of religion in our Church, and both of our children (the Lord be praised!) are converted. Father got to be rather an incumbrance, and last week I sent him to the poor house." How very affectionate! That father must love that boy very much.

☞ James L. Reynolds, of Lancastar county, Pennsylvania, a brother of Major General Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg, has lately been appointed to the position of Quartermaster General of the Penneylvania Militia, vice R. C. Hale, deceased. He has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

TWO CROPS.—Issac G. Hoopes, of East Goshen, Chester county, has a apple tree which has produced two crops the past season. It is the Gate apple. The first crop is of a golden hue, and what is singular, the second crop is red and apparently a different variety.

☞ During the month of August the value of the Government horses brought from Canada and entered at Detroit, was $135,000. During the quarter ending October 1st, the whole number at New York was 3,181, worth in round numbers $200,000.

☞ The number of firearms manufactured at Colt's armory in Hartford, during October, averaged one every minute through ten hours of each day in the week, Sundays excepted.

☞ Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has sold his beautiful suburban residence at Indianapolis, and will remove from that city to Baltimore.

☞ The locust ties of an old wharf in Baltimore, built in 1774, have just been dug up. The timber is hard and firm as when first laid down.

☞ Gen. Louis Blenker, formerly commander of the German Division of the Potomac Army, is dead. He died of consumption.

WILD GEESE.—The migratory habits of these fowls have elicited the following rhapsody from a goose quill driver who scratches for the Newburyport *Herald*:

"The wild geese have commenced their Southward flight. Following the warm weather, they have been up to the Arctic sea that Dr. Kane discovered, hatched their young in the sunny coves where the verdure of summer is almost shaded by the everlasting icebergs, roosted for a night on the north pole; and they now follow the warm weather back to the tropics, to feed on the produce of eternal summer, bathe in the tepid waters beneath the ever blazing skies, and go to roost on the equator."

— Hail! ye small sweet courtesies of of life, how smooth do you make the road of it! Like grace and beauty, which begat inclinations to love at first sight, 'tis ye who open the door and let the stranger in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having disposed of the greater part of our stock of goods, we are anxious to close up our business and hope all persons having accounts on our books will call and settle the same without delay. We have still on hand a good assortment of boots, shoes, notions; also, a few carpets, dry goods &c., which we will sell much below the present regular prices.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, Oct, 31st 1863–3t.

DYE COLORS.—Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors, twenty-four different shades.

Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors, twenty-four different shades.

Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors, twenty-four different shades, for sale at

ROUSH'S DRUG STORE.

☞ Nichols' Elixer of Iron and Peruvian Bark.
☞ Nichols' Elixer of Iron and Peruvian Bark.
☞ Nichols' Elixer of Iron and Peruvian Bark.
For sale at ROUSH'S DRUG STORE.

☞ Baker's Cod Liver Oil, pure and fresh.
☞ Baker's Cod Liver Oil, pure and fresh.
☞ Baker's Cod Liver Oil, pure and fresh.
For sale at ROUSH'S DRUG STORE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The undersigned having a number of Lots in LOGANTOWN, offers a part of them for sale, as follows, to wit:—Lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in Block A; Nos. 1 and 4 in Block C; No. 3 in Block G; Nos. 12 and 16 in Block F. Also, the following half-lots; No. 1, Block A; Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, Block B; Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Block C; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Block E; Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 and 14, Block F; Nos. 1, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, Block G; Nos. 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Block H; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Block I; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, Block J; Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16, Block K; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13, Block L.

They are all situate in LOGANTOWN, adjoining Altoona, and are very desirable for persons wishing to purchase, affording eligible sites for building, and will be offered for sale on reasonable terms. As Altoona is improving and expanding, these Lots are constantly increasing in value, and will in time become quite valuable.

Persons desiring information will please apply to my Attorney, D. J. NEFF, Esq., Altoona.

MARGARET B. MOWRY.

Oct. 14, '63–1m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Whereas my wife MARY SINGER has sold some of my personal property, without my authority or consent, I hereby warn all persons not to purchase any of my Cows, or other personal property from my said wife, as she has no authority from me to sell the same, and those who purchase from her will acquire no title. ABSALOM SINGER.

Altoona, Oct. 14, 1863.

ALTOONA ACADEMY. THIS ACADEMY WILL BE RE OPENED, under the care of PROF. MILLER, on MONDAY, THE 5th DAY OF OCTOBER. For the present, PATTON'S HALL will be occupied.

TERMS—$2.50 per month, payable invariably at the end of every month. W. R. FINDLEY, Pres't.

GEO. W. PATTON, Sec'y.

MRS. KING'S SELECT SCHOOL will re-open in the Lutheran Church in West Altoona, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 19th.

Tuition from $4 to $6 per term of 12 weeks.

Drawing, Grecian Painting and Embroidery extra.

October 21, 1863.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by

[Oct 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at

1-tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at

LAUGHMAN'

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at

1-tf. KESSLER'S.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infected with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILLIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produces effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and reestablish it.

Last, but not least, it is *The only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Speed Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcereous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power.
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing.
Weak Nerves,	Trembling.
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness.
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face
Pallid Countenance,	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits;

In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.*

A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus Leuchorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

SECRET DISEASES

In all their Stages,	At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet.	No inconvenience

And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent decise and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

CURES GUARANTEED! ADVICE GRATIS!!

Address letters for information to,

H. B. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila.
HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot.*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse,*
594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who endeavor to dispose "*of their own*" and "*other*" *articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu.
" " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY

ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S, TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.

AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

Altoona Tribune

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

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

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

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

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

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

PRESENTATION.—A short time since, Mr. John Nichols, Foreman of the Penn'a R. R. Machine Shop, in this place, resigned his situation to accept of the position of Master of Machinery on the Hartford and New Haven R. R. Previous to his departure, the employees of the Altoona Shop presented him with a beautiful gold watch. The watch was presented by Andrew Vauclain Esq., accompanied by the following