

ALTOONA. PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1864.

The Tongue and the Pen.

It has been well said by one who is entitled to attention from the whole race of man, that the "tongue is an unruly member." We all know this assertion to be true, and the pen as the silent tongue. though not given to so much clatter, nevertheless requires a faithful guard. have been led thus to moralize, by noticing the disturbance in a community that a few words, unfitly spoken, have caused, and also by reading some of those vile productions of the pen, that come to us with guilded coverings and beautiful

within. To be more particular, we have known individuals to speak the truth in words, who would put such a coloring on their phrases, by the tone in which they were your disappointment! You will have an ignoble uttered, the holy horror depicted upon the countenance, and the whispered "this conquered race. Parishs among your fellow creais confidential." as to make the hearer really think there was something awfully serious at the bottom of the matter, and cause him to shun the implicated one in all the intercourse of life for years afterward. But some individuals do not pause at simply deceiving by tone and action, but, because they desire to talk, and are so fond of the exciting, will tell wondrous storys that have not the least foundation in fact, but which, as a little fire kindled a mighty matter, sometimes destroy the peace of neighborhoods and

rend the social circle. But beyond this all, the particular evil of the tongue, to which our mind is turned at the present time, is the low and vile conversation that we so frequently hear on the streets, conversation in which there is nothing pleasing, nothing elevating, nothing ennoing, but which falls upon the ear of the ung passer by, and enters his heart. th a more deadly effect than the poisoned

my and obscenity were passed away, might men employ their tongues in ersation instructive and pleasing. Contion that might be listened to, not by young men, but such as would not even the chaste ear of virgin puri-Then might men find delight in ing of the beauties of nature—the

as grove. Oh! that the days of blas-

ns works of God. as we said in the outset, the pen as well as the tongue has been prostituted to an unholy purpose, in consequence of which we find polluting literature flooding the country and poisoning youthful minds, thus preparing the young hearts for the reception of the unclean rather than the

And so frequently our newspaper and periodicals are filled with low billingsgate, that it becomes unsafe to place them in the hands of children. We love to see men maintain their principles by sound argument and logical reasoning, but we think the cause a weak one indeed, that can be sustained only by black-guardism.

ESCAPE OF COL. STREIGHT. - One night last week, some 110 of the Union officers confined in the Libby Prison, at Richmond, made their escape therefrom, and a dispatch from Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, states that Col-Streight and seventeen others had entered the Union lines on the Peninsula. A number of the officers were re-captured before they could get to the lines. We are esnecially glad that the brave and dashing cavalry officer, Col. Streight, is safe. His escape is a fair offset to that of Morgan.

Election.—The special election for State Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator White. of the Indiana district, will be held on Friday, Feb. 19th. We learn that Dr. Thos. St. Clair, an old physician of the borough of Indiana, has been selected as the Administration candidate for the State

Senate, to fill the vacancy. to bring up our armies. The bounties ited. offered are having the desired effect. Should the spirit of enlistment be kept up for another month, the army will be fully tricts, will only result in loss to districts making such payments. surn with their ranks almost filled.

EMANCIPATION IN TENNESSEE.—The Meraphis Bulletin publishes a card signed by three hundred of the best citizens of the city, and addressed to the people of Tennessee upon the subject of the re-organization of the State, and re-establishing its relation with the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best and truest policy and only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same by meeting at Memphis on the 22d inst.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 8 A Southern Bishop on the War.

Dr. Eliiot, the patriotic Bishop of Georgia, in late sermon preached in Savanah, exhibits the alternative before us, in a few sentences pregnant with all the fire of a prophet and patriot.

are, indeed, words that burn: Forward, my hearers, with our shield locked and our trust in God, is our only movement now. It is too late even to go backward. have gone back a year ago, when our army were victoriously thundering at the gates of Washington, and were keeping at successful bay the Hessians of the West, had we been content to bear iliation for ourselves and degredation for our

But that is no longer left us. It is now victory or unconditional submission; submission not to the conservative and Christian people of the North, but to a party of infidel fanatics with an of needy and greedy soldiers at their backs. Who shall be able to restrain them in their hour When that hour approaches, when of victory? the danger shall seem to be over and the spoils ready to divide, every outlaw will rush to fill their ranks, every adventurer will rush to swell their headings, and sometimes by such as would legions, and they will sweep down upon the South as the host of the Attilla upon the fertile fields cry unclean while uncleanness lurks of Italy! And shall you find in defeat that mercy which you did not in victory?

You may slumber now, but you will awake to fearful reality. You may be upon your beds of ease and dream that when it is all over you will be welcomed back to all the privileges and immunities of good citizens, but how terrible will be home overrun by hords of insolent slaves and rapacious soldiers. You will wear the badge of a and gentle children thrust down to menial service, insulted, perhaps dishonered.

Think you that the victorious hordes, made mu in the large part of the sweepings of Europe, will leave you anything? As well might the lamb exmercy from the wolt. Power which is hecked and fettered by a doubtful contest is very different from power victorious, triumphant and irresponsible. The friends whom you have known and loved at the South, who have sympathized with you in your trials, and to whom you might have looked for comfort and protection, will have enough to do then to take care of themselves .-The surges which will sweep over us will carry them away in its refluent tide.

Oh! for the tongue of the prophet to paint for you what is before you, unless you repent and turn o the Lord, and realize that "His hand is upon all them for good that seek him." The languag of Scripture is alone adequate to describe it :-The earth mourneth and languisheth; Lebanor is ashamed and hewn down; Sharon is like a wilderness. They that did feed delicately are desolate in the street; they that were brought up in scarlet embrace dunghills. They ravished the Judah. They took the young men to grind .-The joy of our hearts is ceased; our dance is turned into mourning. The crown is fallen from our head we unto us that have singed!

A Picture of Charleston under Fire.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitu tionalist, writing from Charleston, gives the follow-ing picture of that city under the bombardment of

racted rain of shells is as wonderful as the small loss of life. I walked through the streets where the effect of the shells is most apparent. Here a cornice is knocked off, there is a small round hole through the side of the building, and at remote ntervals the earth is torn where a shell exploded and looks like the work of a porker in search of some hidden treasure. Venders of the stanles of the market sit serenely by their little stores, unmindful of the pyrotechnic salutations of their Yankee deliverers. I bought delicious apples and cakes at one-fourth the price charged two hundred niles away in the interior, where abundance and extortion seems to go hand in hand.

In reply to a question if she were not afraid, ne of these old women replied: - "Lor marsa ve no feered now-we's usen to em. Dey make oig noise and fro trash all about dat's ood Lord pertects us." Thus is the reliant trust of these people exemplified even in the spirit of this simple African. I confess that I could not feel thus indifferent to these missiles of destruction, and as they came screeching across the bay felt an instinctive inclination to change my base of observation. Extending my ramble to other portions of the city, the track of shells was here and there discernible, but they have not effected a tithe of the injury sustained by the great fire of two years ago, whose blackened outline stretches cross what was once the heart of the city. In nly two or three instances have fires been occaoned by them, and then the loss was trifling .-In localities most exposed to the shells the old tide

f business is suspended. Here and there a pedestrain moves hurriedly ong, and the rattle of a cart or dray is heard for whole spuare. The blinds are closed, vases o rare exotics droop and wither on the lonely win ow sill because there is no tender hand to twine or nourish them. The walks glisten with fragments of glass, rattled thither by the concussion o exploding shells, and little tufts of bright green grass are springing up along the pave once vocal with the myriad tongues of busy trade. If this be food for exultation to the malevolent fee, he is welcome to the tender morsel. I do not mean to say that any part of the city is abandoned. Here and there stores are opened, machine shops are active, and labor incident to the public defense is pushed vigorously forward, even in the most exposed districts. Still many branches of ordinary business and most of the residents are removed because it would be foolhardy for those not impelled by special duty to remain.

VETERANS.—The following is a dispatch from Capt. R. J. Dodge, mustering-in officer at Harrisburg, in reference to re-enlistments of veterans: HARRISBURG, Feb. 11, 1864

Veterans re-enlisting must be credited to same ownship as on first enlistment. This has commissures of muster in the field, and ists of credit sent to the War Department. credit given here would, therefore, be a double credit for same man. Some veterans on furlough have received money to allow themselves to be credited to sub-districts paying local bounties; but Filing Ur.—The enlistments at this two credits for same man, the credits given here two credits for same man, the credits given here it being manifestly contrary to orders, and giving At this rate it will require but a short time two credits for same man, the credits for same man

4th. Therefore, let veterans on furlough alone.

RICHARD J. DODGE. Capt.

The New Conscription Bill.

The new conscription bill passed the House of Representative, at Washington, on Friday last After meeting with all sorts of obstacles from the Opposition, who had hoped either to kill it off, or to keep back final action until the time would he too late for the new bill to have its proper effect in regulating the enrollment, and the carrying out of the draft ordered for the 10th of March the bill has at last been passed by a majority, which clearly indicates the Administration strength in the House. The vote on the passage of oill was ninety-three year, again and this decided majority on this, which be considered a test question concerning the vigorous prosecution of the war, signally defeats the tactics of the Oppositition, and places the policy of the President on a firm footing in egislative branch of the Government.

"That the The first section of the bill enacts. resident of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary, during the present war, to call for such a number of men or the military service of the United States as

the public exigencies may require." There are several important changes in this new of men required by the Government, either by the draft, or what will be better still, by exciting redoubled and renewed exertions on the part o the people to fill the quotas of the various Wards and Districts by voluntary enlistments. The three undred dollar clause is retained in this bill but the amendment adopted by the Senate and pased by the House, the payment of this commutation does not exempt the person paying the same for three years, as before, but only for the draft which is now pending, or ordered for the time

The following is the language of the sixth section, as amended, on this subject:—"And it any "drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provision of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve uch persons from draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the ex-'emption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the the procura tion of a substitute, extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year, in every such case, the name of any person so exempted shall be again enrolled, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provisions of that sec-

Section 4th enacts that the person enrolled under this act may furnish, at any time previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States, and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitue shall be exempt; not, however, exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted. By Section 5th, the following persons are made liable to the draft under this act :- All persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years the draft : all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second ection of the act to which this is an amendment. but who are not exempted by the provisions of this

Section 13 makes the following exemptions: such as are rejected as physically or mentally untary or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have serve in the military or naval service two years, and been honorably discharged thereform. lowing are further exemptions under this section as amended :- The Vice President, the Judges o the various Courts of the United States and the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States.

Section 14 consolidates the two classes in the act of March, 1863, as follows:—"It shall be the "duty of the Board of Enrollment of each district to consolidate the two classes mentioned in the third section of said act." This makes all persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five. except those specially exempted, liable to the

Section 26 enacts that all able-bodied male per sons of African descent, between the ages of tweny and forty-five years, whether citizens or not, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled and form part of the national forces; and when a slave shall be drafted and mustered into the ser vice his master shall have a certificate thereof and the bounty of one hundred dollars, now pay able by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person owes serice or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States, on freeing the person. A separate vote was taken on this latter section. which was adopted by a vote of eighty-two to The bill makes some important arsixty-seven. rangements with regard to counting the quotas .ection 2d says that the quota of each Ward of a city, town, township, precinct or election district, shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein, subject to draft, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom; and in ascertaining and filling said quota there shall be taken into account the number of nen who have heretofore entered the naval service f the United States, and whose names are borne apon the enrollment lists as already returned to the office of the Provost Marshal.

This is a most important bill, and the few ex mptions will cause the people who wish to avoid he draft, from which nothing but chance can woid, in the turn of the wheel, their names eing drawn, to go to work in real earnest to fill he quota by procuring volunteers.

THE SHEET PICTURE OF THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.—The first week in January, 1863, and within five days after the Proclamation of Emancipation was issued by the President of the United States, Mr. A. Kidder, formerly of Chicago, now of this city, commenced illustrating it in an elaborate and articstic manner, so that from a blank sheet of parer there appears a beautiful picture of the Emancipation Proclamation, done exclusively When finished it was enclosed in with a peu. heavy ornamental and costly gilt frame, exhibited for a day or two in an office window, around which crowds of citizens thronged to look at this work of art which called forth their highest admiration and in which they took a noble and emulative pride, that such a meritorious work of art should hail from the resident State of the Honorable President of the United States. This picture was duly forwarded to and received by the President of the United States. The tardy success of the war retarded until the success in East Tennessee the engraving of the picture.

Good business men wanted to take the n every county for this picture,

Editors are requested to make note of the fact s above stated, and forward a paper containing he same to Mr. A. Kidder, 483 Broadway, N. Y., and he will forward by mail prepaid, a genuine copy f the sheet picture presented by him to the President of the United States, and which will be handed down to his children's children a keepsake to all future time, and to the American people who will place it among their household gods, and teach their chil dren how a nation was delivered from bondage in

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NEW COUNTERFEIT .- A counterfeit bill on that the best judges are apt to be taken in by it, the vignette being pasted on the centre of the not The signatures on the counterfeits are W. G. Mc-Pherson, Cashier, and R. Smith President, dated 1845; while the genuine are signed by G. Swope, President, and T. D. Carson, Cashier.

Letter from the 76th Pa. Vols.

HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA, MESSES EDITORS :-Allow me through the colmans of your paper to call the attention of the friends of the soldiers to a few facts, and let them

draw their own inferences as to their duty.

Since the fall of 1861 there has been two comanies of soldiers, viz: Co. F and C 76th Pa. Vols., in the service of the country and doing duty in the sands of Carolina. Their term of service will expire during the fall of the present year .-The draft is impending in your county. Altoons is called on to furnish 65 men and the other boroughs and townships in proportion.

The General Government has offered bounties to all three year men who re-enlist, States and Counties have added largely to this, and in some places re-enlisting is going on rapidly .--Massachusetts gives \$300 to every veteran and gives his family from \$8 to \$16 per month as long as he remains in service. Beaver County. Pa. gives \$250 to every recruit, Lawrence County gives \$300, Lancaster \$300, &c., &c. And what does little Blair with all her patriotism and love of country, her wealth and her energy, offer to those of her sons who have already born the heat and the cold, the hunger and thirst, who have manfully faced death in the deadly assault and on the open plain, for two long years, to induce them still longer to submit to and patiently and bravely endure the dangers and horrors of war? In vain have we searched the county papers to see of the doing of those at home. Shame on a county that will allow such things to be. Private parties someimes remember that we are here but the benevoent organizations never knew us. Not a box or parcel has been received as yet, by either of these companies, from any Soldiers Aid Societies of the county, while the other Companies are gratefully emembered from time to time.

If the people desire to avert the impending lraft, I say to them now is your time. Be on the alert. Veterans can be re-enlisted until the 1st of March. Make a move, appropriate of your abundance to swell the premiums paid to true and tried soldiers who toil and sweat, and if need be are willing to sacrifice their lives at \$13 per month. If you move quickly the draft can be average, and those of you who prefer the ease and comfort of home to the hard fare of a soldiers life, can be privileged still, to enjoy it.

One word by way of explanation and I leave the matter to you. I do not speak for myself .speak for the soldier in the ranks, the men who to the work, and the men who deserve the most at the hands of the people. Coming from the ranks myself I know their position well, and having left the ranks I feel privileged to speak for them. I do not expect to be the gainer by your adopting the course I have advised, but I do think the county will gain in honor, in credit, and in having the draft averted. The men will re-enlist if encouragements are offered, and they find that they are not forgotten at home. All who re-enlist are credited to the quota which the county has to furnish, and every veteran re-enlisting reduce the number to be drafted proportionately.

Do justice to the soldier, and in so doing sho your appreciontion of their services. JOSEPH R. FINDLEY, Capt. 76th Pa. Vols. ----

Gen. Foster to Gen. Longstreet.

The following letter completes the correspo dence between General Foster and General Longstreet, of which the first two letters were published HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,

Lieutenant General Longstreet, commanding ederate Forces, East Tennessee-GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. The admonition which you give me against trifling over the events of this great war, does not carry with it the weight of auhority with which you seek to impress me. I am, nevertheless ready to respond in plain

terms to the suggestions conveyed in your first letter, and which you quote in your second dispatch, that I communicate through you any views which the United States Government may entertain, having for their object the speedy restoration of peace throughout the land. These views, so far as they can be interpreted

from the policy of the Government, and sustained by the people at their elections, are as follows: First—The restoration of the rights of citizen ship to all now in rebellion against the Government, who may lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. Second-The prosecution of the war until every

attempt at armed resistance to the Governmen shall have been overcome. I avail myself of the opportunity to forward an order publishing proceeding, finding and sentence of private E. S. Dodd, 8th Texas Confederate eavalry, who was tried, condemned, and executed

I also enclose a copy of my order which I have found it necessary to issue in regard to wearing the United States uniform by Confederate soldiers. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

Major-General Commanding. HEATQ'RS DEP'T OF OHIO, KNOXVILLE, Tenn. Jan. 8, 1864.—General Order No. 7.—Our outposts and pickets, posted in isolated places, having n many instances been surprised and captured by the enemy's troops, disguised as Union soldiers, the commanding general is obliged to issue the following order for the protection of his command and to prevent a continuance of this violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

Corps commanders are hereby directed to cause

to be shot dead, all rebel officers and soldiers wearing the uniform of the United States Army captured in the future within our lines. By command Major-General FOSTER.

Major-General Foster.
H. Curtis, Jr., Ass't Adj't Gen.
Official: E. N. Strong, Maj. and A. D. C.

WAS HEENAN DRUGGED?-The manner which Heenan disappointed public expection in the late match for the championship has led many to believe that he was drugged on the morning of the fight, and both the English and American sporting papers are now directing considerable atention to the question. Jack M'Donald, his trainer, was openly charged with treachery by Wilks' Spirit, and in reply he has written two letters, in which he claims that he acted fairly throughout with Heenan, that he bet heavily or nis success, and that his losing the fight was no fault of his. He pronounces Wilkes a falsifier. and avers that though professing friendship for Heenan, he has ever been his worst enemy. In a letter to Bell's Life, he states that Heenan was under his care till a day or two before the fight, when he proceeded to London, and stopped from then until the morning of the conflict with a gentleman who was one of his backers. What may have been given him during this time McDonald does not know, nor should he be held responsible Bank of Gettysburg has just been issued. It is of for it. Heenan himself says that he lost all recol-the denomination of \$20. It is so well executed lection after the third round, and states that he lection after the third round, and states that he cannot account for the feeling which came over him. He was to a great extent paralyzed. This, with the condition in which his system has re-mained ever since, leads to the belief that he was and left. The locomotive was soon put foully dealt with; and the general impression track, and proceeded on 10 among his friends now is that he was drugged.

From the Toronto Globe, Feb. 10. Frightful Accident.

TWO CARS RUN OFF A BRIDGE ONE HUNDRED AND

of the most frightful railway accidents as been our duty to record for a length, of time occurred yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk Railway, resulting in the instant death of three person, employees on the road. The following are the particulars of the affair:—The Grand Railway, a shore distance west of the deorgetown station, crosses over the river Credit by one of the largest bridges on the road. It is one if the highest, if not the very highest, bridges on the road, it being no less than one hundred and twenty-five feet from the surface of the river to the floor of the bridge. The river at this point very shallow, being at this season of the year not more than two or three feet in depth, and almost completely frozen over. About 8 o'clock esterday morning, as No. 15 freight train, from Sarnia, was approaching this bridge, it was noticed those on the train that an axletree of one o e rear cars was broken.

The engine driver, on being notified of the fact at once whistled "brakes bown," but owing to the ice on the track, and the train being on the down grade, the train could not be stopped as un ler ordinary circumstances. At the time the defect in the axletree was discovered, the train was within about two hundred yards of the bridge and going at the ordinary rate of speed. The on the train did al! in their power to stop

All the efforts, however, were unavailing, he train still kept moving, and in a few mome entered on the bridge. The engine and the tender and a number of the cars passed onward in safety, but just as the last two cars came upon the bridge, the coupling of the forward one In these cars were the conductor of the train and wo brakemen. Immediately on the parting the train, the last two cars ran off lashed through the side rail of the bridge, took an awful leap into the air, and fell, with a ful crash, into the river beneath, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet.

They were, of course, smashed to the three unfortunate nien were mangled in such a horrible manner as to be scarcely distinguishable s human beings. Their arms, bodies, heads and legs were cut, smashed and crushed into one sick-ening, awful mass of creeping, jellied fiesh and bone. The head of the unfortunate conductor could, at first, nowhere be found, but after search ing awhile among the ruins, pieces of skull, face and brain, all that now remained of it, were picked up and gathered together. There can b no doubt that the accident resulted from the axletree, as all that portion of the train before the broken car passed safely over the bridge. The bridge was not very much injured by the affair, only a few of the rails and the portion of the side rail through which the cars run having been

ENORMOUS WHISKY SPECULATIONS .- A Washngton dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: is currently reported that the whisky operators now here to prevent the Senate from concurring in the House amendments to the tax bill, represent over five million dollars worth of whisky and mors that will be affected by this tax on stock or and if sold. It is to prevent the taxation of this arge stock, which has been bought up during the ast ninety days, that the lobby is now brought into lay. One firm are known to have nearly a mildollars engaged in this scheme. Their method of operations may not be plain to

all. It costs, to make whisky, about twenty-five cents a gallon; the present tax of twenty made it sell, tax paid, at forty-five or lifty cents a gallon, Last fall shrewd operators, knowing that the tax would have to be increased, commenced to buy up all the whisky in store, and pay the tax where it had not been already paid. The next move was to have the Commissioner of Internal Revenue secommend a large tax. This was done, and this official announcement was made after the stock had gone into the hands of speculators. Whisky went up to seventy-five and eighty cents. When the report came into Congress and others found it out, it advanced to one dollar a gallon. The Back for Si Dark Blae. Ways and Means Committee recommended a tax of sixty cents a gallon. This, added to the first French Blae. cost, would make about ninety cents, but the Caret Brown
House voted, by nearly a two-thirds vote, that all whisky would be taxed, whether in store or in the

This has thrown the operators into tribulation. If whisky in store must pay revenue to the Gov rnment, then their stock is only worth about forv-five or fifty cents a gallon, for the additional orty cents a gallon goes either to speculators or to ne United States Treasury. It will make a diference of from two to three millions on the stock in hand. There is but little doubt that the Senite will adhere to the House bill, and throw the ax into the Treasury.

THE GREATEST OF RAT HUNTS .- Everybody as heard of the vast evstem of sewers which underlies the great city of Paris. Through these subterraneau intricacies, according to Victor Hugo in the Miserables, Jean Valjean carried Marius on is back for miles, from the barricade to the banks of the Seine. It seems that during severe frosts, the vast quiltindes of rats which abound in Paris, take to the sewers as a refuge from the old. Latterly, the weather has been more than usually severe, and the conditions being favorable, t was resolved to have a great rat hunt. Acordingly the authorities, assisted by a number of men, gamins and dogs, entered the sewers at various places, and began a grand drive towards a ommon centre. Just as the beaters in an Indian jungle, with tom-toms, gongs, horns, drums, and frightful yells, send all the animals, from tiger to the smallest antelope, towards the hunters, the subterranean drivers soon h millions of rats massed together, struggling, squealing and fighting with extraordinary ferocity At length they were driven into a large sewe near the bridge of Asnieres, and forty dogs et down among them. A royal battle ensued which lasted over forty-five hours, and at the end of it victory remained with the dogs. But the paid dearly for their triumph. Four were found in the drain killed outright, and quite number were totally blind and helpless when re overed by the gamins, who at length ventured explore the profound depths of the battle.-Most of the rats escaped in the melee; but yet no ess than 100,000 were found dead. As the finist Parisian hid gloves are said to be made out of the skins of these animals, there will be material for many gross.

REBEL HIGHWAY ROBBERS .- The rumor tha prevailed in the city yestereay of a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having been robbed y guerrillas, turns out to be well founded. The train which left Baltimore at six o'clock on Thursday evening reached Harper's Ferry about 11 o'clock, and moved on towards Martinet having on board a goodly number of passenge bound West. When at Kearneysville, about n miles beyond Harper's Ferry and ten miles side of Martinsburg, the train encount pile of rails on the track, and the locomotive thrown off, but going at a slow speed, no was done.

As soon as the train was stopped a crowd of Rebels, about forty in number, surrounded took possession of the passenger cars. Then went around and searched and robbed each passenger ger, commanding each to "stand and their watches, pocket-books and other The work is said to have been done most thor ly, with all grace and sang froid of experi nghwaymen. Even their pocket kni toothpicks did not escape the plunderers who did the robbing were accompanied by holders, who thrust the muzzles of the victims whilst they were being pl They did not touch the baggage train Express car, and when they had

work with the passengers, mounted the

ARMY BADOES. A number of the and furlouged mon have complained of a much annoyed at being so repeatedly quest unch annoyed at heing so retenance; on their as to the meaning of badges they wear on the as to the meaning of badges information of these caps and coats. For the information of the subject, we give who may be inquisitive on the badges, furnished the following explanation of the badges,

by an army correspondent:

"A few words in regard to the badges used is the army may be of some little interest to the citrious. Men wish to know what those red, white and blue 'patches' are for. They distinguish the lifferent corps and divisions to which soldiers belong; The 1th corps is distinguished by a circular budge of flannel, the 2d by a clover leaf, the by a lozenge or dimoned, the 5th by a Maliese cross, the 6th by a common cross, the 11th by a crescent or new moon, and the 12th by a star. The colers red white and blue, designate the 1th, 2d and 3d divisions respectively in every corps. Corps, divisions and brigades are distinguished on the field by the shape and collor of the flags. This method, generally used I believe in Paropean armies, was adopted by the gallant Kestney, in his division, but more fully adopted by Gen Hooker for this army, when he had command. Metal badges are generally badges of honor."

BAYONETS RADICAL .- Gen. McNeil, in speech welcoming the returned of Missouri versions to

I and many others have stood here, the faithful

sentinels over every man's negro. The dared this rebellion in order to open the slave too. They were afraid of the growth of population on this were afraid of the growth of populate on this grand breadgrowing country, and bread the contract under which we worked faithfully, and when they broke that contract, I said we would make a new contract which would who but slavery. [Cheers.] I never should have interested—I was a Conservative in times of peace; I ways have been a Conservative. I thank G gave me a trade, and when he said me out he said he was putting a loaf or bread after my arm. I never asked for a public office. Last Conservative; I felt like sustaining that is peace and quietness between our neighbors. Then this war came I said we will have a like the said we will be a said we wi and before this war is done will do year earlierly, and before this war is done will do year with the cause of it. You may suppose I in diverging into the line of politics; but in this rate soldier cannot talk without getting into page Everything is political, and bayonets are rate.

WITHOU BLOWING OF THE IMPETS Beating of Prums! WOULD SEMPIT ANNOUNCE

NEW GOODS! GROCERIES. DRY GOODS.

QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C., &C.,

I have adopted the Cult Sy or both seller and bujer. y books. Thankful for past favors,

ifully yours,

J. B. HILEMAN. Jan. 13, '64.] FAMILY DIE COLORS. ber 13th, 1863.



en and dixed Goods, Shawls, Scarts, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Children's Clothing, and all of Wearing Apparel.

G OF 80 PER CENT. A S. over an color as many goods as would other the stat sum. Various shades can be a same dye. The process is simple and see dye with perfect success. Directions hand German, in ide of each package, remation in Dveing, and giving a perfect colors are best adapted to dye over otheluable receipes, purchase Howe & SteDyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail ou 10 cents. Manufactured by For 25 cent HOWE & STEVENS.

nggists and dealers generally.

THE NEXT DRAFT THERE IS A PREVAILING EX-THE ENT among the people of Altoona and vicons THE SECOND DRAFT—not so much about
a for making the Three Hundred to pay exempin eloved ones, for their support, than to risk
an this bloody war. Now, to bring the matter
we wilk inform the public that by buying their
we did inform the public that by buying their
the GREEN STORE, Corner of Branch and Annie
it Altoona, kept by GEIS & CO., they will

AND THE THEORY HUNDRED. VE THE THREE HUNDRED

time. They have just received a large and well lock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, which elling for Cash at the lowest living prices.
assortment of LADIES' COATS AND CIRCU nging in price from \$4.50 to \$12.00: ention of the public is particularly drawn to the they are selling Brown and White Muslin fran-conts; Calicose from 1234 to 25 cts.; Delains to 35 cents por yard.
have always on hand a large assortment of Manager always on hand a large assortment of Manager always on the state of the stat

act, everything kept in a first-class Sto a Oct. 7, 1863. CELLENT NEW STOC WINTER CLOTHING

low that the season for donning heav GODFREY WOLF who may call with a new suit of winter ices as low as any house in the country.
All who give him one call are sure to call

\$7.00 to \$20.00 Black Cloth Coats ests 1.25 " \$ 8.00 and everything else in proportion.
Feeling sure that I can render full satisfaction to who may give me their patronage, I request an gramation of my stock and prices.

[Dec. 17 188]

OTICE. - Notice is hereby given that the following resolution was adopted at a life meeting of the Board of Managers of the Altoona Hall and

ig of the Board of Managers of the accompany:—

Resolved. That the second instalment of 10 per cent on his stock subscribed for, be made payable on the subscription be made payable in monthly instalment of 10 per cent each, on the 15th day of each subscription be made payable in monthly instalment of 10 per cent each, on the 15th day of each subscription menth, until the whole amount is paid in.

Persons wishing to take stock in the company of the baccommodated, there being a few shares yet units.

Altoona, May 19th—tf.

B. F. ROSE. Treatment.

DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE Notice is hereby given that Letters of Admin the estate of William Loudou, late of Logan to life country and the state of William Loudou, late of Logan to life country and the logan to life country and the logan to life country and the logan to life country and Blair county, dee'd, have been granted to the All persons knowing themselves indebted to requested to make intinediate payment, and claims will present the same without delay, ticated for settlement.

JAMES

Logan tp., Jan. 27, 1864-619

Altonia Tr RIBUNE POWE

PRINTING OF

Circulars, Programment Posters, ll and letter Pamphlets, Pay and (BLANK BO All we ask in a trial, feeling confidentiative ion if we have the opportunities of the confidence of the streets, opposite Superintendent's

LOCAL IT

Неміства в Лонкатоми. Johnstown where borrified, on last, by the occurrence of a sho their midst-the parties concern influential citizens. The particu are briefly these : Mr. Juseph of Johnstown, on his recent month's service in the army, as domestic happiness had been desti by Mr. Jordan Marbourg, a wea the town. On bearing of the in hat during his absence, between Mrs. Moore, who is represented appearance and of a gay and de Moore called upon the former, planation, told him he would Marbourg, bearing of Moore's t him not to take her husband's li husband would not listen to her

On Friday morning last, and, leaving his house, visite near the Postoffice, where he tween eight and nine o'clock passed by. Moore started out caught Marbourg by the collar, on your knees; I am going wife made a "clean breast of it told me all, and gave me a port which you paid her.". Saving t volver and fired-the first shot region of the heart. Marbourg Moore discharged two balls int tired a fourth, which took effec Marbourg fell over and almost Moore walked to a magistrate's him-elf and was committed to action of the authorities.

The deceased man leaves a and eight or nine childrenabout twenty years old. The and one child, the latter a prou

Union Ticker .- At a mee party, to make nominations beid on Friday evening last. tlemen were placed in nomin Chief Burgess-Benj. F. F. Town Council-Daniel

-E. Ward-B W. " 44

Auditor-David Irons APPOINTMENT .- Thos. Vic

engaged in the Motive Powe Railroad, at this place, has ment as Clerk in the Pasen at Washington and is ordered of March. We scarcely know nlate on this appointment; Halloway on having secured friend Vickroy on having se pointment. We may retu district, however, to the ster his remembrance of this po State, and at the same time to beware of his morals who

Quotas.-The Altoons B now paying \$200 bounty to and give credit to the Bo authority to recruit a full neceed in his mission, we f Altoons, which is 102 men. is of March.

Logan Township is, we 2000 bounty. All the townships in the county are paying \$200 box have filled their quotas.

GRAPE PRUNISO .- This edded to. Many persons vines by injudicious pruni ploy an experienced person sesson, from whom the learned. It is better that like the Concord, Diana, closely pruned; while slo more the ground.

Burno ALONG YOUR I ook-bindery is now fitted and execute all styles of bi and at resonable prices. salines and other publicat More, to be knocked mad there is at pace.

Officers News dere the pleasure that our