Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1864.

The Great Uprising.

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worth a notice weekly, yet he only asks Since the opening of the rebellion, there one a month. The March number, now has not been such an uprising of the before us, is superb, abounding in that masses as that which the country is now which will make the hearts of the ladies witnessing. Much has been said and bound with joy. Beautiful steel engravwritten in reference to the great uprising | ings, page after page of fashion plates and in 1861, when men were enlisting for the patterns, and the usual amount of choice three years service. That was, in fact, a literary matter. Price \$800 per annum. spontaneous action of the people, to which | We will furnish the Tribune and a copy history furnishes no parallel. While it of the Book one year for \$3,50.

differed somewhat from the present, in the way of inducements to enter the service. yet we believe it is excelled, in this State at least, by the crowds now rushing in to

and discuse in our noble armies. This action leads to reflection, and we

may be permitted to moralize on the events of the day.

We would ask, what was gained by the draft last season? Were the decimated room for R. M. T. Hunter. Then Toombs beranks of our armies filled by it? True, came a Brigadier-General, but we have never heard of his distinguishing himself as a warrior. the Government recieved a large amount of money, in the way of commutation fees; but did the money fight? Men, not nah. He was asked by an officer of the Richmoney, will settle the difficulty. Much of mond government to show a paskport. He had no such document; said that he would not get the money thus received was required to one; that he was a citizen of Georgia, which pay Enrolling Officers, Provost Marshals State did not require her railroad passengers to show passports, and uttered other equally monsand Provost Guards, and but little was trous and treasonable things. Thereupon he was left to offer as bounty. In the way of turned out of the cars, and General Beauregard, filling up the army, for which it was in- arrested, and General Toombs was consigned to tended, it was a failure. It was no fault the Tombs. An old lady, who witnessed the arof the Government, however. Our peo- well, well, "said the old laidy, "they have got Bob ple wanted a lesson, and they have now Toombs. I heard him say he'd swallow t prolongation of the war and consequent accumulation of debt. A draft, to its full extent. had never been made, and many clamored for it, arguing that it was the best and most equitable method of raising men and compelling all persons to bear an equal share of the burthen of the war. So far, so good. But what did it accomplish ? Almost nothing in way of securing either men or means. On the other and then jeered at by an old woman, whose ridiinto politics. This is no time ever is done, should be done quickly. It has been seen that the draft was a failure, at least so far as crushing the rebellion is concerned. A draft will not secure men, under the present mild conscription law, and one more arbitrary would scarcely be received by the people. We do not regret, or charge upon the Government, the expenditure of money in paying Enrolling Officers, and Provost Marshals and their guards, since these bills were footed by the people, and the people wanted the draft, and the draft necessitated the expense ; but we do regret the loss of time and the consequent increase of debt occasioned by keeping our armies in the field. Had the bounties now being offered to veterans and new recruits been offered in May last, but few of the nine month men then in the field would have returned home; and had local bounties, such as are now being paid, been added thereto. the army would have numbered a million. men on the first day of July last. With

of this country cannot be driven; and the offer of a bounty has shown that they may be persuaded. A man who will now take from \$400 to \$500 and enlist, would work night and day for years to make up \$300 to pay commutation in case he should be drafted.

That editor must be ungrateful who easily circumscribed within its present locality, but and punctual periodical publisher than Godey-no one who treats the editional fraternity more courteously. His Book is

Toombs

General Robert Toombs has come to grief .-General Robert Toombs was formerly the Honor-able Robert Toombs, United States Senator from

fill up the vacuums occasioned by death Georgia. The Honorable Robert Toombs once expressed an intention of calling the roll of his laves from the top of Bunker Hill Monument .--Preliminary to this monumental roll-call, Honorable Robert Toombs, in January, 1861, resigned his seat in the United States Senate and started for the South. In the following month Jefferson

Davis made him his Secretary of State, but a fer months later he had to quit that office to make The other day Toombs ventured to attempt the exercise of one of the privileges of a Sou freeman and make a trip by railroad from Savanbeing informed of the circumstances, had him rest, jeered at him in his misfortune. "Well of all the Yankees that came Sonth. Well, well, learned it, at considerable cost, by the well, he can swallow all he sheds." The remarks Times asked to drink of the old lady caused a burst of laughter, in the Drank midst of which the train moved off. General and the late Honorable Robert Toombs has thus been treated to a fine specimen of the

liberty that is accorded to the people of the Southern States under the glorious rule of the ower he helped to create. In an address to the Georgians dated December 23d, 1860, he said Secession should be thundered from the ballotbox by the unanimous vote of Georgia. Such a rote will be your best guarantee for liberty, securiy, tranquility and glory." Fine samples he is en-joying of liberty, security, tranquility and glory! Sent to jail for wishing to ride in a railroad car, hand, it created ill-feelings, charges of corruption and partiality, and even ran for his "treasonable" conduct in wishing to travel Told.

for his "treasonable" conduct in wisning to traver by railroad without the permission of Jefferson Didn't know Davis? Will he receive the ordinary punishment Lied about it for treason—hanging? There would probably be little grief, either North or South, if he met with Changed politics such a fate. But, after all, it is a little ungener-ous in Beauregard to put Toombs in jail before he Cash on hand s able to carry out the roll-call programme at Gave for charity Bunker Hill. It is unkind to have him enjoy Gave for terrier Southern "liberty, security, tranquility and glory" in the society of thieves and jail-birds of all de-

War Broken Out in Europe.

The latest news from Europe, is of great moment. The war between the Danes and the German Confederation on the old Schleswig-Holstein question, which has been so long impending, has at last broken out into actual hostilities. has been shed, and preliminary conflicts have resulted in temporary advantages to the Danes -An attack was to have been made along the whole Danish line on the fourth. This war becomes o such momentous importance because it cannot be

can, month after month, receive a copy of will most probably involve other of the great European nations. The Rev. George Gilfillan, Godey's Lady's Book, and nover notice it, in one of his recent political lectures, said : "It is" or fail to send the publisher a copy of his generally understood that the first shot, let it be fired where it may, will swaken all the guns on paper containing a notice should he give the continent, and then shall be seen the awful one. There is no more accommodating sight of a blasing Europe responding to the fires of a blazing America, like Vesuvius replying to Cotopaxi across the bay." Public opinion in England is as yet divided on this quarrel-some think that it is none of their business to interfere while a very influential party believe that England ought to insure by active co-operation, if necessa-, the integrity of Denmark. It is asserted that England has offered to guarantee all that Austria and Prussia have demanded of Denmark.

In relation to this war. Garmeny appears to be very much divided, the minor States being arrayed almost to the extent of hostilities against the two great powers which have taken the Schleswig matof German hands. But, it is probable, that like the United States when the war with Mexico commenced, it will become much more united when the honor and pride of the nation once become enlisted. So far Austria and Prussia are the chief parties involved, but the latter is not

well sustained by its Parliament with which the government has long been warring, while the former is very badly prepared as to finances to carry on a long war. The Danish line of defense rests on the river Eider, which stretches sixty miles to the Northern Sea, into which it enters near Ton-ningen which town is strongly occupied by Danish troops. The Eider is navigable from Rendsburg, and in the thaw heavy gunboats may operate upon it. The Danish troops in Schleswig are now 32,000 men, and 6,300 horses. They are under General De Meza, the oldest Danish General, born 1792. His headquarters are at Flensburg. Denmark has also quite a formidable navy, which has lately been materially strengthened. Sweden is pledged to aid her with 35,000 troops. If England takes part in the war, the Germans will have a very severe struggle, the proportions and end of which no one can forsee. France is endeavoring to keep out of the imbroglio, but who ever heard of that excitable nation being quiet when any European fighting was going on. This when any European fighting was going on. war interests us chiefly from the significant fact that it effectually kills all the rebel hopes of European intervention in our affairs. The chief nations of Europe will be too busy in settling their own quarrels to risk a war with the United States by any impertinent interference. Thus are the rebel props knocked one by one from under them.

LOCAL EDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT. - The Local of the Memphis Bulletin publishes the following

annual report, which may be taken as a fair average of the experience of local editors generally : REPORT. 11.398 11.392Requested to retract Didn't retract Invited to parties, receptions, presen

tations, etc., by people fishing for Took the hint Didn't take the hint Threatened to be whipped Been whipped Whipped the other fellow Didn't come to time Been promised bottles of champagne, whisky, gin, bitters, rum, boxes of segars, if we would go after them 3,6501 Been after them Good again Been asked "What's the news ?"

300.000

An Exciting Narrative.

ESCAPE OF OUR MEN FROM RICHMOND-THEIR TRIBULATIONS, PERILS AND FINAL RETURN TO FREEDOM.

[From the Washington Star.] A large number of our officers who escaped from Libby prison a few days ago arrived in this city last night, and are stopping at the National and Metropolitan Hotels, and from them we gather interesting statements relative to their manner of escape

Over two months ago the officers confined in Libby prison conceived the idea of effecting their own exchange, and after the matter had been seriously discussed by some seven or eight of them undertook to dig for a distance towards a sewer running into the basin. This they proposed to do by commencing at a point in the cellar, near the This cellar was immediately under the himney. hospital, and was the receptacle for refuse straw, thrown from the beds when they were changed and for other refuse matter. Above this hospital was a room for officers, and above that, yet another room. The chimney ran through all these rooms, and the prisoners who were in the secret mprovised a rope and night after night let workng parties down, who successfully prosecuted their excavating operations.

The dirt was hid under the straw and other re fuse matter in the cellar, and it was trampled lown so as not to present so great a bulk. When the working party had got to a considerable distance under ground it was found difficult to haul the dirt back by hand, and a spittoon which had been furnished the officers in one of the rooms was made to serve the purpose of a cart. A string was attached to it and it was run in the tunnel, and, as soon as filled, was drawn out and the dirt de-

posited under the straw, but after hard work and ligging with finger nails, knives and chisels, number of feet, the working party found them selves stopped by piles driven in the ground .-These were at least a foot in diameter. But they were not discouraged. Penknives, or any other rticles that would cut were called for, and after chipping, chipping, chipping for a long time, the piles were severed, and the tunnelers commenced gain, and in a few moments reached the sewer. But here an unexpected obstacle met their fur ther progress. The stench from the sewers and the flow of filthy water was so great that one of the party fainted, and was dragged out more dead than alive, and the project in that direction had to be abandoned. The failure was communicated o a few others beside those who had first though f escape, and then a party of seventeen, afte iewing the premises and surroundings, concluded to tunnel under Carey street. On the opposite side of this street from the prison was a sort of damaged house or out-house, and the project was to dig under the street and emerge from under or near the house. There was a high fence around it, and the guard was outside of the fence. The prisoners then commenced to dig at the other side of the chimney, and after a few handsfull of dirt had been removed they found themselves stopped

by a stone wall, which proved afterwards to be three feet thick. The party were by no means indaunted, and with penknives and pocket knive

they commenced operations upon the stone and After nineteen days and nights' hard work they

again struck the earth beyond the wall, and push ed their work forward. Here, too (after they had got some distance under ground,) the friendly spittoon was brought into requisition, and the dirt was hauled out in small quantities. After digging for some days the question arose whether they ha not reached the point aimed at, and in order to, f possible, test the matter, Captain Gallagher, of the Second Ohio Regiment, pretended that he had 8.333 a box in the carriage-house, over the way, and desired to search it out. This carriage-house, it is 3.300 proper to state, was used as a receptacle for boxes and goods sent to prisoners from the North, and the recipients were often allowed to go, under guard, across the street to secure their property .-Capt. Gallaher was granted vermission to go

there, and as he walked across, under guard, he as well as he could, paced off the distance, and concluded that the street was about fifty feet wide. On the 6th or 7th of February the working party supposed they had gone a sufficient distance.

and commenced to dig upwards. When near the surface they heard the Rebel guards talking above surface they heard the Rebel guards talking above them, and discovered they were some two or three feet yet out out of the first yet outside the first yet outs yet outside the first yet outs yet out 200.000 99.619

Lieutenant Bradford was intrusted with the pro- pockets of the officers of the prisons. In other visions for this squad, and in getting through he was obliged to leave his haversack behind him, as espects the treatment was quits harsh. When a prisoner entered the prison, any articles

he could not get through with it upon him. found upon him that were fancied by the Rebel Once out, they proceeded up the street, keeping in the shade of the buildings and passed eastwardofficers or guards were taken possession of ; they pretended the money and articles were deposited

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Bitter Wine of Ir.n.

Bitter Wine of Iron.

Bitter Wine of Iron.

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For Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

For Dyspepsia and Indigestion

For Dyspeptia and Indigestion

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It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood.

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And Cannot do Harm

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And Cannot do Harm

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Culy 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle

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Only 75 Cts and One Dollar per Bottle

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ly through the city. with the quartermaster. A description of the route pursued by this party, The sleeping accommodations were very and of the tribulations through which they passed, will give some idea of the rough time they had and the only place they had to exercise their limbin was the dining-room. For a while the others Colonel Kendrick had, before teaving the were not furnished with meat at all, and at one prison, mapped out his course, and concluded that

the best route to take was the one towards Norfolk or Fortress Monroe, as there were fewer rebel

While passing through the swamp near the miny, Colonel Kendrick sprained his ankle and fell. Fortunate, too, was that fall for obliged to do it in order to sustain life. him and his party, for while he was lying there K UNKEL'S CELEBRATED

one of them chanced to look up, and saw in a direct line with them a swamp bridge, and in the dim outline they could perceive that parties with muskets were passing over the bridge. They therefore moved some distance to the south, and after passing through more of the swamp, reached the Chickahominy about four miles below Bottom Bridge. Here now was a difficulty. The river was only twenty feet wide, but it was very deep, and the refugees were worn-out and fatigued. Chancing, however, to look up, Lieut. Bradford saw that two trees had fallen on either side of the river, and that their branches were interlocked .-By crawling up one tree and down the other, the fugitives reached the east bank of the Chicka nominy, and Col. Kendrick could not help re marking that he believed Providence was on their

They subsequently learned, from a friendly negro, that had they crossed the bridge they had en, they would assuredly have been recaptured for Captain Turner, the keeper of Libby Prison had been out and posted guards there, and in fact had alarmed the whole country, and got the people up as a vigilance committee to capture the escaped prisoners.

After crossing over this natural bridge they laid lown on the ground and slept until suprise on the morning of the 11th. when they continued on their way, keeping eastwardly as near as they could,— Up to this time they had nothing to eat, and were almost famished. About noon of the 11th they met several negroes, who gave them information s to the whereabouts of the rebel pickets, and furnished them with food.

Acting under the advice of these friendly megroes, they remained quietly in the woods until darkness had set in, when they were furnished with a comfortable supper by the negroes, and af er dark proceeded on their way, the negroes (who everywhere showed their friendship to the fugitives having first directed them how to avoid the rebe pickets. That night they passed a camp of rebels, and could plainly see the smoke and camp fire.-But their wearied feet gave out, and they were compelled to stop and rest, having only marched even miles that day.

They started again at daylight on the 13th, and after moving awhile through the woods, they say BLOWING OF TRUMPETS negro woman working in a field, and called her to them, and from her received directions, and

were told that the rebel pickets had been about there looking for the fugitives from Libby. Here they laid low again, and resumed their journey when darkness set in, and marched five miles, bu halted until the morning of the 14th, when the

WOULD SIMPLY ANNOUNCE iourney was resumed. At one point they met a negro in the field, and she told them that her mistress was a Secesh wo-**NEW GOODS!** man, and that she had a son in the Rebel army .--The party, however, were exceedingly hungry, and they determined to secure some food. is they did by boldly approaching the honse and informing DRY GOODS. the mistress that they were fugitives from Norfolk who had been driven out by Butler, and the secesh sympatics of the woman were at once aroused and she gave them of her substance, and started them on their way with directions to avoid the Yankee soldiers, who occasionally sconted in tha vicinity. This information was exceedingly valuable to the refugees, for by it they discovered the

FOR CASH ONLY whereabouts of the Federal forces I have adopted the Cash System, as I consider it better When about fifteen miles from Williamsburg the party came upon the main road and found the #5 Those who have unsettled accounts are respectfully equested to COME AND SETTLE, as I wish to close up requested to COME AND SETTLE, as I wish to close up my books. Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the

that hey were Union cavalry:

Altoona TRIBUNE POW ARD time they received flesh which was pronounced he those among the officers who knew something of butchering as being mule meat, as they knew of no cattle used for food which had bones like those PRINTINC O found in the meat. The privates on Belle Island, it is unquestioned, have eaten dogs; in fact were

Having, within the past two y addition to our establishment in type. Screw Press, Paper Cutter, i chins. Card Power Press, and h Press, is cut of which we give ab to expends anything in the line a style equal to any establishme prices equally low. We can spec styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, S Circulars, Pro MANMOTH POSTER Bill and levt Pamphlets, Pay and BLANK BO MANIFESTS. AND BLANK All we ask is a trial, feeling co satisfaction if we have the oppor Office in Lowther's bu ale streets, opposite Superinten

LOCAL

BOROUGH ELECTION .- Th sult of the election held in last, for Borough officers :---N.H Chief Burgess. B. F. Rose, U. W. K. Leonard, D. Justice of the Peace. John Shoemaker, U. J. D. Speilman, D. Jacob M. Cherry, I. (onstable. J. K. Rly, D. S. Hildman, I. Thus. Hormon, I. Tuint Council. D. Laughman, U. A. Kipple, U. John McClellan, D Joshus Kelly, D. School Directors, Chus. J. Mann. U. Ambrowe Ward, U. J. L. Reifanyder, D Henry Bell, D. Assessor. J. B. Hileman, U. J. A. Baer, D. Auditor. D. 1rons, U. R. A. Q. Kerr, D. Judge of Elect John Trout, U. R. P. Johnson, D. Judge of Elections, B. S. A. Beck, U C. Daylin, D. Judge of Elections, Jos. R. Smith, U. Jacob Hesser, D. There were but two candid

for Inspector of elections, a were elected, they are as foll U., and E. C Collins, D., F. Custer, U., and R. McEk Ward ; Johnston . Moore, U. D., in West Ward, Not more than half the v

was polled, but little interest the result. We hope that the newly ele

able to settle the Borough acco venus.

John Griffin, Esq., was re-c Peace in Logan township.

QUOTA OF BLAIR COUNTY the quotas due from the differ county, on the 1st day of Febr for 500,000 men. The list v Provost Marshall. All enli February 1st have been credit are the numbers due at that o Altoona was 109, but on this credit given for those who pa the last draft. After deduct commutation and giving credi listed between October 1st and quota was reduced to 90. Allegaeny, 55 We 60 Hust 21 Blai Hollidaysburg, Gavsport, 18 Juni Tyroue tp., Frankstown, 31 Alto Snyder tp. & Tyrone, N. Woodberry, 47 Loga 29 Anti Martinsburg, 6 Gree 24 Erec Taylor: Catharine. 14!

nickets that direction. Chickaho

of it:

side, else they would not have met that natura pridge.

this number in the field at that time, we believe there would now be no rebellion in the land.

We do not fault the Government. The people were not prepared for such movements. They required schooling, even though it should be expensive. But we. have learned the lesson, and are now prepared to act a different part. We see what is required, and we understand each other better. We are prepared to act in concert ; and when all pull together the our prisoners by our Government, was a great help wagon must come out of the mud.

the large bounties now offered. This is certainly an inducement, but we incline to the opinion that many are now going into the service for the purpose of quickly and effectually crushing the rebellion. Let our armies be entirely filled up by the first of April and rebellion will be blotted out before the return of our be expressed. Natal Day. We cannot come down to the conviction that all the men who are now entering the service are influenced there are still a few moved by patriotism, who, seeing in the present uprising a fair prospect of crushing the monster, are tak- he's gon into the cellar."

ing their places in the ranks from choice and not for gain or from necessity. The draft demonstrated that the people Story of the Union Officers. BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.

The escaped Union officers reached here this orning, and leave for Washington this afternoon. The account of their escape is full of thrilling interest, but, from prudential reasons, many of the particulars are withheld from publication at present. They were fifty-one days engaged in making a tunnel. Having managed to find access to cellar of their prison, they commenced to work, relieving one another as opportunity afforded .--Their instruments were case-knives, pocket-knives, chisels and files. Twice they had to abandon their work and commence anew. on account of obstructions which they could not pass. They had hoped to avail themselves of a culvert, but found it impracticable. After getting through the wall, they isposed of their excavated soil by drawing it out n a spittoon, which they attached to a cord. This would be filled by the party at work in the tunnel, and pulled out into the cellar by their companions, who disposed of it by spreading it in shallow layers over the floor, concealing it beneath the straw. The work was necessarily very slow. So close was the atmosphere in the tunnel that they could remain in it but a few moments at a ime, and their candles would go out.

At one time they got so near the bed of the street, that a small hole about the size of a stove pipe broke through; but, fortunately, this was not served by the guard, and was a great service.

admitting air, and enabling them to prosecute their work more rapidly. The tunnel, when completed, was about 50 feet long, and opened into an old tobacco shed, beyond the line of guards .as soon as they found the way clear, they emerged slowly in small squads of two and three, and sauntering off until they got clear of the guards, making their way towards the Williamsburg road by the shortest route. The darkness favored them, and the fact that all the Rebel soldiers whom they met were habited in the army coats of Uncle Sam the flameswhich they had stolen from the supplies sent to

to them. Although they were attired in our army coats.

One attributes the present uprising to and many of them had their haversacks, they found the national uniform a better disguise that f they had been provided with genuine Rebei niforms. In order to slude their pursuers, whom they knew would soon be on their track, they scattered as much as possible. Many were their hardships and sufferings, and frequent their narrow escapes from the Rebel cavalry, who next morning were bushwhacking in every direction for them. The joy which they experienced when they first caught sight of our troops, sent out to elp and protect them from their pursuers, cannot

LUDICROUS .- In Icetown, opposite St. Louis, which was built on the frozen, river, during the "cold spell," a barkeeper built a fire in his tent, and sat before it on a three legged stool warming alone by mercenary motives. We believe his shins, when the fire thawed a hole in the ice, and the man fell in and has not yet re-appeard His assistant, a verdant Irish boy, was where the proprietor was, and replied : " asked " Faith

> It is stated by a dispatch from Washington hat we will have 75,000 negro troops under arms vania sixty-five thousand. Forty to forty-five morning, and all's well." Col. Kendrick says he in the Southwest, to help open the spring cam-

Expect to change still Sworn off bad habits Shall swear off this year Number of our bad habits

A correspondent writing from Morris Island to the Christian Advocate & Journal, says: "At night we can see the path of a shell through all its

journey, lighted as it is by the burning fusc. When the range is two miles, the track of a shell from a mortar descripes very nearly half the arc of a circle. On leaving the mortar it moves on, on, climbing up and up into the heavens till it is nearly or quite a mile above the earth, and glides along for a moment, apparently in a horizontal line; but quickly you see the little fiery orb is on the home stretch, describing the other segment the circle. A shell from a Parrot rifled gun, in going two and a half miles, deviates from straight line not quite as much as a shell from mortar. But in passing over this space considerable time is required. The reports travel much faster than the shot. A shell from a mortar will make a distance of two miles in about thirty seconds, and from a Parrot gun in about half that time. The flash of a gun at night, and the smoke by day, indicate the moment of the discharge, and fifteen or twenty seconds give an abundance of time to find shelter in a splinter proof, behind a trench, or something else. It is wise and soldierly to do so, but many pay no attention to those hissing, screaming, flying, in the day time, if shot from a gun, invisible devils, except to crack jokes at their expense; occasionally one pays his for his foolhardiness."

TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE .--- On Sunday evening the dwelling of Mr. Gottschalk, in Perkiomen ownship, Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire, while he and his wife were absent at church. Three childred were in the house when the conflagration occurred. When a neighbor arived the

oldest one was standing down stairs' and was rescured. The second was also gotten down stairs, but died almost immediately thereafter, but the youngest could not be rescued, and perished in

The Richmond Whig very decidedly obects to the remark attributed to it, that "slavery

has stabled itself to death," and declares : So far from believing that slavery must die, we have long held the opinion that it is the moral and only humane relation which labor can sustain toward capital. When the war is over, we shall urge that every Yankee who ventures to put foot on Southern soil be made a slave for life, and wear an iron collar as a badge of inferiority to the African."

ST At a dancing match at Chicago recently,

buxom Dutch girl danced nine heurs constantly, when her partner acknowledged himself fairly beaten and very tired. The damsel then took six glasses of lager and quietly went to breakfast.

CAVALRY DISBANDED .--- Rebel deserters state that Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry dispanded for want of forage. They are scattered about the country, living the best way they can until the spring cam paign opens.

The quota of New York under the last two calls is ninety-five thousand, and of Pennsylthousand is expected to be drafted in each of these could hardly resist the temptation of saying, "not States.

eet vet outside the fence.

The displacing of a stone made considerable noise, and one of the sentinels called to his comrade and asked him what the noise meant. The guards, after listening, a few minutes, concluded that nothing was wrong, and returned to their \$23 beats. This hole was stopped up by inserting into the crevice a pair of old pantaloons filled with straw, and bolstering the whole up with boards, 722which they secured from the floors, &c., of the

prison. The tunnel was then continued only six or seven feet more, and when the working party scribable. supposed they were about ready to emerge to dayight, others in the prison were informed that there was a way opened now for escape. One hundred and nine of the prisoners decided to make the attempt to get away. Others refused, fearing the consequences if they were re-captured; and others yet (among whom were General Neal Dow) declined to make the attempt because, as they said, they did not desire to have their Government back down from its enunciated policy of exchange Colonel Rose, of New York, Colonel Kendrick, of Tennessee, Captain Jones, Lieutenant Bradford and others, informed General Dow that they could not see how making their escape would affect the policy of exchange. Their principle was that i was their personal right to escape if they could, and their duty to their Government to make the attempt.

About 81 o'clock on the evening of the 9th the risoners started out, Colonel Rose, of New York, leading the van. Before starting, the prisoners had divided themselves into squads of two, three and four, and each squad was to take a different route, and after they were out were to push for the Union lines as fast as possible. It was the understanding that the working party was to have an hour's start of the other prisoners, and, conse-quently, the rope ladder in the cellar was drawn but. Before the expiration of the hour, however, the other prisoners became impatient, and were let

down through the chimney successfully into the

Colonel W. P. Kendrick, of West Tennessee Captain D. J. Jones, of the First Kentucky Cav-alry, and Lientenant R. Y. Bradford, of the Secand West Tennessee, were detailed as a rear guard, or rather to go out last; and from a window Col. Kendrick and his companions could see the fugitives walk out of a gate at the other end of the inclosure of the carriage house, and fearlessly move off. The aparture was so narrow that but one man could get through at a time, and each squad carried with them provisions in a haversack.

At midnight a false alarm was created, and the prisoners made a considerable noise in getting to heir respective quarters. Providentally, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and in a few moments the exodus was again commenced. Col. Kendrick and his companions looked with some trepidation upon the movements of the fugitives, as some of them, exercising but little discretion moved holdly out of the enclosure into the glare of the gas-light. Many of them were, however, in citizens' dress, and as all the Rebel guards wear

the United States uniform, but little suspicion could be excited, if the fugitives had been accosted by a guard.

Between' one and two o'clock the lamps were extinguished in the streets, and then the exit was more safely accomplished. There were many officers who desired to leave who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel leard the conversation.

their journey. At half-past two o'clock Captain Jones, Colonel Kendrick and Lieutenant Bradford passed out in the order in which they are named, and as Colonel Kendrick emerged from the hole he heard the guard within a few feet of

but his companions were suspicious, and avoided the road and moved forward, and at the "Burnt Ordinary" (about ten miles from Williamsburg, awaited the return of the cavalry that had moved up the road, and from behind a fence corner where they were

supported by a squadron of cavalry, which proved to be a detachment of Colonel Spear's Eleventh Pennsylvania Regment, sent out for the purpose of picking up escaped prisoners. Colonel Kendrick Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blae, Light Blue, French Blue says his feelings at seeing the old flagare inde-

The party rode into Williamsburg with the cavalry, where they were quartered for the night, and where they found eleven others who had Colonel Spear and his command escaped safely. furnished the officers with clothing and other ecessaries. At all points along the rout the fugitives describe

their reception by the negroes as most enthusiastic and there was no lack of white people who sympathized with them and helped them on their way.

From these officers we learn that there is a widespread Union feeling in Richmond. Jeff, Davis is held in detestation; but all who do no neartily indorse the Rebel Government are spotted and watched. There are at this time eighteen persons confined in Castle Thunder on charge of ttempts to assassinate the Rebel President. These

risoners also confirm the report that an attempt was made to burn Jeff's mansion, and that one norning his servants found a coffin upon his porch In their escape the officers were aided by citizens of Richmond-not foreigners or the poor

classess only, but by natives and persons o wealth. They know their friends there, but very properly withhold any mention of their names. f those who got out of Libby there were number of sick ones, who were cared for by Union copie, and will eventually reach the Union line brough their aid.

The officers also report the fact that some time ago, through the aid of citizens, they obtained communication with the soldiers on Belle Island, and there was to be a concerted movement to escape. The soldiers had been furnished with arms, which they had secreted. The officers at Libby were to secure the guards there and act in was in favor with the Rebel authorities, had the freedom of the city, and moved about at will in the hospitals and elsewhere. He had been suspected for some time, and one day was accused of exposing the affair.

The indignation of the officers whose plans had thus been thwarted through the perfidy of (as they believed) one of their number, cannot be described. Some cried out," hang him !' hang him !" One ran to his blanket and, tearing it in strips, said he had a rope ready; and others were in favor of pitching the fellow out of the window and letting

his brains bespatter the pavement below. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and it was concluded hat it was better to let the traitor live, and report

him to the Government if opportunity ever off The Lieutenant-Clonel, we understand, will be reported to the War Office. His excuse is that he templated escape, and that a Rebel surgeon over-

These prisoners confirm in every particular the statement heretofore made of the treatment of Federal prisoners there. The rations of the officer vere about the same as those of the Rebel privates: out our privates on Belle Island do not fare so well. As long as the boxes sent from friends at the North were delivered, they lived as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Those who had money were allowed to send out and get what they wanted, by paying three times more than Richmond prices, the profits going into the

Call and examine my stock. y stock. Respectfully yours, J. B. HILEMAN. Jan. 13, '64.] FAMILY DYE COLORS. secreted the fugieves saw the flag of the Union Patented October 13th, 1863.



For dyeing Silk, Woolen and Aixed Goods, Shawis, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnetz, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one san use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German. in: ide of eack package, For further information in Dveing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receiped, purchase Howe & Stavens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by: HOWE & STRUEVENS HOWE & STRVENS. 200 BROADWAY. BOSTON For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 18, 1863.-19.

AVOID THE NEXT DRAFT! THERE IS A PREVAILING EX. CITEMENT among the people of Altowa and vi-cinity about THE SECOND DRAFT-not so much about the Braft as for making the *Three Handred to pay exemp-*tion. All patriotic! that choose rather to stay at home with their beloved ones, for their support, than to risk their lives in this bloody war. Now, to bring the matter to a close, we will inform the public that by buying their Goods at the GREEN STORE, Corner of Branch and Annie street, East Altoona, kept by GEIS & CO., they will Street, East Altoona, kept by GEIS & CO., they will street and the the the the the street by the street by

SAVE THE THREE HUNDRED in a short time. They have just received a large and wel selected stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, which Lidoy were to accure the guards there and act in selected stock of DAT GUODS AND GROUBS LES, which concert with the Belle Island men; but just as the affair was ready to be carried that execution the project was exposed. Suspicion at the time rested upon a certain Union Lientenant-Colonel, who was in favor with the Rebel authorities, had the time rested is to \$500 to \$12.4 to \$25 cms; Delaine

from 18 to 35 cents per yard. They have always on hand a large assortment of MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHORS, and, in fact, everything kept in a first-class Store. Altoona Oct. 7, 1868.

> EXCELLENT NEW STOCK WINTER CLOTHING!

Now that the season for donning heavy winter gar ents is at hand. **GODFREY WOLF**

would inform the public that he is prepared to supply all who may call with a new suit of winter clothing, at prices as low as any house in the country. All who give him one call are sure to call again, and become permanent customers. I am now selling

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and everything else in proportion. Feeling sure that I can reader full satisfaction to all who may give me their patronage, I request an examin-stion of my stock and prices. [Dec. 17 1863.-

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A Estate of JOHN KOUGH, Dec'd, Notice is hereby given that Letters if Administration on the state of John Kough, late of Logan township; Bhir county, devid, have been granted to the uf derdiqued. All periods knowing themselves indebted to said estate air requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, duly athen-ticated for settlement. JOHN'S. CALVERT.

Logan tp., Jan. 27, 1864-619

Making a total of 60

DAILY CONFERENCE RECO ments are now complete Record of the proceedings of 3 nual Conference, which conver Wednesday next. We have a of an excellent short-hand rep us to give a full report of the style of Congressional and Le The first number of the Record list of the members of the Cor when they entered the ministry they have since filled, with dat ments, &c., and the last numb appointments for the coming y give statistical and financial the public, but more particula members of the Church. Pr if sent by mail, 30 cents paid. If delivered at the office cents for the session.

THE CONFERENCE.-The East Bultimore Annual Confe the M. R. Church, in this pla 1'- next, March 2d. The examin take place on Tuesday, Mare those belonging to the classes committees will arrive on I Tuesday morning next. Pers sented to entertain ministers should be prepared to receive evening next. The number of sented to entertain has been though all the ministers in th sually, attend the sessions, impossible for the Committee the matter of procuring home this time, who will and who

RELIGIOUS .- At the meeting of Redstone, held at Unions on Wednesday, Feb. 17th, Re quested that the pastoral re between him and the congre discolved. After hearing iden, the Presbytery accede Boy, Wallace will preach church in this place, on S and evening, at the usual h

by main force and carried to places of safety, until such time as they would be able to move or