



ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

The Register.

Whatever opinion we may entertain of Mr. John Dean, although educated, as we are informed, for the ministry, and at one time County Superintendent of Common Schools, we would not like to suspect any intelligent school boy with writing his editorials; especially those aimed at Mr. Hall. They are characterized too plainly by his own peculiar puerility, venom and bad English, to expose any one else to the slightest suspicion of being their author. No one who knows the daddy can have any doubt about the paternity of the bandings. They are, besides, in the line of the new mission of the Register. When a certain law firm was dissolved, and that establishment purchased by the junior, who was a part of the arrangement, and to render the concern self-sustaining, made an EXCURSION, the impression was very generally made that the business of that paper in the future was to be, not to sustain the Union cause, and foster a loyal sentiment, but to punish somebody for the political disasters of his more able and dignified senior, and nourish the spirit of faction. This surmise is but too plainly shown by the course of that paper under its new ownership, very conspicuously expressed in each issue by the words "JOHN DEAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR." It is attested by what no one can fail to perceive, that the business of the Register, that for which it lives, and moves, and has its being, is to vilify Mr. Hall. When our armies are moving on, as we trust, to victory in all directions; when the fate of the government is suspended upon the issue of the terrible conflict, when every patriot's heart throbs with alternate hope and fear, the Editor and Proprietor of this factional sheet, has editorial space in his last issue for three squares about the war, while he has that many columns of low, ribald, and by no means well written vituperation of Mr. Hall. One is reminded by the perusal of his current numbers of the old story, that Patrick Henry sketched as marring and disturbing the loyal feeling in the time of the Revolution, by hoarsely bawling through the camps, "beef! beef! beef!!!" He accuses Mr. Hall with dishonesty, bribery, selfishness, and duplicity; and yet has the hypocrisy to declare that "towards Mr. Hall personally he does not entertain an unkind feeling." With like recklessness and disregard of truth, he falsely accuses a gentleman whom he attempts to single out, with writing for our paper, who has never written for the Tribune a single sentence. This is but another evidence of his pious readiness to bear false witness against his neighbors. Let him go on. Let them go on, the "Paymaster" of the Whig, and the "Editor and Proprietor" of the Register; for noble fraternal!

A word or two in notice of the last leader of the "Editor and Proprietor of the Register." We begin at the sore place. He had charged, he says now, "that a few days before the election in 1862, a positive arrangement was made in Altoona between the friends of Mr. Hall and Mr. McAllister, by which each was to support the other." This, we pronounced a falsehood and a libel. We do so again. What proof does he give? He asserts that Charles R. McCrea, is his "authority for the statement." Is that proof? Why does he not give us the statement, at least over the signature of Mr. McCrea? What have we but Jno. Dean's assertion that somebody else said so, or what is less, much less than mere HEARSAY. Mr. McCrea is not a resident of this place, nor has he been for a considerable time. We pronounce it false that Mr. McCrea ever made such a statement, and until this unscrupulous libeller furnishes some proof, which we know he cannot do, and dare not attempt, will hold him, and his own readers will hold him, responsible for the falsehood. We dare him further even to name "the leading copperheads," or any one, at the alleged conference, as he charges. We are willing here to take from him, regardless as he seems to be of truth, his assertion even if he has nothing more to furnish. We demand the names. Give us the names at least, or acknowledge the falsehood.

It is further said that the false assertion we have noticed, "is corroborated by the returns of the election, a sample of which

we, (he says,) have heretofore given."—He gave us the returns of Huston township in 1862. We referred him to the vote between the same men, for the same office, in 1860. We requested him particularly to explain how it happened that Mr. McAllister's majority was larger when Mr. Hall was not a candidate and, also, to tell us whether Huntingdon county is in this Senatorial district. Mum!! and our word for it, he will be *mum* next week.

His first charge was that Mr. Hall got somebody appointed enrolling officer, in order to have himself overlooked in the draft, to avoid the necessity of doing what he did, pay \$800, to avoid exposure to rebel bullets. Will he entertain us with another essay upon that subject? Perhaps he will tell us how it *feels* to be drafted? Or what anxious balancing it cost him to decide between remaining at home *assessor*, or shouldering a musket and marching to the field? Or whether it would be easier to display the courage of a tanner's dog, or a Union Soldier.

His last charge, after abandoning or being driven from every other, is, that Mr. Hall, while Senator, received money other than his salary for services in and about the passage of bill No. 428, approved and signed May 1st, 1861, \$320; and also, for services in and about the passage of another bill, passed and approved the same session, No. 161, \$500. He made these charges by insinuation, without naming parties, stating facts, or anything more than a bare reference to the bills. We pronounced this a deliberate falsehood and called for the proof. He repeats his assertion with a little more particularity of detail, but without furnishing any proof. He had admitted, and now repeats the admission, that the bills were both *right*, and, consequently, that Mr. Hall did nothing wrong in voting for them. A simple statement of the whole facts, which Mr. Dean had not the fairness to give, will fully vindicate Mr. Hall, in every view of the subject. No. 161 was "An Act relative to the claims of James Condon, of Blair County." The claim was for a boat load of wheat sunk in the canal, in April, 1857; and the Act, which is admitted to have been proper and just, authorized the Auditor General and State Treasurer to examine the claim. A similar Act had been passed 13th April, 1859, referring the claim to the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Attorney General, who decided against it. The Attorney General had reported against it in a written opinion.—Mr. Hall appeared before the Auditor General and State Treasurer, at the final adjudication of the case, as the counsel of Mr. Condon, the Attorney General representing the other side in the argument, and this when the Legislature was not in session. The decision was favorable to Mr. Condon; and for his professional services, so rendered, Mr. Condon paid him. This is the whole story. And this, it is well known, was recently held by the U. S. Senate to be strictly professional. Mr. Condon is a respectable gentleman and a good business man. If we have misstated the case he can correct us. The insinuation of the Register amounts to the charge, against Mr. Condon, of urging an unjust claim and bribing a member of the Legislature to pass it through. If we have not misstated the case, the "Editor and Proprietor of the Register" has been aiming, by falsehood, to deceive his readers for the purpose of injuring one who has never injured, or even noticed, him.

No. 428 was "An Act authorizing an examination of the claim of Jesse Herbert." The claim was for wood furnished on the Allegheny Portage Railroad. It was referred by the Act to the State Treasurer and Attorney General, before whom, months after the Legislature had adjourned, "Mr. Hall appeared as the counsel of the claimant. He prepared the case, examined many witnesses, took testimony in Pittsburgh, and argued the case, the Commonwealth being represented by counsel. There was an award for \$3,500. Mr. Hall was paid for his professional services, as any one must say, it was perfectly right, that he should be. The two cases in almost every feature were alike; and our remarks in relation to Mr. Condon's case, will apply, in general, to this. We repeat that the professional integrity of Mr. Hall's connection with these charges, is fully sustained by the principles recognized in Senator Hale's case, by the U. S. Senate. Mr. Dean, who is a very proper found (if not a very conscientious) LAWYER—of large experience, and very extensive practice—ought to understand this, if he does not. If he does not, his old Senior in whose old cause he is laboring so faithfully and so unscrupulously, can probably inform him.

We repeat what we said last week, that we have been induced to notice these editorial articles of the Register in defense of a friend, who has never, so far as we know, done any thing to provoke these

repeated and malignant assaults upon him, or done any thing to injure his unscrupulous maligners and persecutors. And we much mistake the impulses of humanity, if this organized, malicious, and persistent attempt to persecute and crush a talented and worthy man, who has risen before their envy and hatred by his manly qualities and his energy, and whose crying sin seems to be that, in some way, he has friends, does not react upon its authors, and serve only to benefit him.

The War.

Our paper would not contain one-fourth of the telegrams on the war given in the daily papers during the past week, nor would we wish to inflict them upon our readers, so contradictory and unreliable are they. We have but little that is official. All who have marked the despatches of Gens. Grant and Meade know that they are short and to the point and that they never report a victory until they have secured it. In reference to the long looked for collision between Gens. Meade and Lee, we have the information that the former crossed the Rapidan on Wednesday of last week, at three or four different points, encountering but little opposition. After Meade had fairly landed on the South bank, he started in pursuit of the foe and found him on the road leading from Chancellorsville to Orange Court House. Lee attempted his old game of massing his army and throwing it suddenly upon one of the flanks or the centre of the advancing army. In the battles of Thursday and Friday he was promptly met at all points, and although he was partially successful at first, in every instance he was finally compelled to retire. At the termination of the fight, on Friday evening, Lee's army had been pushed back some three miles, and the rebel dead and wounded were left in our hands. Of these there were some 3,000 dead and 10,000 wounded. Gen. Mead's loss was nearly equal. So vague are the reports of killed and wounded that we can scarcely gather anything from them. We learn, however, that Gens. Hays, of Pittsburgh, and Wadsworth, of New York, were killed, Gens. Getty and Webb wounded, and Gens. Seymour and Schaler taken prisoners. A late despatch says that Gen. Sedgwick was killed in Saturday's fight. About 1800 prisoners have been taken. When the correct account of the battles shall be published, we will give it to our readers. Gen. Grant is now supplying his army with rations, &c., preparatory to another advance.

In accordance with Gen. Grant's plans, Gen. Butler sent out a force from Fortress Monroe, under command of Gens. Smith and Gilmore. This force numbering some 50,000 men, landed at City Point, on the James River, a short distance below Fort Darling. From this point it threatened Fort Darling and the line of railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. At the latter place Gen. Beauregard had concentrated an equal number of men and was charged with the protection of the road. By an adroit movement of colored cavalry, a railroad bridge, at Petersburg, was destroyed, thus preventing communication between different portions of Beauregard's forces, after which an advance was made upon the railroad, the rebels whipped and the road destroyed for a number of miles. It is reported that the same forces have captured Fort Darling, but this lacks confirmation.

Equally grand movements are being made by the forces in the South. Gen. Sherman has advanced on Dalton, driving back the rebel army under command of Joe Johnson. The three corps, under command of Hooker, Thomas and Schofield are now pressing after the retreating foe. A heavy battle was anticipated in the neighborhood of Dalton, which has most likely been fought ere this.

From this it will be seen that the "Rebs" now have their hands full, and are likely to have as much fighting as they want within the next two months. All that was needed to make things work together and produce good results, was a head to the army. While matters were in the hands of politicians, we could not expect that much would be accomplished. There is no denying that our Generals are jealous of each other, and while there were so many of equal rank, with numerous politicians at Washington working for their advancement, they were not disposed to lend helping hands to one another, however patriotic it might have been, least a rival should receive the credit.

This admission is rather humiliating, nevertheless, actions have proven it only too true. Now, however, there is a head, and that head a tried chieftain—one who can order, and none dare refuse without loss of situation; nor can political influence be brought to bear upon him—he is above them. And this head will know whether every officer performs his duty. Had the interest of the country, rather

than self, influenced the actions of many of our Generals, our position would be different at this time. As we cannot recall the past, let us hope for the future.

P. S.—Since the above was written, despatches have been received announcing that the army had entered upon the sixth days fight, and that the number of killed, wounded and missing amounts to nearly thirty thousand. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be equal to that of our army. Grant announces that he has taken five thousand prisoners. It is not known whether Grant or Butler has the advantage in the race for Richmond. A number of our field officers have been killed and wounded. The latest despatch reports Lee falling back towards Richmond. The heaviest part of the fighting has been done in the neighborhood of Spottsylvania. The loss, in men, must be heavy on both sides, but we hope the above number may prove to have been exaggerated.

"Our Daily Fare."

This is to be the name of a daily newspaper published for the Sanitary Commission during the Great Central Fair, to be held at Philadelphia, in June next. It will be issued for two weeks, from the commencement of the fair, and it is intended that it shall be in every respect fully equal to any publication, of its kind, ever issued in America. A committee consisting of D. G. Leland, the well known writer and translator, Henry Copple, Prof. of *Belle Lettre* at the University of Penna., and whose visit here, in a military capacity, last summer, will be remembered by many of our citizens, George H. Boker, one of our most prolific poets, R. Meade Baehre, and others, have issued a circular in which they say: "Assurances have been received from numbers of first-class writers, of their intention to contribute to its columns, and it is hoped that the applications which have been made to celebrated literati of Europe will not be less successful." "A complete complete history of the Fair, very full and spirited reports of all current events connected with it, a list of the goods for sale in it, anecdotes, setting forth its character, record of the amusements and exhibitions given in its aid, and copious facts, illustrative of the Sanitary movement, will form important, novel and highly practical features in the newspapers, to which will be added events and incidents of the battle field and of 'the Sanitary' with articles in prose and verse referring to the war for the Union." "Also, interesting documents by General Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Lafayette, William Penn, and other great men of our past, never before printed. The newspaper will be beautifully printed on the finest paper, and will be prepared with special reference to be bound in one elegant volume." To those of our citizens who may go to the fair this paper will form a prized record, important for reference in future years.—Those who remain at home will find in it a correct history of an event which to the people of half of three States is only second in interest to the movement of our armies in the field. The subscription price is one dollar. The following gentlemen will receive and forward subscriptions: John Shoemaker, William Whitehead, David T. Caldwell, Wm. C. Keller, A. D. Cherry, James Kearney and R. H. Lamborn.

Two articles in this issue, one on "Pork," and the other on "Glanders," we commend to the attention of all our readers.

Horrible Atrocities of the Rebels.

The details of the affair in which Dr. Fairchild, who was brutally murdered after being taken prisoner, while on his way to Roseville to attend to the wounded of the fight, on the 10th inst., of the most cowardly and brutal character recorded, even in the history of bushwhacking. The fight at Roseville between Captain Gardner's command and a force of Texans under Lieut. Colonel Battle, 3d Texas Cavalry, of the Department of the Atlantic, was composed, assisted by fifty bushwhackers. On the 7th, Colonel Judson sent Lieutenant McKibben and twenty-six men of the 6th as an escort with Dr. Fairchild. At Roseville, a number of wounded, Rebel as well as Union, needed attention. The wounded Texans were in our hands, and ten of our own. When at Charlestown, twenty-five miles southeast, they learned that a hundred rebels had camped there the previous night. Six miles further they found a camp just abandoned. Three miles further on they were fired upon by fifty men from ravines; at the same time a large force appeared in front and on both sides of the road. The Lieutenant commanding ordered a charge for the purpose of breaking through, which he succeeded in doing, and reached Roseville with fifteen men. It was found that the Doctor and eleven men were missing. On a return to the scene of the attack, next morning, the bodies of nine men were found in the road, where they fell or were shot down. The bodies were stripped of every article of clothing, and horrible mutilated. Three of them were castrated, and others had their ears cut off. One man lay without a wound on the body, but his head and face so beaten with the butts of guns as to be reduced to a pulp. The features could not be distinguished. The other two men and the doctor's body were found near the road in the timber. The doctor was the only one who was not outraged. He was shot through the head and shoulders after being taken prisoner. A woman living near the scene of conflict states that Fairchild told his captors the legend he was on and asked for his life. The others replied to be treated as prisoners of war. The reply was brutal oaths, fiendish execrations, and horrible assassinations. It hardly seems possible that such fiends are human.



BRIEN'S GREAT SHOW

TOM KING'S

Excelsior Circus

COMBINED!

AT ALTOONA,

FRIDAY, MAY 13th,

WM. MIDDLETON, Treasurer

THOMAS KING, Equestrian Director

The name of this unrivalled Troupe is world-renowned. It has met with universal commendation. In the physical sciences of Acrobatic, Gymnastic and Equestrian exercises, sports and pastimes, each of the performers possesses the most consummate skill, pleasing, graceful, daring, never failing to delight the spectator, transferring him or her, for the time being, to the very realm of fantasy or fiction.

A GRAND PROCESSION! With a band of music, will be made at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day of opening, consisting of the splendid chariot "Red Shell," drawn by twelve thoroughbred steeds of Andalus.

The Troupe is composed of the following

Mad. LOUISE TOURNAIRE

The dancing French Acrobatic and Equestrian Troupe, whose unequalled performance have thrilled the world, has been secured for this occasion, and will be the most brilliant and successful of the season.

Mrs. VIRGINIA

Graciously and charming, will appear in single or double acts of Acrobatic, in which she will thrill the audience in the development of the skill she has so proudly attained in the profession.

Mrs. LAVINIA

A Bonito Equestrian and fascinating Dancer, will take a leading part in the main body of the Troupe, and thus add a lovely picture to the scenery of the Troupe.

James Reynolds

The Troupe will also appear in the main body of the Troupe, and thus add a lovely picture to the scenery of the Troupe.

JAMES WARD

The Troupe will also appear in the main body of the Troupe, and thus add a lovely picture to the scenery of the Troupe.

Mons. ROCHELLE

Unquestionably, as the most profound critics say, the best Gymnast in the world.

WILLIAM NAYLOR

The Troupe will also appear in the main body of the Troupe, and thus add a lovely picture to the scenery of the Troupe.

LOUIS ZANFRETTE

A wonderful Acrobat and Gymnast, will perform that difficult feat known as the Flying Trapeze. In this he will astonish the beholders.

JOHN NAYLOR

The Troupe will also appear in the main body of the Troupe, and thus add a lovely picture to the scenery of the Troupe.

SIGNOR G. WAMBOLD

As the Man of many Forms, will astonish the audience with his powers of bending himself into all inconceivable shapes. He is truly wonderful, and has not an equal in the world.

WILLIAM H. GREEN

The Troupe will also appear in the main body of the Troupe, and thus add a lovely picture to the scenery of the Troupe.

WILLIAM SMITH

The Troupe will also appear in the main body of the Troupe, and thus add a lovely picture to the scenery of the Troupe.

TOM KING

Whose name is well known in the profession, will demonstrate his great talents. As a valet, and as a clown, he is truly wonderful, and has not an equal in the world.

J. C. CLARK

Will also add to the attraction of the entertainment by indulging in his feats and daring performances on the rope.

The Troupe is all thoroughbred, wonderfully well trained. The beautiful Pony, SPIDER, the pet of the Troupe, will also add to the entertainment.

Trick Horse, GREY EAGLE, and that beautifully spotted Chariot, CHARIOT, and last, but not least, the comely and graceful Mlle. FOM and JERRY, from America, Mexico, will be exhibited, and made to demonstrate their powers during the exhibition.

Price of Admission—To Boxes, Twenty-five Cents

NO HALF PRICE!

H. L. STEBBINS, General Business Agent

READ CAREFULLY!

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The largest stock of Ladies' Dress

Goods ever brought to town has just been opened at

the store of J. C. CLARK, and will be sold for

CASH at prices that defy competition. We are determined

that our stock of goods shall be sold at the lowest

price possible, and we are determined to do so.

Our stock of Dress Goods consists of

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinos, Palm-leaf Cloth,

Coburgs, Fancy Alpaca, All-wool Plaids,

Plain and Figured Delaines,

Fancy Prints, and a great variety of other goods, of different

styles and textures. In fact there is nothing the ladies

can desire for wear that we cannot furnish them with.

We have also a large assortment of

Ladies' Coats, Shawls, Balmorals,

and all the latest novelties in Fashion.

Yes, and we were almost forgetting to mention our

large stock of

COATS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Everybody should know that money can be saved by

buying goods from us. For instance, we are selling good

Calicoes as low as 10 cts. per yard, Muslins as low as 10 cts.

Brown Sugar for 11 cts. per lb., and good Tea for 50 cts.

Altoona, April 8, '64. J. C. CLARK & CO.

CHANGED HANDS.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!!

J. W. CURRY.

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY

inform the public, that he has purchased J. B.

HILMAN'S stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and will

continue the business at the stand.

To the stock purchased from Mr. H. I. have just added

a large and select assortment of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

SILKS, NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

GROCERIES,

FINE VARIETIES OF TOBACCO!

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class con-

venience store. As the goods are low and will be sold

at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce,

and request the public to give us a call before purchasing

elsewhere, feeling satisfied I can offer superior induc-

ments to cash buyers.

Altoona, April 27, '64

A BODY OF TIMBER LAND IS OF-

ferred for sale or lease for property in Altoona; the

land is located in Cambria county, four miles North

of Altoona, on the P. & E. R. R.; it is situated on a

beautifully wooded hill, and is well adapted for

all in good order, together with South Sea and good

timber, also two square log dwellings, suitable to accom-

modate lumbermen, all of which will be sold as above

by the subscriber, living in Altoona.

April 26, '64. J. J. HAYNES.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Whereas,

the last will and testament of Joseph Schell,

deceased, in which he was named as executor, and

the undersigned, residing as aforesaid, all persons in-

vested in real estate are requested to make immediate

payment, and those having claims will present the same

fully authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL FISHER,

Executor.

April 27, 1864.—64

COMMITTEE FOR A DAY'S LABOR.

GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR.

Committee on Labor, Income and Revenue.

Office No. 115 & Seventh Street.

JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

This Committee has a special work to do, to collect a

day's "labor," a day's "income," and a day's "revenue"

from every citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, New Jer-

sey and Delaware, for the benefit of our sick and wounded

soldiers.

The Committee are fully organized at the above address,

and call for the co-operation of all classes in the community.

We want to show what the industrial classes can do for

their children.

What the people can do in their separate trade:

What the laborer can do?

What the farmer can do?

What the mechanic can do?

What the professional man can do?

What each trade can do?

What each occupation can do?

What each bank, insurance company and railroad can do?

What each nation can do?

What each family can do?

What each man can do?

What each woman can do?