



ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Among the many exciting scenes which the present campaigns of our armies, are bringing before the minds of the people, there seem to be but few, who are aware that in less than two months, or on the first Tuesday in August, the citizens of our commonwealth will be called upon at the ballot-box, to decide as to whether our State Constitution shall be amended by the insertion of three additional sections.

The first of these sections, which will, if adopted, be the fourth section of the third article provides for the granting of our soldiers in the field, the same privilege of voting which they would enjoy at their homes.

This privilege they have heretofore, and are now, by the Constitution denied. Certainly no citizens are more entitled to a voice in the choice of the officers of our Government, than they who are day by day, periling their lives to maintain that Government. We hope to see this amendment pass by a unanimous vote, and then when election day comes around again, the brave boys feeling that they are not forgotten, will step up to the polls and take an active part in the determining who shall exercise the power of making and executing the laws under which they live and battle, and for the maintenance of which they are willing to die.

The other two sections, which will be, if adopted, the 8th and 9th of the eleventh Article, have in view, first, the preventing the passage of certain bills which are in themselves objectionable, but being linked with others of importance are thus pressed through both houses. Section 8th provides that no bill shall pass the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills. Those who have been careful observers of Legislative proceedings, will at once recognize the importance of this amendment, as a safeguard against the pressing through of unimportant, and even ruinous measures, most generally under the superintendence of lobby members.

Section 9th provides that the Legislature shall grant no powers, or privileges, where the authority to grant such powers and privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of the Commonwealth, thus confining the granting of certain local powers and privileges to where they justly belong, the courts of their own districts and locality.

These important amendments are now before the people, and as public journalists we press upon our readers the obligations resting upon them as citizens of the noble Keystone State, to examine and duly consider this matter, so that when the first Tuesday in August comes round they may be able to vote intelligently upon these amendments.

Sometimes we hear our neighbors say, well I don't care which way the election goes, it won't materially alter my condition. You should remember you have a duty to perform to others as well as yourself; and if you feel that a certain measure will tend to the public good you are in duty bound to vote for it, or if the contrary, to vote against it. Let one and all do their duty.

OUR CALORIC.—After sundry delays in procuring the necessary fixtures to make the attachment between our new caloric engine and power press, the work has at last been completed, and all things are now working to our pleasure, and much to the satisfaction of the "boys," who have heretofore performed by the caloric. This number of our paper is printed on the "pioneer power press," driven by the pioneer caloric engine of the Juniata Valley—Quite a crowd of persons have called to see the engine work. This is a mechanical place, and almost every man is either a builder of, or knows considerable about engines, yet our caloric is something new and has attracted much attention from machinists. Where light power is required, caloric appears to be taking the lead, for the reason that they consume so little fuel, require no water, never freeze up and cannot explode. The latter is an important consideration where the engine must often be entrusted to the care of inexperienced persons. We now consider ourselves prepared to undertake job and book work to any amount.

The Draft.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 2, 1864. Messrs. Editors:—I herewith send a list of those drafted in this county. The draft took place to-day (Thursday), and passed off very quietly. The following are the names of those persons who were so fortunate, or unfortunate, as you may please to term it, as to draw a prize in Uncle Abe's Grand Lottery:—

- Allegheny Township. 1 Martin Johnston 24 S M Sacket 2 Samuel Black 25 George Smith 3 Daniel B Hicks 26 William Moore 4 William Smith 27 Thomas Thomas 5 Pat McCullough 28 F McGarner 6 Benj Thomas 29 Benj Jones 7 John Norris 30 W H Garrahan 8 Jas M Stinsell 31 David Weaver 9 Felix McHugh 32 George Higgins 10 Joseph Wilkes 33 Jas Riley 11 Henry L Irvin 34 David Andrews 12 Wm Price 35 Thomas Dalen 13 Hugh Brawley 36 John Morgan 14 Jno Jenkins 37 W Montgomery 15 Wm Myers 38 Cor Briston 16 Edward Jones 39 J McCullough 17 John Prida 40 Joseph Davis 18 Robt Dufar 41 Alex W Witt 19 Jno Gulligan 42 Alex W Witt 20 Peter R. Stiffler 43 Jno McMullin 21 Jas S Ross 44 Thos Walters 22 Josiah Jones 45 David Clossin 23 Anthony McCoy

- Gaysport Borough. 1 Geo M Smith 4 John Tippery 2 Joseph Boylen 5 Bernard Clark 3 Alex McClure 6 H Carr (Colored)

- Taylor Township. 1 Wm Leckrone 3 Geo Hilliard 2 Thos Donnelly

- North Woodberry Township. 1 Jos Soyster 4 William Loos 2 Jos Myers 5 Daniel Deihl 3 Jacob B Burget

- Huston Township. 1 Jno Murritz

- Blair Township. 1 Isaac Mapes 15 Wm Grum 2 Thos Hammell 16 G Koon, Justice 3 David Yon 17 Geo W Gates 4 Jas Mathers 18 Geo Koon 5 H S Galloway 19 Henry Pervin 6 Jno H Laise 20 Wm Brannon 7 Jas Lang 21 J E Galloway 8 Wm Lather (col'd) 22 Albert Baird 9 Jno Campbell 23 Jas Vaughn 10 J W Lloyd 24 D E McCahan 11 Abm Miller 25 Peter Zik 12 Peter Burk 26 Jas Conrod 13 Jas Irvin 27 D Speilman 14 Richard Dare 28 Wm Gates

- Greenfield Township. 1 Sam'l Cinagr 11 D C McGath 2 Henry May 12 Sim Musselman 3 And Nisewonger 13 Patrick Dunn 4 Henry J Walter 14 Dan'l Walter 5 Jeremiah Long 15 Jacob Dodson 6 Thos W Wertz 16 Chris Allebaugh 7 Adam Walter 17 J G Black 8 David Feather 18 Morgan Dively 9 Wm Still 19 Michl Dively 10 Paul Hanks

- Logan Township. 1 Andrew Kyler 24 Jno M Garrett 2 Jas Green 25 Wm Bruce 3 John Rhine 26 Galvin Swanger 4 Hugh Holland 27 Henry Fickes 5 Stephen Atkins 28 Jas H Huff 6 Wm Scriber 29 And Shingler 7 Jno W Robison 30 J A Yingling 8 Wm McClelland 31 Calvin B Myers 9 Michael Rider 32 Saml Hartzel 10 Jacob R Beals 33 Wm B Beals 11 Isaac Rhodes 34 Jno Watkins 12 Isaac Yingling 35 J England 13 Daniel Smith 36 Wm Louden 14 Levi Mock 37 Joseph Green 15 Saml Sellers 38 Obman Marietta 16 Oliver Nelson 39 Jno Riling 17 Peter Crouse 40 Jas Burns 18 Jno C Robison 41 Hen McMullin 19 G W Anderson 42 Wm Quigley 20 Wm Kelly 43 Isaac Maurer 21 Wm Black 44 Richard McCall 22 Jos Espanlaub 45 J McMonigal 23 Wm Cox 46 Geo Maurer

- Antis Township. 1 A D Smith 18 James Smith 2 Geo. Burns 19 Thos Lowther 3 D A Madara 20 John Dunn 4 Wm A Mintzer 21 Saml Cherry 5 J B Dougherty 22 H Brumbaugh 6 John Kilgore 23 John Miller 7 Alfred Miller 24 And Gardner 8 George Hunter 25 Henry G Tyler 9 A Irvin 26 Wm Gardner 10 David Phillips 27 J M Bush 11 Wm Settlenyer 28 C Shuchman 12 Saml Wilson 29 James Nelson 13 G W Hagerly 30 D A Crowell 14 J M Weight 31 Lewis Boyer 15 Jas Davis 32 John Wertz 16 David Manley 33 John Quinn 17 Jno Neigle

Hollidaysburg Borough.

- 1 John G Reed

- Juniata Township. 1 H Gibrath 13 Jas Stevens 2 Michael Meyer 14 Geo Burger 3 Jos Graffius 15 M McIntosh 4 Wm Eshelman 16 H M Wilt 5 Christ Hite 17 Jno Barde 6 Abm Smith 18 David Richard 7 Frank McCoy 19 Jas Galey 8 Geo Diehl 20 Fred Wilt 9 Able Davis 21 Abm Kerns 10 Simon Ritchey 22 J K McIntosh 11 Jos Findley 23 Jno Winkle 12 Jos Refner 24 A McIntosh, jr.

Freedom Township.

- 1 Wm Davis

Tyrone Township.

- 1 Danl Musselman

Snyder Township.

- 1 Samuel Clossin

HEALTH.—Of all things in the world most to be desired by persons, health ranks first, and it is an undisputable fact that most of the fearful epidemics that have at different times broken out in inland towns, sweeping off hundreds of old and young, were directly traceable to a disregard of proper sanitary precautions. Weeks ago, before the warm weather set in, we earnestly, but respectfully called the attention of our Chief Burgess and Town Council to the filthy condition of our town—to the fact that most of the gutters along the streets were filled up with mud and filth, gathered and thrown there during the winter, and to the peculiarly bad condition of many of the alleys, stables and hog pens in the most thickly settled part of the town. We had hoped that, without anything further, the citizens in the neighborhood of these nuisances would have abated them and taken such steps as would have aided their own health and comfort. In this, it seems, we were mistaken, and we were glad to see the Borough Authorities meet and pass an Ordinance to meet the cases. All that is wanting now is for them to enforce it, and we call on them to do so. We call on them to make good their proclamation. No making fish of me and flesh of another. No lopping off of small branches and allowing the trunk and root to remain. We have been requested by many persons to call their attention to the stables of the Logan House, on Virginia street. (We don't know why it should require us to mention particular places in public print, in order to attract the attention of our councilmen, but at the request of injured and suffering citizens we do so for once.) The odor from this stable is so offensive that it is almost impossible, we are in formed, for residents of houses contiguous to keep their front windows or doors open. This being the case, it is a nuisance which should be abated without delay. The authorities can scarcely expect other parts of the town to be put in proper condition while this central and most complained of nuisance remains unabated. Let the Council enforce their Ordinance against all, and all will recognize their prudence and wisdom. Will they do it?

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On the night of 27th ult., just after the Fast Line East had passed, Mr. McIntire, night clerk of the Logan House, went up stairs; and discovered that the gas in the hall which extends through the length of the building was turned down lower than usual.—Suspecting something wrong, he advanced to the middle of the hall, and raised the light suddenly, when at the farther end of the hall he heard the exclamation, "ugh!" and looking in that direction, discovered an individual, who evidently had been attempting to effect an entrance into an adjoining room. This individual disappeared in a short hall turning to the left. Mr. McIntire, fearing lest the thief might escape, unless he had help, called Mr. Miller, whose room was near by, who immediately came to his assistance. Mr. McIntire then discovered that Mr. D. Caldwell's door was standing wide open, and asked Mr. C. "what he was doing with his door open at that time of night." Mr. C. aroused and said: "Is it open? My coat is gone with thirty-five hundred dollars!" The thief was traced to the water closet, where the coat and money with a pair of nippers for opening doors, having a key in the lock from the inside, were found, but the burglar had evidently escaped to some bed room, as he could not have left the house without being discovered. Mr. McIntire's suspicions fell upon a man who the previous evening had registered his name, "John Cline," and going to his room found it unlocked but the gentleman in bed. He affected to have no knowledge of the case, but was, nevertheless arrested and committed, and now awaits trial. All honor is due to the management of the house, and to Mr. McIntire's vigilance. For not only was Mr. C's money restored to him, but an assurance is given to those who may visit the Logan House, that notwithstanding thieves may come in the garb of honest men, yet a close watch will be kept that no ultimate harm may befall the visitors at this excellent hotel.

Pic-Nic of Public Schools.—Saturday the 28th ult., was truly a gala-day to the children of Altoona. The day previous had been fixed upon as the time for the Annual Pic-Nic of the public schools, but alas! the morn came with a clouded sky, threatening rain, and many little hearts grew sad, for little children feel the pangs of disappointment as well as those of larger growth. The Pic-Nic was postponed until the day following, when, like the sky, the faces of five hundred children had thrown off the clouds they wore the previous day, and like the sun-light falling upon the green earth, their little eyes sent forth the sparkling light of joy. About ten o'clock the schools from the East and west Wards fell into procession, and moved from either direction to the corner of Annie and Virginia streets, where they met and united in one.—Moving from thence they proceeded to Miller's woods, where preparations had been made for them, to enjoy themselves in various ways. And they did enjoy themselves, romping and singing—swinging and talking—eating and drinking (we hope nothing stronger than water) until the sun began to move down rapidly toward his western bed, and many little limbs grew tired—when all returned to their home pleased with their days enjoyment. All honor to those who aided in scattering these bright flowers along the children's pathway.

ANOTHER.—The Pic-Nic of the public schools was followed, on Tuesday, the 31st ult., by the May festival of the Catholic Church in this place. The procession after forming, marched through some of the principal streets of town, the May Queen with her attendants forming quite an attraction. The procession was large, and at intervals banners bearing patriotic and religious mottoes were borne, and not the least among them all the "Stars and Stripes," the flag of the free, was seen. They too, wound their way to Miller's woods where they spent the day in their usual happy manner. We were not present but we hear but one opinion expressed, and that is, that it was hard to beat.—They too, like those of Saturday, were favored with a beautiful day, an almost cloudless sky, and balmy breezes. These scenes almost lead us to moralize a little, and contrast the happy condition of our own land, even now, when it is shaken by cruel war, with the condition of many lands where the gospel is not heard, and where children enjoy no such happy privileges. Little readers, you ought to feel thankful for this, and not only enjoy but improve these golden opportunities as they pass.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On the night of the 1st inst., when a Locomotive No. 249, was approaching Newton Hamilton, an explosion occurred by which the upper portion of the Locomotive was carried away, resulting in the instant death of the Engineer, Mr. Samuel Saylor, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, who was blown to some distance from the engine, and frightfully mangled. He leaves a wife with several children, we understand. Charles Hileman, a young man about twenty years of age, son of Mr. Samuel Hileman, of this place, was fireman, and though not carried away by the explosion, nor bruised, so far as we can learn by the fragments, was nevertheless exposed to the escaping steam, which not only scalded his face and body, but being inhaled, was the cause of his death. He clung to the engine until it reached Newton Hamilton, where, after lingering about five hours, his spirit took its flight. We have not been able to learn, with any degree of certainty, to what cause the explosion is to be attributed.

DEAD.—Lieut. Robt. Clark, Co. F, 2d Pa. Reserves, and brother of Capt. John Clark, of same company, died at the residence of the latter, in this place, on the 3d inst. Lieut. Clark was wounded in the leg, while charging a rifle pit during the nine days battle, near Spotsylvania. While making the charge, his brother, Captain Clark, fell from exhaustion and the Lieutenant took charge of the company and led it on. When within about forty yards of the rebel works, a rifle ball struck him in the leg, below the knee, shattering the bone. He was carried off the field and, as soon as he recovered sufficiently to travel, he came to Altoona. The wound, however, proved to be a fatal one, and from the effect of it he died. His corpse was escorted to the cars, on Sunday evening, by a large concourse of citizens, preceded by martial music.

COMPANY F, 76TH P. V.—Capt. Jos. R. Findley sends to his father the following list of killed and wounded, in his company, in the fight on June 1st:

Killed.—Private John M. Knox. Wounded.—Color Sergt., James A. Gwin, privates Thomas Reed, William Ball, Geo. W. Gibbony, Joseph Shultz, Sanford Smith, Samuel Dell, Harry K. Rutton.

Our readers will remember that during last winter we published a letter from Jno. M. Knox, noted above as killed, detailing his experience while a prisoner in the hands of the Rebels, he having been captured at the time of Gilmore's descent upon the Rebel works on Morris Island, S. C. It may be truly said of him he "suffered, bled and died for his country."

Letter From The Navy.

U. S. STEAMER SOMERSET, APPALACHICOLA BAY, MAY 16TH, 1864. MESSRS. EDITORS: Thinking that my friends at Altoona, would like to know what is going on in the East Gulf Squadron; I take the liberty of writing a few lines to you, and if you can find spare room in your paper, and think that it is worth your time and labor to publish them, you can do so.

We have a camp on a small island called St. Vincent. The camp goes by the name of Camp Somerset, and it is composed of part of a company of the 110th N. Y. Vols., and Refugees with their families, numbering 192 persons, men, women and children. The men have enlisted into the Federal army, and are thus enabled to maintain their families, who have not anything but the clothes that they have on their backs, being driven away from their homes into the swamps by the Rebels. There are about 70 men capable of bearing arms, and being anxious to go up the bay to the town of Appalachicola, to get lumber for the purpose of building huts and to obtain plunder so as to make their families comfortable, an expedition was planned by Lieut. Hunter of the 110th N. Y. Vols., and Capt. Budd of the U. S. S. Somerset, and was to be put into execution on the 9th, but the weather being very stormy it was delayed for a few days.

On the evening of the 12th, about 8, P. M. five boats containing 46 men, left St. Vincent Island under command of Lieut. Hunter, and Ensign Smith of the U. S. S. Somerset. The boats landed at Green Point on the main land. The men then took an inland route, above the town, to a road which came from the town, marching down this road so as to prevent any Rebels who happened to be in the town, from leaving.

The U. S. S. Somerset, under steam, anchored off the town before daylight, and sent two boats with about 30 men, and a 12 pound howitzer, into the town so as to aid the land force in case of necessity.

The boats landed at the wharf, and a crowd of Rebels was there to meet them, but two shells from our howitzer soon scattered them. Our land force hearing the firing came into the town on a double quick, and in time to let the rebels escape; our men coming down on one street and the Rebels going up another. As our men were entering the town they met an Irishman leaving the town as fast as his legs could carry him, he was stopped and asked where he was going in such a hurry, when he said "that a lot of d—n Yankees was landing with a howitzer," and pointing in the direction told our men to hurry up and meet them, thinking all the time that our men were Rebels.—The Doctor of the 110th Vols., told him to come along, and show them where the Yankees were. When the Irishman found that he was caught he tried very hard to get out of the trap, but it was no good. We then went up along the wharf and found 10 large boats with muffled oars, which we took possession of, and took down to our boats. Part of our force that was sent out to make a reconnoissance came back with one prisoner, a sailor from the Rebel Ram Chattahoochee, and from him, we learned that an expedition, to take our vessel and the Steamer Adela, was in operation and almost succeeded. Captain Giff, of the Rebel Ram Chattahoochee, which lies up the Appalachicola river at Columbus, with three of his Engineers, two Engineers, and 180 men, came down the river in a small Steamer to Fort Cobb, and from the Fort to Appalachicola in boats. There being an obstruction in the way, the Steamer could not get down any farther. The town of Appalachicola was then made the place of fitting out the boats for the expedition; the oars were muffled, and paddles made for propelling the boats along, when they came close to the U. S. Steamers, grappling irons with chains, so that they could not be cut, when thrown on the deck, and every thing was fitted out so nice that they could not help taking the U. S. Steamer if they had come close enough. They even had a flag made, which was for the Steamer Somerset, it is said, by the prisoners that were taken. We captured 1500 rounds of cartridges, a number of files and swords; a great many of them being taken by the sailors, an accurate account could not be made.

Three attempts were made to board the Steamer Adela, but they did not succeed in getting close enough to her; the first attempt was made on the 9th inst., and they were within one-fourth of a mile of her, but there was so much phosphorus in the water, and the boats made so much light, that they had to turn back, being afraid that they would be seen by the men on board of the Steamer. The 2nd and third attempts were made on the two succeeding nights, but it was windy and a heavy sea running that they dared not attempt to take the boats far from land, but they did on the night of the 11th inst., and lost one of their boats, and it was supposed the Captain was drowned, as the boat that he was in, had not returned when we captured the part of the boat fleet that was saved from the gale.

We sent out three boats to see if they could pick up any of the men that were in the Rebel boat that was swamped, and on the morning of the 14th two boats were seen, and giving chase, we soon captured one of them in a sinking condition; the other landed at the town, and

had 24 men in her, all the officers being in her, as soon as they landed they run for the swamps, and thus escaped from our men. The boat we captured had five men in her, they were left to be picked up by our boats, because the other Rebel boat had as many men as she could carry. The men we took prisoners, said, that all the men that were in the boat that swamped on the night of the 11th, were saved, but they lost all of their arms: there are three of them (prisoners) that belong to the army, from Fort Cobb.

Fort Cobb is situated on the Appalachicola river, about 18 miles from Appalachicola, and is armed with 9 guns and 450 men. The Rebels are about building another iron vessel called the Muscogee. If they get her finished they will have two there, at Columbus but they can not get them down the river until they move the obstruction at Fort Cobb. Among the things that I have picked up at Appalachicola, is a proclamation. I give you a copy as follows:—

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PROCLAMATION.

BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS, LAKE CITY, MARCH 16TH, 1864.

CITIZENS OF EAST FLORIDA: Your section of the State has been ordered by the Confederate government to be abandoned, and the enemy has been allowed to take quiet possession of your homes, without the firing of a gun. Every thing that you hold most sacred is at their mercy. Families are scattered, and for the most part destitute; and many of your wives, mothers, sisters and children, are this day, without a home.

Men of Florida! you must take their defence and that of your homes into your own hands, and that must be done quickly. Let the recent disgrace be speedily wiped out. Where is now your boasted Southern chivalry? Let your answer be in your prompt action. There is no time for words: action is required. East Florida is disgraced forever, unless you redeem her by your own promptitude and valor. I feel assured that you will do so, and at once. Begin forthwith—form Guerrilla Companies numbering 30 or more, mounted or not, for a year's service. Bring your trusty rifles and double barrels with you. Ammunition will be furnished you. Make your rendezvous at Lake City, Sanderson and Baldwin, and as fast as organized let officers report to me for service.

By order of Brig. Gen'l FLOYD, Comg. Fla. Troops.

B. F. SIMMONS, Asst. Adj. Gen'l & Chief of Staff.

Here is another document which I found:—

"We would remark that for prudential motives, the stock of cotton appearing in the above statement, has been removed to the interior, where it will be secured against the Vandalism of the Lincolnites." There was no signature.

I remain yours, G. W. G., Jr. East Gulf Squadron.

A. M. L. & R. R. A.—A special meeting of Board of Directors held May 27th, 1864. Dr. J. M. Gemmill in the chair. Members present, Messrs. Gemmill, Reilly, Adlum, Bishop, J. S. Mann, Neff, and G. F. Huff.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Written communications being in order, a communication from Max Rubenack was read, tendering his resignation of the office of Recording Secretary, which, on motion of Mr. Bishop, was accepted.

Nominations for the office of Recording Secretary being in order, Messrs. Hicks, Ketchell, and Hutchinson were nominated.

First ballot was then taken, resulting in no choice. A second ballot was then proceeded to, in which Mr. Hicks received a majority of the votes cast and was declared elected.

Mr. Neff offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Max Reibenack has resigned the office of Recording Secretary of the Altoona Mechanics Library and Reading Room Association, and as chairman of the committee on outstanding dues, and whereas, his efficiency as an officer and his gentlemanly and obliging deportment demands some recognition at the hands of the association, therefore,

Resolved, That this association deeply regrets the necessity which compels him to sever his official connection with it, and that we tender him the thanks of the Association for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his official duties.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to inform him of the action of this body in his behalf.

On motion, adjourned. GEO. F. HUFF, Secretary pro tem.

"Pap" Allison, as he is familiarly termed, requests us to say that he has, at his store, on the corner of Allegheny and Branch streets, at the Greensburg railroad crossing, a full stock of provisions, such as potatoes, meat, spices, eggs, fish, flour, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, and everything in that line. Also tobacco, segars, pens, pencils, note and letter paper, ink and the finest stock of envelopes to be found in the town. We know his envelopes are good and he sells them at low prices. If you want anything in this line, call on Mr. Allison, and he will sell to you at the most reasonable figure.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENCY.—Now that the time for another election of Chief Magistrate is drawing near, politicians are busily at work preparing for the contest, which promises to be a spirited one whether closely contested or not. A few days ago a meeting was held in Cleveland Ohio, composed of delegates from all, or nearly all of the loyal States, who organized a party which we suppose from the tone, of the speeches there delivered, may be known as the Radical Democracy.

With great unanimity of feeling they nominated Gen. John C. Fremont of New York, for the Presidency, and Gen. John Cochrane of the same State, for Vice Presidency. As both these Military Chieftains are now in the field, having signified their acceptance of the nomination, we may suppose they are ready for the fight and desire the patronage and assistance of the American public. As to ourselves, we wish both the candidates an easy life, and as playing President seems to be somewhat laborious, we have thought to cast our vote for them to remain in their present quiet positions. On Tuesday of the present week, the Republican Convention met in the City of Baltimore, and elected first a temporary organization, by placing Ber. Dr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, in the chair. After which a permanent organization was entered into, with Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, for chairman.

The first day was occupied in organization and speech making. On Wednesday, President Lincoln, was re-nominated by acclamation, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was made the unanimous choice for the Vice Presidency. Thus the Republican party have thrown their banner to the breeze inscribed, "Lincoln and Johnson." We have not yet seen the platform, and cannot say what additional planks, if any, have been placed thereon. The regular Democratic Convention will meet in Chicago soon, when the triangle will be completed, and the ball be fully opened.

HUZZA FOR BIRMINGHAM.—Three ladies of Birmingham and vicinity, viz.—Miss Mary Christ, Miss Mary Thompson and Mrs. Stephens, formed themselves into a committee, and volunteered to collect funds for the Christian Commission. Their plan is to go from house to house, stop those they meet on the way, make known their business, speak in behalf of the wounded and dying soldiers, and solicit contributions. Within a few days they have raised over one hundred dollars, which has been forwarded. They hope to be able to make another remittance within a week or two. They purpose continuing in this work of Love and Humanity during the war. Any person forwarding contributions to either of the above named ladies, at Birmingham, Huntingdon county, may rest assured the sum will be faithfully forwarded. A record is kept of the names of contributors, with the sum annexed. Who could refuse to contribute when thus appealed to? May heaven reward the ladies for their devotion to their country's service.

COOL.—It may not be generally known that our friend Tom, Vickroy has opened up an "Ice Cream Saloon," in the building, once occupied by Jesse Smith, as a hat store, opposite the Lutheran Church, on Virginia street. Whether you were aware of it or not, it is nevertheless true.—And to satisfy yourself of the fact, you need only walk up some of these warm creations, or if you prefer it in the heat of the day, and have your outer man made more comfortable by the delicious cooling process Tom has put in operation, at a dime a trip. We have only to say, and that from experience, that his cream is quite a number of degrees cooler than the air in our press room, where the little calorics is in operation. More pleasing by far to the sight than duns, and more pleasant to the taste than—Whew! hold your hat, and Tom, pass us around another plate—we'll take "Lemon" this time.

HON. RESGT. P. V.—Lieut. Frank Stewart furnishes the following partial list of casualties in the above regiment during the nine days battle: Killed—Lieut. Jno. W. Manning, co. H.; Jno. White, co. A.; J. B. Musser and Dice Ramsey, co. B.; Thos. Greenland, Albert Andrews, co. E.; Hertzell, co. C.; Anthony Dougherty, co. E.; Cowen, co. H.; H. Woodruff and Joe. Lavis, co. I. Wounded—Col. Isaac Rodgers, mortally; Adj't W. F. Cunningham, sabre cut right wrist; Lieut. Wm. Shelton, co. A, wounded in leg; Sgt. Jos. R. Goss, W. Leist and Richard Newman, co. A.; Wm. Livingston, John Stewart and Mike McCartney, co. B.; Alex. Hays, co. C.; Segts. Holland and Bentley, co. E.; 1st Sergt. Jacob Beckhart, 2d Sergt. Solomon Beyer, 3d Sergt. Thomas Beamer, Corp. Jacob Bostert, John Wallace, David Barley and Thomas Montgomery, co. H. All the Sergeants but one, in co. H, were wounded.

THE DRAFT.—It is estimated that the draft which will take place in the several States that have not yet filled their quotas will add one hundred thousand men to the army. It is also estimated that the amount of groceries and provisions kept on hand at Fritchey's is sufficient to supply everybody and all their friends. He has just added to his stock 200 bushels of prime river, sweet potatoes. Farmers and others should make a note of that.

NOTICE.—Certain persons have insinuated and circulated the report that I am showing card pictures that I did not execute. There are no pictures in my cases or frames that I did not execute, and an arrangement to do the same if not better work any time that persons call on me. Gallery on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug store.

A. A. STEVENS, Photographer. STEVENS & CONRAD, Prop's.

THE GREAT SECRET.—One fact has come to be pretty universally recognized, viz: that fortunes are not made in trade without some forms of advertising. There are more fortunes established in a judicious system of advertising than in anything else, and knowing exactly how to get trade.—The public have become accustomed to having the claims of all trading establishments presented to them in some form of advertisement. Each man has his own way of expressing himself, and each trade has its own special wants. There is the fact, of course, that the absolute necessities of life, must be bought somewhere, and people will buy where they can buy the cheapest and best. This accounts for Fritchey's great "run of custom." His prices are reasonable, and his stock unsurpassed in the county.