Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE

SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

Election Tuesday, Aug. 2d, 1864.

To Our Patrons.

Agreeably to a promise made long since, we have not published quarterly, or even yearly, duns in our columns, being fully convinced that they were only an annoyance to prompt paying subscribers and had no effect upon the careless. On several occasions we have sent statements of indebtedness to delinquents, but they, too, have been neglected.

A careful examination of our subscription list, within the past week, has shown us that there was due us, at the date of our last issue, $953.30. This amount is scattered over the country in half as many hands as there are dollars, and to start out to collect it personally would be to earn it a second time. There are not ten men on our list who cannot pay us our due to-morrow, were we to call on them; and it would not take them five minutes to put the amount in a letter and forward it to us. With this amount outstanding, it must be plain to every man that we have drawn from other sources to enable us to keep up our paper. This is not honest. We are robbing those who depend upon us for their support, and giving to those who do not need it, simply because the latter are careless about paying their dues. It now takes all we get for subscription and advertising to pay the expenses of our paper. If we do not get it all, and promptly, somebody must suffer. Our expenses must be paid, cash down.

We cannot stand this way of doing business in these times. We do not believe that any of our subscribers intend to defraud us, or that they wish to keep us out of our money, but they, through carelessness, neglect us. Within the next two weeks we intend to send to every subscriber in arrears, a statement of his indebtedness, and we wish our notices to receive attention.

We notice that many of our cotemporaries are increasing their rates of subscription and advertising. We give all our subscribers until the 25th of August next, to square their accounts at present rates. After that date 33 per cent. will be added to all accounts for subscription, advertising and job work remaining unpaid. Self-preservation, the first law of nature, compels us to adopt this rule.—All now have fair notice, publicly, and all will receive a special notice, with statement of indebtedness, consequently none can complain if we hold them to the new terms after the date mentioned.

Seeing how much we are out of pocket on subscriptions alone, we think no one will complain of our irregularity of issue, when we have work on hand that pays us promptly. Let all come up and settle.—Come and see whether you are in arrears or not. If you have paid us, and by accident we have not given you credit, let us know it, that we may give you your due, and find out how much we are the losers by attempting to keep the paper up.

We need not indulge in a homily on the increase of prices. In printing stock they keep pace with, if they do not exceed, articles of all kinds. Unless there be a "let up" soon, or we receive better prices and more prompt payments, we will save money by suspending untill the good times, so long sung about, shall really come.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book*, for August, is on hand first, as usual, brim full of fashions, patterns, etc., and excellent literary matter. Godey has but one thing more to accomplish. He has shown the ladies how to make their dresses, and how to appear to the best advantage when they are dressed in them, and all that is now required is for him to tell them how they can get the material out of which to make the dresses. At present prices, but few can indulge. Godey has brought up the fashions and the popularity of his Book to a high standard, but he will be still more popular if he will devise some way to bring prices down. If goods are high and fashions out of reach, Godey has not increased the price of his Book. Get it and look at the pictures, they are worth seeing.—Price, $3.00 per annum. L. A. GODEY, Philad'a.

☞ There will be three elections this year; the first for or against the Constitutional Amendments on the 2d day of August; the General election on the 3d Tuesday of October; and the Presidential election in November.

Letter from Captain Findley.

CAMP 76th P. V., NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., JULY 11th, 1864.

Dear Father:—Day before yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., a sad affair occurred in my camp. The regiment had been relieved from duty in the front on the evening before, and had moved a quarter of a mile to the rear, and camped behind a bluff bank. The men were standing around the cooks, getting their suppers, when a spherical case shot from the enemy struck in the group, carrying away the entire fore and upper half of Joseph Haggerty's head, killing him instantly, and striking Corp'l Miles G. Kinsel on the lower left portion of the abdomen, laying it open and producing such a serious wound that he died in less than an hour. After he was wounded, he took me by the hand, bade me good bye, and asken that I would write to his wife, how, where and when he died. Haggerty never spoke.

The same shot also broke a gun into two pieces, and drove a splinter into Henry Bartlebaugh's right arm, penetrating the deltoid muscle, and, probably, he may have to lose his arm. Samuel Dell also had his hand crushed by the same shot. The two were killed at 4 o'clock, P. M., and at sun-down the company turned out under arms, and escorted the remains to their graves, dug under a tall, lonely pine tree, and the chaplain of the 115th N. Y. officiated and performed the appropriate service. The brass band of the brigade was also present and wailed a solemn dirge as the graves were being filled:

"They have slept their last sleep, they have fought their last battle,
No sound shall awake them to glory again."—

The total number of casualties in the 76th regt., since the 1st of May is 210. Of that number, co. F. (my company) has lost 8 killed in action; 2 died of wounds; 21 wounded, and one wounded and taken prisoner.

The 4th of July was spent by the regt., in the trenches. Oh! how hot it was. You can form no adequate conception of the oppression and exhanstion experienced on that and similar days, still we are in good spirits, and confident of final success. For myself, I have never doubted, since I entered the military service, no, not for one moment in the very darkest period, even in the drakness and gloom of our dreadful repulse at Fort Wagner, when but twelve of my company were left to answer roll call; never has my faith wavered, that God has a glorious destiny for the Union, restored and strengthened, as it most assuredly will be, after the suppression of this rebellion. You, my dear Father, have taught me that "the Lord omnipotent reigneth" over nations as well as individuals, and I cannot doubt, but that having raised up this nation for his glory and human good, "*the nation shall not die.*" This faith animates and invigorates me, and I believe also all of us in the army, in the midst of our exposures, perils and dangers, and even when sweltering in a rifle pit or hole we are ready to shout "The Union for ever, Hurrah boys, Hurrah!"

1st Lieut. Gwin and 2nd Lieut. McGlathery are well.

Now, as ever &c.,
JOS. R. FINDLEY.

Harrisburgh, July 20th.

REBEL RAIDERS OVERTAKEN.—Important despatches were received here last night, from which it is indicated that our forces are steadily and successfully pursuing the Rebels who recently ravaged the eastern portion of Maryland, and that the pursuing party is wresting large amounts of plunder from the Rebels.

General Crook, while in the pursuit on Monday last, overtook the enemy at Snicker's Gap, where a sharp, and, for a time, terrific encounter took place. The Rebels fought desperately, auxious to save the grain and cattle they had succeeded in carrying far from Maryland. General Crook, however, was as determined that they should not escape, and whipped them thoroughly, capturing over three hundred wagons heavily laden with grain, and took many prisoners.

As usual, the enemy left his dead and wounded on the field, to be buried and cared for by our troops.

AUFUL CATASTOPHE.—On Wednesday morning last three stories of the insane female department of the Blockley Almshouse, in West Philadelphia, fell to the ground, burying in the ruins some 40 or 50 of the inmates, killing some 16 or 18 and wounding 20 to 25. There are others missing, but it is not known whether they are killed or not.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—Twenty years ago, says the Boston *Gazette*, a gentleman of this city resolved to remove out West, and started for his destination. In New York he stopped at a second-class hotel, and while there was robbed of his purse, containing some two thousand dollars in gold. In the course of his peregrinations he was successful, and had forgotten about his loss, having accumulated a han dsome property. When this war broke out he was too old to enlist, but, feeling patriotic, he offered his services to Gen. Logan and acted as quartermaster to a brigade. One night, on a march, the army arrived at a small town in Southern Alabama, and, according to orders he took possession of the inn for headquarters. While talking with the landlord he discovered that he formerly kept a hotel in New York, and, upon pressing his inquiries, found that he was the identical landlord of the house in which he had been robbed. In the course of the evening he arranged a mock court-martial, and brought the landlord before it, charging him, among other things, with the robbery. Much to his surprise the landlord confessed the robbery, and he had his choice to restore the money or die at sunrise. The man received his principal, and all the interest the landlord could afford to give in gold, which the gentleman invested in United States 7-30 notes.

A LIVERPOOL "LARK,"—In the late "Alabama" excitement in England, a deal of amusement was created one morning on the Liverpool Exchange, in consequence of some wags having dressed up a notorious pier head character known as "Captain Bill Brock," and paraded him up from the great landing stage as the veritable Captain Semmes. The personal appearance of "Captain Bill" resembling very much the photograph of the famous Confederate cruising captain; and as Captain Semmes was expected in Liverpool, the sell took amazingly. Hundreds of people followed Bill through the streets, and, as he was kept in the dark concerning the part he was playing in the hoax for some time, the affair ended in a most laughable denoument. Captain Bill was lustily cheered wherever he appeared; but, when some enthusiastic admirer of the Alabama's commander, cried out, "Three cheers for Captain Semmes," Bill smelt powder, and taking to his heels was never overhauled until he was in his lodgings off Old hall street. The lark passed off with the utmost good humor, and both the partizans of the North and South seemed to enjoy the fun.

Good Words from an English Journal.

The following article from the Newcastle (England) *Chronicle*, is a sharp rebuke of the British tories who presist in coloring events in the interest of the rebels:—

"It is a melancholy reflection, that on no question in our day has so much want of candor been displayed, or so much dishonest perversion been resorted to, as on this question of American revolt. The origin of the war, the object of the war, the progress of the war, the spirit in which the war is conducted, in spite of the clearest possible facts, have, one after the other been disputed, denied or perverted.

"When Southern politicians, from Davis to Toombs, and from Stephens to Spratt, tell us that they design to establish a Government based on the bondage of the laborer; when the Bishops of the Episcopal Church declare that the "abolition of slavery is hateful, infidel and pestilent," and the Rev. Dr. Palmer adds that "the providential trust of the South is to prepetuate the institution of domestic slavery now existing, with the freest scope for the natural development;" when the statesmen, journalists, and divines of the South join in one chorus of admiration for slavery, people among us are yet dishonest enough to aver that the question of slavery neither had nor has anything whatever to do with the Rebellion of the South; that that Rebellion was simply and entirely a question of tariff!

"Precisely the same spirit is shown in dealing with the events of the war. When Sherman drives Johnston into the interior of Georgia, Johnston succeeds in drawing Sherman from his base.—When Grant attacks Lee in front, he is credited with the qualities of a bear. When he outflanks Lee he is afraid to meet him in the field. When he at last succeeds, by strength, courage or strategy in driving him from Fredericksburg to Richmond—why, then we are told that the Federal General might have reached that point long ago. While the opposing armies were on the Rapidan we had no end of predictions that Grant would never see Richmond. When he at length does see it, we are assured that Grant is a fool for not taking a shorter route. Ever since Butler landed on the James River we have had almost daily assurance that the next mail would bring us news of his having been driven into the river. On the other hand every repulse of the Federals, however trifling, has been magnified into a route; while more than one success for the Confederates has been reported and gloried in twice or thrice over.

"If one had only read the exclusive news of the Copperhead newspapers only, one would have been sorely puzzled to understand how it is that the North is not overrun; that Washington is not destroyed, and that the armies of the Potomac and Cumberland exist at all. In the same, if Semmes didn't take the *Kearsarge*, it was only because his ship was out of repair and his enemy was chat nplated. Semmes wasn't beaten, he only committed a 'mistake.' But if the critics are severe on the Federals, they are exceedingly charitable to the slave owners. Semmes burps unarmed ships; runs away form the Federal cruisers; lifts the victor in his first fair encounter, and the critics celebrate his gallantry and call him a hero. Like kings in the constitutional axiom, the slave owners can do no wrong. They shoot negro teamsters at Marfreesboro; they give no quarter to the negro troops at Port Hudson; they burned alive the negro garrison at Fort Pillew, and never a word of protest or censure is uttered by the critics. They chain cannon balls to the legs of Federal officers at Atlanta; they starve Federal prisoners at Belle Isle; they make arrangements to blow up a military prison at Richmond; they slaughter men, women and children in Kansas; they play at ninepines with the bones of the Federal dead; they commit every conceivable atrocity, and many atrocities that are absolutely inconceivable, yet no Confederate commentator on the war goes out of his way to condemn them. Quantrel is an energetic officer; Forrest is an able commander, and Winder is the mildest of jailers. Such is the way in which contemporary events are chronicled in England!"

A Call for 500,000 Men.

A DRAFT ON SEPTEMBER 5TH.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.—*Whereas*, by the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled "an act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, "at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years, for military service," and "that in case the quota of any part thereof or any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota; or any part thereof which may be unfilled."

And whereas, the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the Rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this, my call for 500,000 volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who may have entered the naval service during the present Rebellion, and credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of all heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law, for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct that immediately after the 5th of September, 1864 being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers, on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

GIFTS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The United States Christian Commission sent to the Army of the Potomac, on the 20th, inst., from Philadelphia, a patent cooking machine designed for use especially after battle. It was presented to the Commission by the inventor, Jacob Dunton, and was drawn through the city to-day, attracting much attention. It consists of a wagon, the front part of which looks like an artillery caisson, and contains cans for holding tea, coffee, bread, farina, and prepared beef. The back part has three large boilers, under which are furnaces. Forty-two gallons of coffee can be prepared 20 minutes after the fire is kindled. Enough food can be cooked in it to feed 400 men at one time well. It will be an excellent thing for the relief of the wounded after battle. The president of the Christian Commission informs me of the receipt of twenty-one thousand dollars for the Commission from Morgan county Illinois. Ten thousand of this was contributed by Jacob Straner, a wealthy farmer of that county. The Commission also received $5,000 to-day as a donation from the Penn's Central Railroad company.

☞ If you cannot please without being false to yourself, you had much better displease.

Good News from Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—I am indebted to one of Gen. Washburne's staff for the following:—

On the 5th instant, General Washburne sent out a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from La Grange, under Major General A. J. Smith and Brigadier Generals Mower and Grierson, with instructions to move in pursuit of General Forrest, and bring him to bay, fight and whip him. He was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side. A despatch from Gen. Smith to Gen. Washburne, received to-day, says:—

"We have met Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupely and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small compared with that of the Rebels. I bring back everything in good order and nothing was lost."

A scout, sice arrived at La Grange, reports the enemy's loss twenty-five hundred, and their defeat was overwhelming.

It is also stated that the Rebel General Forrest and General Faulkner were wounded. General Forrest was wounded in the foot and his horse equipments captured.

From other sources I learn that Smith met Forrest near Pontotoc on Wednesday, the 13th, and fought him on that day and also on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, whipping him badly in five different battles. Our loss is said to be less than three hundred, while that of the enemy was over two thousand.

Colonel Wilkins, of the Ninth Minnisota, who commanded a brigade, was killed.

The weather here continues very warm.

The steamer *Memphian* leaves for White River to-night, laden to the guards.

The steamer *Pauline Carroll* is reported hard aground below.

The steamer *Belle of Memphis* takes one hundred and six bales of cotton for St. Louis.

We learn that the expedition under General Smith passed through Corinth about the 8th inst., and was supposed to be heading towards Tuscaloosa or Selma. The column numbered more than twenty thousand men, and was well supplied with cavalry and artillery.

We also hear that another strong column, under General Rousseau, marched south from Decatur, Alabama, about the 10th inst., and it is not improbable that a junction will be, or has been effected by it with General Smith's forces.

Late from Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Information received from the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac, dated July 19th, says that the usual quiet still prevails along the lines, and were it not for the sound of an occasional gun and some picket firing at a few points, one would suppose that no enemy was within miles of us.

Barnside's men make the most of the noise, the enemy taking every opportunity to fire at the colored troops that occupy a portion of his front, and of course the fire is returned with interest, but without much damage on either side. No deserters come in at this part of the line, as they say they have no chance to get through without running the risk of being shot—the negroes being so constantly on the alert. But they are coming in at other points daily in squads.

A sergeant and his squad come in this morning and all report that thousands are ready to leave as fast as they find an opportunity.

The deserters come principally from Georgia, Florida and Alabama regiments, and an officer of a regiment from the former place is said to have gone to his home a few days two since, and reported that if his company was not soon relieved he would have none to relieve, as they would have all gone over to the enemy.

They state they are very short of provisions, particularly vegetables, and seem glad enough when they get into our line. Strict orders have been given that they shall not hold intercourse with our men on picket or exchange papers, and one fellow, the other day, who came boldly over and brought a paper with him, being caught, was made to stand and wave the paper back and forth for an hour as a punishment.

An attack from the enemy has been expected for the past two days, and last night, from what the deserters reported, it was looked for as certain; but no demonstration was made.

BUT ONE PRICE.
AND THAT
A CASH PRICE
FOR ALL OUR GOODS!
AS STATED AT THE OPENING of the
Union Store,
the object of the company is not to undersell other storekeepers in a few articles and make it up on others, but simply to sell every article at a certain percentage above cost, let that percentage bring the price above or below that of other stores. By selling
FOR CASH ONLY,
we are enabled to place our percentage at the very lowest figure, because we have no loss to make up.
We shall at all times keep the best quality of all articles offered for sale. Our present stock consists of choice selections of
SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, SPICES
and everything in the grocery line
The best brands of Flour from the Phœnix, Mount Union and other Mills.
SUGARS.
Fine refined 18 cts., White 17 cts., Yellow and Brown very low.
Imperial and Black Teas from 85 cts., to 1.50 per lb.
COFFEE.
Williamsport Rio, Franklin Mills Rio, Nonpareil Rio Excelsior, Dandelion, Essence, Browned Rye.
Spices of all kinds, Chocolate and Cocoa.
Scotch Snuff, Ground Allum and Dairy Salt.
Navy Twist, Plounder, Congress, Natural leaf and Solace Chewing Tobacco, also a good selection of Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars.
Franklin and Lovering's Sugar House and other Syrups, Bunch Raisons 30 cts. Seedless Raisons 25 cts., per lb. Corn Starch.
Carbon Oil 65 cts. per gallon. Candles.
SOAPS
Rosin, German, French Castile, American Castile, Sawyer's and other Toilet Soaps.
CRACKERS.
Cream, Wine, Sugar, Butter, Soda and Water Crackers. Ferina Biscuit.
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Brooms, Hand, Dust, Scrub and Shoe Brushes.
We would call special attention to our Boots and Shoes as our stock is fresh and selected with great care as to quality. MANAGERS.
Dec. 23, 1863.

HARDWARE!
HARD WARE
CHARLES J. MANN,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.
☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.
His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.
Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."
Altoona, May 20th, 1862.

MANTAU-MAKER.—MISS ANNIE GREER, respectfully informs the ladies of Altoona and vicinity that she is prepared to make all styles of ladies' and children's dresses, coats, &c., in the most substantial manner and in the latest style of fashion.
Residence with Mr. Ashwith, on Helen street, between Annie and Julia streets, East Altoona. [May, 18th-1m.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE
SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.
NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.
NO THUMBSCREWS TO GET OUT OF ORDER
WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.
It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.
Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.
Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.
No. 2, $6.50. No. 1, $7.50. No. F, $8.50. No. A, $9.50.
Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.
WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz.:—
That Iron well galvanized *will not rust*;
That a *simple* machine is better than a complicated one;
That a Wringer should be *self-adjusting, durable, and efficient*;
That *Thumb-Screws* and *Fastenings* cause *delay* and *trouble* to regulate and keep in order;
That Wood soaked in hot water *will swell, shrink and split*;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in *will wear out*;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will *not tear the clothes*;
That cog-wheed regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has *all* the advantages, and *not one* of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the *best* Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a *Thread* or a *Bed-Quilt* WITHOUT ALTERATION.
We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, *test* Putnam's Wringer. Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.
Putnam Manufacturing CO:
GENTLEMEN; *I tinn from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust, on particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.*
Respectfully Yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.
Many year's experience in the galvanizing business, enables me to indorse the above statement *in all particulars.*
JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman Street.
New York, January, 1861.
We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will *do*. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have *any*, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.
HON. HORACE GREELEZ.
Sample Wringer sent, Express paid, on receipt of price.
June, 23, 1863—3m.

UNITED STATES TAXES.
Important to the Tax Payers of Blair County.
HAVING concluded to dispense with the services of a Deputy Collector in Blair county the tax payers are hereby notified that all taxes assessed up to and including the list for April, will be paid to Mr. Bell in Hollidaysburg.
The annual list for 1864, the May lists, and all subsequent lists will be collected by James Clark, esq., in the townships of Snyder, Antes, Tyrone, and Tyrone city, and by myself in all other parts of the county.
Income taxes, licenses and legacy taxes will be fixed at the residence of each individual, and others who have to pay taxes will find me at my residence, and I will spend the third Tuesday of every month in Hollidaysburg, and the following day in Altoona at which times and places they can call and pay their taxes. It must be borne in mind that the money, or check for the same can be forwarded by mail to me at Johnstown.
The law imperatively demands that the tax must be paid to collectors before the 1st of August, and it is my duty to enforce the law without respect to persons. Delinquents will have to pay costs added to the amount and a warrant in the hands of a special deputy for the collection of all taxes not paid as above stated.
Mr. Clark will be at Tyrone on the third Friday in each month, or mail taxes can be made to him at Birmingham, Huntingdon county. SAMUEL J. KOTZ, Collector.

THE OLD FLAG!
A CAMPAIGN PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE, devoted to the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, Union and Freedom, and the *Right of Suffrage to our brave Soldiers*, will be issued on the 21st of July and weekly thereafter until the full returns of the Presidential election can be given, from the office of the BRANDON PRINTING CO., Chambersburg, Pa.
The Old Flag will contain portraits of Lincoln, Johnson and other candidates; maps of battles and battle-fields and will urge relentless war upon Copperheads until their decisive defeat in November next. It will be a neatly printed paper of twenty columns.
TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE:

One Copy	50 cts.
10 Copies to one address	$4 50
20 " " "	8 00
50 " " "	10 50
50 " " "	15 00

And at the same rate (30 cents per copy) for any number over fifty.
☞ Let every earnest Union man at once commence to raise a club for his immediate neighborhood, so that all the numbers can be secured.
☞ The first number will contain a portrait of President Lincoln, and the second will contain a portrait of Andrew Johnson. Address McCLURE & STONER.
Jy-22 2t. *Chambersburg, Pa.*

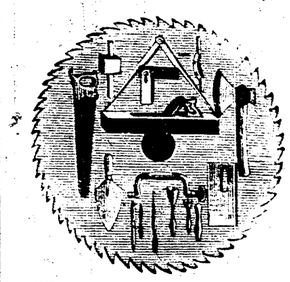
SHIPPING!
TO AND FROM
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
BY THE
GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
MONTREAL do do
WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,
And the North German Lloyd Line of Steamships sailing between N. York Havre, Bremen, Southampton, and London.
☞ Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.
June 9, 1864-tf. R. A. O. KERR, ALTOONA, PA.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.
ICE CREAM
of the very best flavors, always to be had.
FRESH-BAKED
BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,
always on hand, at reasonable rates.
He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for picnics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.
Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.
Altoona, April 8, 1863-tf.

JACOB WEIS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES
ICE CREAM
AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as
ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., always on hand in their respective seasons.
CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,
for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.
Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Jan. 27, 1863.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON CHESTNUT STREET.—A splendid stock of Dry Goods, Hats, and Shoes, Stone-ware, Yellow-ware, wooded and Willow-ware, just received and for sale at the lowest cash price at A. L. BURKHART.
Cheap cash store, corner Chestnut and Allegheny streets.
June 9.-3t

FRIES & WILLIAMS.



Hardware, &c.
The subscribers having taken charge of the Hardware Store and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Samuel I Fries, on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, and having added largely to their stock are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offers on the most reasonable terms.
Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.
They have also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.
The will also continue the
STOVE BUSINESS,
and will keep on hand an assortment from which no person will be able to select an article to please their fancy in the line of
TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,
CEDAR and WILLOW-WARE,
they will always have a large supply, and will make to order anything that may be called for.
Job work in this line promptly attended to.
ROOFING AND SPOUTING
put up on short notice in the best style.
April 27, 1864.-tf.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!
Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.
D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
and a general assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,
exactly suited to this locality and intended for the
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.
The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.
He has also received the
LATEST FASHION,
and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that
Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet
Say that he really can be kept
Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.
Just published, in a new edition, of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.
☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.
The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.
☞ The Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.—Address the publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586.
July 13, 1864.

HICKEY & CHERRY,
CABINET-MAKERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS.
THE ABOVE FIRM HAVE OPENED a new Cabinet Shop and FURNITURE WAREROOM, on
JULIA STREET, OPPOSITE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
East Altoona, where they will be happy to fill all orders in their line. They have on hand a good supply of FURNITURE just from Philadelphia, which they offer at the lowest prices for cash.
They keep a HEARSE, and are prepared at all times to attend promptly to orders in Undertaking.
They will always keep on hand a good assortment of METALLIC COFFINS.
Altoona, June 15, 1864-3m.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
BANKERS,
(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)
DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates
Feb. 3d, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE ALTOONA GAS & WATER CO., June 20th, 1864.
The Board of Managers have this day declared a Semi Annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, of the Company, clear of State tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1864. B. F. ROSE, *President.*
June 20-3t.

NOTICE.—The following regulations of the Altoona Gas and Water Company will go into effect to-day, June 15th:
All Photographers having water conveyed to their rooms will be charged $20 per annum.
All Hotels and Saloons having fountains, or bibbcocks at their bars will be charged $20 per annum, the size of nozzle and pipe to be in accordance with the regulations of the Company. B. F. ROSE, *Sec'y & Treas.*
Je 15-tf.

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE AND LOT, situated about two miles from Altoona, with privilege of fire wood and a portion of the fruit on the lot, is offered for rent to a small family that comes well recommended. Possession given immediately. Apply at this Office.—[May, 18, 1864.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
CASH paid for RAGS, at EABY'S MILLINERY STORE, Virginia St., Altoona.
June, 29, 1864-1y.

WATER NOTICE.—All persons having Hydrants and using water for Gardens, whether by Hose or otherwise will be charged $3 extra.
B. F. ROSE, *Secretary.*
Altoona, June 22-tf.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—A sound able-bodied man is wanted to go as a substitute for a drafted man, one not liable to draft prefered. Apply at this office.
Altoona, June 22-tf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in East Altoona. For further information inquire of
June 9, 1864.-tf. E. B. McCRUM.

FRITCHEY'S NEW STORE, corner of Caroline and Virginia Sts.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE DELAY.—In consequence of three of our compositors having enlisted in the One Hundred Days Service, we are out of time this week. We hope to be able to fill their places in a few days, or at least to secure help enough to get our paper out on time. Each call for men draws upon our typos all of whom appear to be patriotic.

BOROUGH BOUNTY.—We learn that the Town Council of this Borough, in answer to a petition of the citizens, have agreed to pay a local bounty to volunteers, as follows: To one year men $100; two year men $200; three year men $300. Three hundred dollars is the highest bounty that can be paid by corporations, the law authorizing them to lay a tax for that purpose, having fixed that sum as the minimum. This bounty, with the addition of the Government bounty, will give to every person going into the service to the credit of Altoona, the following sums:—for one year $200; for two years $400; for three years $600. We have heard some of our citizens express a willingness to add to these bounties by individual contributions, where veterans, or persons not liable to conscription, present themselves and agree to go as substitutes. It would be to the interest of the country, as well as the pockets of the veterans who are now returning, should all our citizens of means, who are liable to draft but who do not wish to shoulder a musket, at once to offer an additional individual bounty to veterans, who will re-enlist as their substitutes. This will entirely relieve the person paying the bounty to veterans, who will re-enlist, and the army would, most likely, receive a more valuable accession than if the person had gone himself. In such cases, however, a person not liable to draft must be presented. A number of monied men in the cities are putting in from three to six veterans each, by adding to the local and government bounties, and in one place we hear of the ladies putting in substitutes in the same manner. Let the citizens of Altoona go to work at once and the number of men yet to be secured to fill the quoto of the town will be secured long ere the day fixed for the draft.

Since the above was placed in type, the following order from Provost Marshal General Fry has come to hand:—

ENLISTMENTS.

First. Under the presidents's call of July 18th, 1864, for 500,000 volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two or three year, as they may in each case elect.

BOUNTIES.

Second. The bounty provided by law is as follows:—

For recruits, including representative recruits, white or colored, for one year, $100; two years, 200; three years, $300.

The first instalments of the bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:—

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year $33-33; to a recruit who enlists in the army for two years, 66-66; to a recruit who enlists in the army for three years, $100.

PREMIUMS.

Third. No premium whatever for the procuration of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not affect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order.

Fourth: Neither drafted men nor substitutes furnished either before or after the draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether the man is a recruit entitled to bounty or a drafted man or a substitute not entitled to it, shall be noted on the enrollment papers and mustering rol