Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

The News.

Within the past week, we have been living thro' the excitement of July of last year. On Saturday morning we had intelligence that the rebels had entered Chambersburg in force, and the general impression seemed to be that they contemplated a raid upon the Penn'a Rail Road. Later in the day we had information of the burning of Chambersburg and other towns in the Cumberland Valley. It turns out, however, that only Chambersburg was destroyed by a band of some 3,000 cavalry, under command of Bradley Johnston and McCausland.

They entered the town early in the morning, and on some of the prominent citizens presenting themselves and asking what was wanting, a demand was made for $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in "greenbacks," in default of which they would burn the town. They were answered that the money could not and would nor be paid, whereupon orders were given to fire the place, and immediately the torch was applied in some forty or fifty localities, and in a few hours the entire centre of the town, embracing near three hundred buildings, hotels, churches, county buildings, printing offices, stores, &c., was laid in ashes. The rebs remained in the town and prevented any effort being made to save property.

The people were driven out of their houses without warning, or being allowed to take with them any of their personal effects other than the clothes on their backs, which, in many cases owning to the early hour in the morning, consisted of only their night clothes. The scene is said to have been heart-rending. Women were running frantically through the streets, calling for lost children, and children were seeking parents. To the appeals of the aged and helpless a deaf ear was turned by the invaders. While some the band of incendiaries appeared to glory in their work of destruction, there were others who knew they were doing wrong and so expressed themselves. We give this short sketch of the affair at present, but shall give our readers a full account of it when we find one on which we can rely.

On Sunday morning we received the news that Gen. Averill, had driven the invaders out of Chambersburg and was pursuing them in the direction of McConnellsburg. Later in the day a despatch was received stating that he had overhauled the rebs at McConnellsburg, where an engagement took place, resulting in the defeat of the plunderers, and causing them to retreat in the direction of Hancock. Thus matters in reference to the raid remained, and we have no information as to their exact whereabouts.

On Sunday afternoon a telegram was received announcing a grand opening at Petersburg, one of the large rebel forts in front of that place having been blown up and a general engagement raging along the whole line, with every prospect of success to Gen. Grant. But on Monday the news changed somewhat. The charge of the 9th corps under Burnside, did not result as was hoped for, he having failed to carry the only remaining point to insure a grand victory. What advantage has been gained or lost, the accounts from the engagement do not definately inform us. The loss is said to be heavy on both sides, as the fighting was most terrific. The first fort blown up contained 16 guns and a regiment of men; the guns were all thrown from their positions and many of the men buried in the ruins.

Fierce fighting has been going on in front of Atlanta. Gen. Sherman has invested the place and will ultimately reduce it. Gen. Johnston, the rebel commander of that department, has been superseded by Gen. Hood, who appears to be more dashing. He has made several attempts to break Gen. Sherman's lines but has been disastrously repulsed.

The Governor has called for an extra session of the legislature, on the 9th of August, to frame a militia law which will put the State on a footing to to protect itself from the frequent incursions of plundering parties. We hope something to the purpose will be passed.

☞ The *Franklin Repository* Printing Office, in Chambersburg, was totally destroyed by the rebels—all the presses, books, type, subscription list and accounts; nothing being saved. We are informed by Messrs. McClure & Stoner, that as soon as material and presses are supplied, they will resume the publication of the *Repository* and also *The Old Flag*,—a campaign paper that has attained a very large circulation. The subscription lists of both papers are destroyed. Four copies were secreted in different parts of the town, but are burned. With their lists, their subscription accounts were also destroyed, and subscribers should at once inform McClure & Stoner of their address, and the State of their accounts, and all subscribers should promptly remit arrearages and advance subscriptions to aid the publishers. In addition to their offices, both of them had their residences burned, with all their furniture and personal effects—the rebels not allowing them to save their clothing. Mr. Stoner was fired at in his own house for attempting to save the firm books, and the men who burned Mr. McClure's residence had special orders that nothing belonging to him should be saved.

THE ALTAR-PIECE FINISHED.—The Alter-Piece, which we noticed a few weeks ago, as being painted by G. W. Fisher, of this place, for the Catholic Chuch, at Newry, is now finished, and is perhaps the finest work of art ever completed in this place. We do not profess to be judges of artistic merit, but surely the characters in this painting do look natural, and the finish is of the finest nature. We shall not attempt to describe the the painting, see it for yourselves.

Letter from the West.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 25th, 1864.

MESSRS. MCCURDY & DERR:—Thinking that a few lines from the land of "hogs and hominy," horses and heroes, would not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Tribune*, I have concluded to jot down a few rough notes, in a rough manner, from a rough section of the country, where there are some rough people, who say rough things in a rough way about the war, the Rebels and the Administration.

To begin, Fort Wayne is a place of considerable importance, situated as it is in a fine agricultural section of the State, and having superior advantages to any inland town between Chicago and Pittsburg. The great drawback to most Western towns and cities is the scarcity of fuel, which, during a part of the year commands exhorbitant prices. But here wood is plenty, and coal may readily be had. Previous to the construction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and the Toledo and Wabash R. R., this section of the country was sparsely settled, and Fort Wayne was an isolated village in the wilderness, having for its connection with the lake only the Toledo and Wabash canal, owned by a few English capitalists.—Now the case is different. Instead of a solitary canal, we have two first class railroads connecting with New York, Philadelphia and all the Eastern and Western cities.

Although in the midst of a terrible civil war, which is taxing the energy and industry of the nation to its utmost extent, this place is rapidly filling up, and the day is not far distant when this section of the State will be as densely populated as any part of Pennsylvania. In this city there will be erected, during the present summer, some three hundred first class houses. In addition to the building of private residences and individual places of business, the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co. is building extensive shops, a Round House, &c., in the latest style of architecture, and when completed they will compare with any buildings of the kind East or West. The company employ a great num- of mechanics, and many of these are Eastern men, Altoona being well represented, better, perhaps, than any town or city in the East.

We have had an extremely dry season, but two showers since the first of May. Previous to that time it was very wet, consequently the wheat crop has yielded very well. Hay, oats, corn and potatoes will be failures unless we have rain soon. In fact the hay and oats are failures now. Oh! for a refreshing rain to drench the thirsty earth.

Uncle Abe has again called us to arms, and unless we respond in sufficient numbers, he will resort to the machine. We can always tell, out here, when you are running the machine in the East, for then it is that the passenger trains, on the Western roads do a thriving business. It has been carried on to such an extent that the towns and cities are overflowing, and mechanics' and laborers' wages are lower here than they are with you. In fact we are full to the brim. Indiana has filled her quota under all previous calls, but we are deficient this time and the machine will be set in motion unless we harry up the volunteers. This is as it should be. If we do not go willingly, then that compelling or propelling power must make us go, that's all.

In my next I will tell you more about the country, our city, its population, churches, religion, public buildings, institutions of learning, together with a sketch of the manners and customs of the people, which contrast very strangely with your habits in the East.

I. H.

Proclamation of Governor Curtin.

HARRISBURG, August 4.—The following Proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:—*Pennsylvania, ss.*

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, An extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had, to make the military powers of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defense;

Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at twelve o'clock noon, of that day, there and then to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may in their wisdom be demanded by the exigency of the occasion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

LOSS OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.—CAIRO, July 25.—The steamer *James White*, from New Orleans on the 8th, arrived here to-day and reports that the steamer *B. M. Runyon*, from Natchez, struck a snag when off Griffith's landing fifteen miles below Greenville, Mississippi, on the 21st inst., at ten o'clock at night, and sunk to the hurricane roof in five minutes. She had nearly six hundred people on board, including four hundred and forty of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, fifty refugees and furloughed soldiers, and quite a number of cabin passengers.

About fifty lives were lost, and half of that number belonged to the cavalry. The remainder with two exceptions, were refugees and negroes. But two cabin passengers, a young man named Chaplan, of Alton, Illinois, and a boy, are believed to have been lost. Gun-boat No. 11 came up about twenty minutes after the disaster, and rescued about forty persons. The others swam ashore. There were also on board one hundred and eleven mules, sixty-two horses, and fifteen wagons, containing the camp equipage of the regiment, all of which, with the boat, are a total loss. The steamer *James White* brought up most of the rescued, except the cavalry, who were brought up by the Marine Brigade boat to Memphis.

WHY THE REBELS ARE CALLED 'JOHNNIES.'—In 1861 the Federal soldiers called the rebels "Secesh;" in 1862, "Confeds;" in 1863, "Greybacks," and in 1864 they call them "Johnnies." A correspondent gives us the following information about the origin of the last named *sobriquet*: The name of Johnny originated in a quarrel between a couple of pickets, which began by the Federal telling the rebel that they "the rebels" depended on England to get out of this scrape, which the rebel denied emphatically, saying they were able to scrape themselves out. One word brought on another, until the Federal said opponent was no better than a Johnny Bull, anyhow; the rebel swore that he would shoot Yank if he called him a Johnny Bull again. The quarrel was stopped by another picket, and they soon cooled down, but the rebel kept muttering: "I'd as soon be called a nigger as Johnny Bull."

The Maryland Convention.

This body appear disposed to take a firm stand in regard to the Rebel sympathizers in this State. On Tuesday of last week Mr. Schley of Frederick, submitted the following:

Ordered, That this Convention representing the people of Maryland, hereby respectfully request the President of the United States and the Commandants of the Military Departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety to assess upon sympathizers with the Rebellion, resident in this State, the total amount of all losses and spoilations sustained by loyal citizens of the United States, resident in this State, by reason of the recent Rebel raid, to compensate loyal sufferers.

This order was passed by a vote of ayes 33—nays 17. On Wednesday the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Stirling, of Baltimore, and after some debate, also passed:

Whereas, There is in Maryland a class of persons whose desire for the success of the Rebel arms is a matter of public notoriety; who have been demonstrated more clearly by the recent invasion to be the inviters of rebel raiders, the guides, welcomers and entertainers of Rebel soldiers; who have rejoiced at the burning of our houses and the plunder of our property; who only want the opportunity to place the lives and property of loyal people at the mercy of their Rebel friends by pointing them out for destruction, and under the protection of the Rebel army usurp the Government of the State; and whereas, the experience of the past two weeks now clearly shows that the presence of such persons in our midst in time of war is no longer to be tolerated, and justice to ourselves, our families and country, no less than to weak minded disloyalists themselves—the only hope of whose reclamation is in a vigorous policy—requires that the sternest justice should at once be meted out to those who persistently refuse to obey the laws, and the active and dangerous be seperated from the peaceable and loyal by the exercise of the undoubted power of the Government to arrest and detain dangerous persons during times of war; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention on the part of the loyal people of Maryland demands of the Government of the United States, that all adult citizens of this State who shall refuse to register on oath their allegiance, submission and obedience to the United States, and thus persist in the position of public enemies, and all persons who shall be proved to have taken part with or openly expressed their sympathy with the recent invasion of the State, shall be banished beyond the lines of the army or imprisoned during the war.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention transmit certified copies of this preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the commanders of the military departments in which Maryland is embraced.

Who is Col. Jaquess?

QUINCY, Ill., July 21, 1864.—Col. James Frazier Jaquess is a native of Indiana, aged forty-four, graduated at the Indiana Asbury University in 1845, was admitted to the bar in 1846, joined the Illinois Annual Conference Methodist Episcopal Church in 1847, was elected President of the Female College at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1849 and resigned in 1855; was elected President of Quincy Colege in 1856, where he remained until war commenced. He immediately took the field in defence of the Government, assisted in raising several regiments, was commissioned Chaplain of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry just before the battle of Shiloh. While his regiment was stationed at Paducah he became apprised of the intended attack, went to Savannah and communicate with General Grant The attack came in the direction, and within six hours of the time predicted. He remained until after the battle, and rendered efficient service in many ways.

Governor Yates, learning these facts, offered him a colonel's commission, with the privilege of raising a regiment from the State at large. He soon succeeded in raising what is known as the preachers regiment, Seventy-third Illinois volunteers. Three weeks after leaving Camp Butler the regiment was in battle at Perryville, subsequently at Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and during these engagements he was distinguished as a brave, cool and skilful commander. In one of these engagements he had two horses killed under him For some months past he has commanded a brigade. He was summond to Washington about three weeks ago. In politics Colonel Jaquess was a Whig, afterward a Republican, and always anti-slavery. He is an eloquent speaker, a successful educator and hearty abolitionist; a brave soldier, and an earnest, energetic man; has a remarkable power over men. When in college he could always get out of a scrape easier than any of his classmates.

A MAN LOST.—*Great Excitement—Fifteen Hundred Persons in Search of Him.*—The Pittsburgh *Post* says that last Saturday a week a young man who lived with his parents in Somerset county, near the Cambria county line, by the name of Wertz, took a bucket from home and said he was going out to the mountain near that place to gather some whortleberries. He did not come home that night, and the parents becoming alarmed, gathered some twenty or thirty of the neighbors the next day and made a search for him, without however discovering any signs that might lead to his recovery. The alarm spread, and the next day two or three hundred persons went to the mountain in quest of the missing man, but without avail. The search has continued every day since, the numbers still increasing. Yesterday, not less than fifteen hundred persons from Johnstown and vicinity started early in the morning for the Laurel Hill, determined, if possible, to learn what had become of him. His father, John Wertz, and his mother, are almost distracted during the fearful suspense in regnard to his whereabouts. The Laurel Hill is a dense wildeness running through the State, full of deep ravines, whose tortuous windings form a labyrinth in which any one may be easily lost. The thick underbrush, too, makes this wilderness still more solitary and dreary. The men in search at night built fiires at different points in the woods to attract, if possible, the attention of the missing man, which communicated to the leaves, and the whole mountain is now one extened field of fire, leaving but the charred remains of young Wertz to be recovered if he is ever found.

BLACKBEREIES OR BLOOD.—A few days ago, says a letter from Sherman's army, a number of our soldiers who had grown tired of inactivity in camp, with no fields of ripe, delicious blackberries to appease their cravings, took their guns and sallied forth on an expedition into the enemy's country in search of these delicacies and "Johnny Reb." Boldly striking out in skirmish line, with pails and guns, the boys proceded half a mile ere they found a berry-patch in which rebel cavalry men were foraging. A few well-aimed shots scattered the rebels to the four winds, leaving the Yanks in possession of the field. When all had been stripped from the bushes another advance was made, until another field was found, when the same formula was gone through. Thus the enemy was driven a mile and a half, deserting their pails of berries and our daring berry-hunters returned to camp with their pails filled and a few prisoners as their trophies.

DESPERATE MAN.—An arrest was recently made in the Tyrol. A man named Gasser had threatened to kill his wife. She fled to a neighbor, whose dog thereupon was shot by Gasser. Two *gens d'armes* were sent to arrest him. These he shot. A person, coming up to take away the corpse of the one killed, was also shot. This aroused the neighborhood and authorities, who laid regular siege to the culprit in his house. Several of them were also shot and mortally wounded. One hundred balls were fired at his house during the day and night but Gasser still remained uninjured. The next day two cannon were brought up and discharged. Still without results, until a storming party, taking courage from the lull in Gessar's fire rushed into the house, and found their man bleeding and wounded on the floor, entirely exhausted, his veins opened at the wrist, and pouring forth his life-blood. The seene took place at Lauterich.

Death of Maj. Gen. McPherson.

The possession of Atlanta was purchased by the life of one of the ablest and most successful of our general commanders—Maj-Gen. James B. McPherson. He was killed on Friday morning, before the attack of the enemy on his lines, his forces holding the line of railroad from Decatur. He had gone forward to reconnoitre, and was some distance in front of his forces—in fact was in advance of his staff—when he fell by a ball from a rebel sharpshooter. To him the rebels gave all the credit of the Sherman expedition through Mississippi, and acknowledge him to be a dashing, talented and intrepid general, and one who gave promise of a more brilliant future. He occupies no inferior niche in Federal army estimation. Although only thirty-five years old, he has left a reputation for skillful generalship, which officers of forty years experience might have envied. Since the commencement of the present campaign his corps has been in constant and arduous service, and it is hard that its adored leader should be cut down while about to enter upon the enjoyment of all his labors, and while in sight of the city for which he has for two months so skillfully manœuvred and gallantly battled.

General McPherson was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, in November, 1828. He graduated at West Point, first in his class, in 1853. Shortly afterward, in the same year, he was assistant instructor of practical military engineering at West Point, and was engaged on the defenses of New York harbor and the improvements of the Hudson river in 1858. He was next charged with the construction of Fort Delaware in the early part of 1857, and with that of the fortifications in San Fracisco Bay, together with military survey from January, 1858, till August, 1861. In 1861 he was put in charge of the defences of Boston harbor. He was appointed aid-de-camp to General Halleck, November 12, 1861, and was chief engineer of the Army of Tennessee in the expeditions against Forts Henry and Donelson, in the operations up the Tennessee river, and in the battle of Shiloh. In 1862 he was again appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Colonel, and was on his staff during the operations near Corinth In October he was promoted to the position of Major General of volunteers, and with his troops reached Corinth on the 14th of October. He subsequently served in Grant's campaign as corps commander with distinction in the operations against Vicksburg. When General Grant became commander of the District of Mississippi, he commanded at Vicksburg. His command was afterwards joined to General Sherman's department, when he distinguished himself once more. He stood in the highest favor with Gen. Grant, owing to his soundress of judgment ant energy of acton. With Sherman he was not second to any one, but might be deemed his most reliable General, both in advice and in execution.

A Gallant Fight—Capture and Murder of Union Prisoners.

Several days ago, Captain Wilson, in command of a detachment of Federal troops, numbering thirty-four men, made a scout through Ohio county. At State Rifle hill, one mile below Hine's Mills, on the Rough Creek, twelve miles north of Hartford, the Captain came upon a band of guerrillas, said to number seventy-three men. The Federals formed in line and made a fierce attack upon the guerrillas. A spirited fight was the result, and the guerrillas where routed. Their Captain, a notorious outlaw named Yates, was shot dead, and many of the band killed and wounded. Two bodies were found on the hill where the fight took place by the citizens residing in the neighborhood. It is presumed that some ten or twelve dead men were carried off by the guerrillas in their retreat. Eleven horses and a number of arms were captured by the Union scouts. Captain Wilson had three men wounded and four taken prisoners. It is stated that the four captives were deprived of their arms and shot by the cowardly fiends.

When Captain Wilson made the attack upon the guerrillas the band was retreating from the neighborhood, loaded with plunder, and mounted on horses stolen from the citizens. The Union scouts, after the fight, were reinforced by a company of the Adams Fork Home Guards, and both detachments, under the command of Wilson, were closely pursuing the guearrillas. It is to be gang hoped that they may meet with success. The of horse-thieves, by their deeds of blood, proved themselves cowardly assassins, sailing under the terrible black flag, giving no quarter, and of course expecting none. Let them be pursued into their secret haunts. Let every man be captured and visited with the punishment due his fiendish crime. Let them be shot and gibbeted. No quarter is the cry. Vengeance, terrible, swift vengeance, the blood of the mudered unarmed prisoners demands—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Thomas Boyle, a Union soldier, who recently escaped from the rebel military prison at Americus, Ga., says that the sufferings of the prisoners confined there are almost incredible. At the time of his escape, there were 19,000 Federal prisoners confined in a stockade enclosing twelve acres of ground, of which three acres, in the centre, were covered by a swamp. They have no tents or shelter except *holes they dig in the ground* with their hands. For a roof, they set sticks up and lean them together at the top and cover them with dirt. Their rations consist of three ounces of meat a day (and this is frequently not served) and a piece of corn bread four inches square. In lieu of the bread they sometimes get a pint and a half of corn meal, which they bake without salt, on a board before a camp fire. Two-thirds of the prisoners are suffering from scurvy in consequence of their privations and exposures, and many of them have become crazy. Yet the greater number of prisoners bear their sufferings with patience and resignation more heroic than the courage that has so often faced a thousand deaths upon the field of battle.

FISH STORY.—The following story will do for a yarn, but it is quite as large as we can swallow:

"The following anecdote was told many years ago by a gentleman of Eastport, respecting a cat's fishing that mayhap you have heard. The gentleman alluded to had his shop over a wharf, under which the tide ebbed and flowed, and in the floor was a trap door used for various purposes, and thro' which he was accustomed to let down a line, now and then, to catch a fish for pussy's dinner. One day having to leave the line to attend to a customer, he was surprised to see pussy go to it and touch it gently. This led him to watch her, when presently a fish caught hold, and Mistress Grimalkin immediatly commenced hauling in the line with one paw, securing the slack hauled in by placing the other paw upon it. In this way she at last secured the fish. After that, the gentleman baited the hook and let her fish for herself, and hundreds have seen her catch her own dinner."

☞ A Cabin-Boy on board a ship, the captain of which was a religious man, was called up to be whipped for some misdemeanor. Little Jack went crying and trembling and said to the captain: "Pray, sir will you wait till I say my prayers?" "Yes," was the stern reply.—"Well then," replied Jack, looking up and smiling triumphantly, "I'll say them when I get ashore?"

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.

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 a of choice selection 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.

Puir rized 18 cts., White 17 cts., Yellow and Brown very fine.

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.

Syracuse, Ground Allum and Dairy Salt.

Navy B spun, Flounder, Congress, Natural leaf and Solace Chewing Tobacco, also a good selection of Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars.

Franklin and Lowring'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.

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 cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRŒA, 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 evelope, 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 mnde 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*.

☞ This 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.

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.

R. A. O. KERR,
June 9, 1964–tf. ALTOONA, PA.

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 20–5t.

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, 2854–1y.

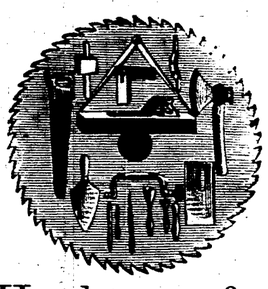
WATER NOTICE.—All persons having Hydrants and using water for Gardens, whether by Hose or otherwise will be charged $3 extra.

B. F. ROSE, *Secretary.*
Altoona, June 22–tf.

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, '64–tf. E. B. MCCRUM.

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 any 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.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13th, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Saferina, Violet, Yellow,

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

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German. Inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 BROADWAY, BOSTON

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 18, 1863.—1y.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken the store and shop recently occupied by Fries & Winters, on *Annie street, East Altoona*, where he has on hand a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

April 21st, 1863.–tf STEPHEN WINTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he will continue to keep a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in the room recently occupied by Roberts and Rutherford. The business heretofore carried on by them will, in the future, be in the name of JOHN H. ROBERTS.

He will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Boots & Shoes,
GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c., &c

which he will offer at fair prices and warrant to be of the best material and manufacture. Particular attention will be given to

CUSTOM WORK,

in which he warrants to give entire satisfaction, as he buys the best stock and employs none but the best workmen.

Remember the old stand, on Virginia Street, one door East of Kessler's Drug Store.

Oct. 10 1862–tf. JOHN H. ROBERTS

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &c.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county of R. V. JONES'

IPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

H. FETTINGER'S
General News Agency,
OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET
SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES
CIGARS & TOBACCO,
TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
October 24, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. [Jan. 20 '64–1y.

IF YOU WANT GOOD COFFEE, pure Teas, the best of Chocolate, Syrups and Sugars go to FRITCHEY'S.

CREAM CRACKERS! A fresh supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

SUPERIOR CREAM CHEESE AT FRITCHEY'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found a LAUGHMAN'S.

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

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ No paper was issued from this office last week. Cause—want of compositors. We have not yet been able to fill the places of those who have gone into the service of Uncle Sam.

To the Borough Council of Altoona.

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith we hand you a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the undersigned in procuring volunteers to fill the quota of the Borough under all calls previous to the last for 500,000 men. Eighty-nine men were recruited by your Committee, to whom the sum of $18,600 was paid as bounty. The expenses of recruiting were $246.36. The receipts were—from subscriptions, $18,052.45; from Government certificates, $1,229.00; leaving a balance on hand of $210.09 in cash and $225 in uncollected certificates. Your Committee are under obligations to a number of citizens (too many to name here) for their assistance in recruiting, &c. There are yet some subscriptions outstanding—some of the parties refusing to pay! A list will be furnished you. The fund in the hands of the Committee are at the disposal of the Council, and will be paid to any person they may designate to receive them.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN REILLY,
JAMES KEARNEY, } Committee.
JOHN LOUDON,

ALTOONA, July 22, 1864.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Altoona Bounty Fund Committee.

RECEIPTS.

From Subscriptions		$18,052 4
" Government Certificates		1,229 0
Total		19,281 4

EXPENDITURES.

Bounty to 12 men at	$225 each	$2,700 0
" " 14 " "	220 "	3,080 0
" " 3 " "	215 "	645 0
" " 14 " "	210 "	2,940 0
" " 7 " "	205 "	1,435 0
" " 39 " "	200 "	7,800 0
89 men,		18,600 0
To B. Kurtz, for board		10 0
" Woods & McClain, for board		8 0
" Jes