Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864 High Prices-The Cause It is the custom just now to attribute the present high prices to an expanded currency. We are flippently told this is the one great cause of commercial derangement, and that if the currency were only reduced to the standard of three years ago prices would come down in the same proportion. Let us think a moment, and we shall see the utter absurdity of such a con- ling. clusion. No matter what is the medium gold or bank-notes, or treasury noteswar of 1812. and the same stern teacher compels us to submit to it now. The reason is clear and simple. Production is diminished. and, by the waste of war, conthe farmer's sons from the plow, and fewer The mechanic arts suffer in the same proportion. Scarcely less than two-fifths of our adult male population are now devoting all their time and energy to putting down the rebellion. Of these, a vast number are now in the field with our brave generals, a large part man our ships of war, now counted by hundreds, and many are in hospitals; while those employed in the navy yards, iron works, machine shops, and in the manufacture of military clothing and equipments, and in producing munitions and supplies, swell the aggregate to the limit we have named. This great class of producers cannot be drawn from their ordinary pursuits without a great diminution in the products of the country. When the supply is greatly diminished, and the demand not only continued but increased, prices must advance. There is no possible help for it. If we could re-

still be a war basis, at war prices. There is but one exception to this ad-

turn to a specie basis to-morrow, it would

War News. From Sheridan the news are to the effect that he has driven the invaders back to Winchester, defeating them in a num-

ber of engagements, and capturing many prisoners and considerable of their plunder. The rebs appear to be homeward bound.

An attempt is being made to invade Indiana. On Saturday last, about 500 rebels, under Col. Johnson, crossed over into Illinois and captured five steamboats, some of which were loaded with cattle for the Government

Sherman's army is gradually closing in around Atlanta. The rebel papers state that their army in that locality has been re-inforced. Whether these reports are true or false their actions will soon tell. Gen. Grant is announced as having partially changed his base and made a movement up the James River, whereby he gained an important position and captured several hundred prisoners and seven guns. He is now within two miles of Fort Dar-

From Mobile we have the official refor making exchanges, or what is currency, port of Admiral Farragut, detailing his or what is lawful money-whether it be operations in Mobile Bay. On the morning of the 6th inst., he entered the Bay war prices always were, and always must with 14 vessels and running past Forts be high prices. Europe learned it during Morgan and Gaines, attached the rebel her Nepoleonic wars; we learned it in the fleet consisting of the ram Tennessee and three gunboats. After a spirited fight of four hours one of the gunboats and the ram were captured and two of them took shelter under the guns of Fort Morgan. sumption is increased. The war draws One of Farragut's boats, the Tecumseh. was sunk by a torpedo. In a second en acres are sown and smaller harvests reaped. gagement with the forts the Rebels evacuated and blew up Fort Morgan, and Fort Gaines, with all its garrison and provisions and munitions was surrendered. At last accounts the Admiral was waiting for the co-operation of a land force to make an advance on the city.

> For some time past, a rebel pirati al craft, known as the Tallahassee, has been plying her vocation almost within the harbor of New York, and has boarded and burned or bonded quite a number of United States vessels. Men-of-war have been sent out to capture or drive off this bold adventurer. It is to be hoped that she may be captured.

Letter from the 110th P. V.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter. HEAD QUARTERS CO. H., 110th REG'T P. V.) RICHMOND ROAD, 9 MILES FROM RICHMOND, July 28th. 1864.

Dear Sir: I am sitting in the fron line of skirmishers, waiting for my breakfast of coffee, salt pork and "hard tack." We landed here yesterday morning and surprised the enemy, took a four gun battery and drove them all day.

BT AN EVE WITNESS

About three o'clock on Friday afternoon, July 29th, Gen. Couch informed us that the enemy advancing in force from Mercersburg, that they could reach Chambersburg in three hours. and yet they might not come at all. We were also informed that the rebels were too strong to be successfully resisted. Our cavalry force of, twenty-four men disputed, with their five hun-dred, every inch of the road from Mercersburg to within a mile and a half of Chambersburg, where they were reinforced at three o'clock Saturday morning, (30th,) by ope cannon and seventy-two men. Here on the brow of a high hill, the last stand was made by the handful of brave men.— When the enemy had advanced within four hun-

dred vards of the cannon. (they being entirely un macions of our having one) five shots were fired in rapid succession, producing marked effect upon their compact body, after which they made a rapid etreat through the streets of the town, unpursu y the enemy, who were afraid to enter till day light. In the meantime Averill's train had been essing through the town for hours, together with large body of farm horses and cattle. It was ustly thought, by the officers in command, to be of great importance that this train should not be aptured, and on his account the last desperate tand was made outside of the town. The train vas saved, and Major Meneely and Captain wearingen, of Gen. Couch's staff, were among the very last to leave, Major Shultze having left but a short time before. Here permit me to express my personal regard and admiration for Feneral Conch and his staff, who certainly did all hey could with the limited force at their com-

About this time I heard the singing of three hells thrown into or over the town. At daylight he enemy advanced into the town, taking pos-As soon as they had their breakfast, Jeneral McCausland demanded \$500,000 in curency, and was peremptorily refused. On the instant the town was fired in some fifty places without a word of warning to any one. The very citizens whom McCansland had arrested, and rom whom he had made the demand, found their ouses fired before they reached their homes.

Pending the negotiation, stores and dwellings were broken open, the robbers helping themselves to whatever pleased their fancy. I was in my house with my wife and two children, and also a lady, whose husband was taken to Richmond last ummer, her little boy and sister. The earliest warning we received was from the stifling smoke hat poured through the house, and from some one knocking at the door and crying : "If there is any one in this house, for God's sake leave, for it is all on fire." I gathered my family together, and eft with the clothes I had upon my person ; two of the ladies not having time even to get their onnets. Having gotten them out of the house, I scended the stairs to see if any had been left, in the haste. After examining all the rooms, I met wo of the infuriated wretches rushing up the stairs as I hurried down. At this time the house was filled with blinding smoke. I locked the ront door, hoping that the unwelcome visitor

ould not be able to find their way out. If the skeletons of the two brutes could be found those ruins. I'd thank God that the house was onrned; and I'd not exchange that old key for a

iew house. I immediately hurried after my charge, and found them struggling their way through the streets thronged with homeless women and children, the pavements blocked up by the rebels, who had ridden their horses in every imaginable way to hinder the course of the fugitives. The streets were filled with smoke and flame, and almost impassible. After we had reached a temporary shelter, my wife returned to the scene of destruction, as a bird to its nest, and on her was stopped before a burning house, in which a corpse was lying, and a little child at the point of death. The dead woman was gotten out with difficulty and buried in the garden without shroud or coffin, and the child was barely rescued and laced in her arms, when an officer in front of the nouse called out to his men : "Boys, remember Hunter !" She ran up to him, uncovered the child and said :

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG. | century, citizens looked on with dismay upon the

the wretched throng. The words of our Saviour, with regard to the foretelling of the destruction of Jerusalem, was forced upon us; "Let him which is upon the house-top not come down to take any thing out of his house; neither let him which is in the field return back, to take his clothes. And woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days !" The town soon came one mass of smoke and flame, which as-

a breath of air was stirring, and there was scarce an instance of one dwelling catching fire from another, unless adjoining. Here and there, whirlwinds went up like gigantic corkscrews, carrying paper and clothing high into the air, and miles into the surrounding country, as if to bear witness of the foul outrage. I saw more than one rebel soldier weeping like a child over the desolution he had made. Hardened as they were, to the horrors of war, this was far too terrible for even them to One cried out to me in an agony of remorse :

"Oh. I never enlisted for this ?" For miles around the frightened inhabitants they knew not whither; some continuing their flight untill they dropped to the ground with exhaustion. Pocket-books and watches were taken by wholesale; bundles, shawls and valises were snatched out of women and children's hands, to be thrown away. Cows and dogs and cats were burned to death, and the death-cries of the poor dumb brutes sounded like the groans of human beings. It is a picture that may be misrepresented, but cannot be heightened. One young

girl was crying; but, meeting a squad of the ma-rauders she controlled her tears, saying: They shan't see me cry !" Old men in the morning were in their dotage by night, and many a youth became a man, a revengeful man, ere the day had Strong minds wavered in the balance, and to the loss of worldly possessions was added the irreparable loss of reason. Full grown men forgetful of themselves, sobbed over the destruction of those they loved, and self-sacrificing women stove to comfort those of weaker hearts,

had lost no more than themselves. We know of astances where persons had saved money and valuables of others, with which they had, in the excitement, been intrusted, to the exclusion of their own. In the midst of this awful scene, the sympathy and encouragement we had all along eceived from our loyal friends of a sister State through the columns of the Tribune. Times and ndependent, arose before us like a dense cloud, for the time we hesitated which was-most

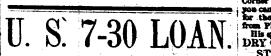
our enemy-New York or Virginia. Three hundred of the enemy in our streets, two hundred as guard outside, three thousand within supporting distance : this, too, with two thousand United States cavalry only nine miles off, for hours. Oh, for one-half of the brave Franklin County boys, that were then far away from their iomes, fighting the battles of the Union ! We blame no one. Our loyalty, as ever, forbids us; but there is an awful responsibility somewhere. The usual mode of fireing the houses was, to shop up the furniture with axes, and pile it upon beds, or in wardrobes, and then applying a lighted

match. Lighted paper, torches, turnentine ball and straw were also used. One scoundrel accepted five dollars from a

frightened female to carry her trunk to a place of safety, where he cooly broke it open, and helped himself to the most valuable part of its contents. The officer who was sent to burn Col. McClure's property had received orders to detain his wife to witness the burning. The officers carried lists in their hands, from which they seemed to receive exact information as to the locality of every man's property. A little deal child was enclosed in a chest and buried by the territied parents in their way garden, for fear it would be burned in their house. A lady, in delicate health, was watched by one per cent. per appum. of the robbers, and allowed to drag her trunk outside of the town, after which he searched it and appropriated the valuables it contained. She asked whether that was Southern chivalry, and received for reply: "Take that back, or I'll blow your brains out." She did not retract, and did not hav "Here is a dying babe we have her brains blown out. It was sad to see ladies escaping from their houses with nothing but a few | rate of taxation in various parts of the country. saved from the honse you have fired—Is your revenge sweet?" Shocked, the fellow burst into photographs or an album. In many instances the rode into the parlors on horseback, doing all the damage they could. About two hundred and sixty houses in the heart of the town were burned to the ground, the part left, comparing with that destroyed as the which we had taken refuge, a party of us left, but soon became separated, and I lost my little boy, ly estimated at one and a half million of dollars. In the evening of that dreadful day, it was overpowering to witness the change in circumstan-One of our prominent citizens went, with ces. his family, to the house of his hostler; another to the residence of his negro servants. On the next day it was a still more sorrowful sight to see refined ladies flock to the church to draw Government rations, and receive articles of second-hand clothing, sent up by the spontaneous charity of persons residing along the line of the C V Rail road. It was hard to eat the bitter bread of charity, but this mortification was borne with the same eroism with which they looked upon the sacking and burning of the dear old town. To see the even, over the ruins of the town. At noon we grey-haired men and women, the middle-aged. the youthful, and childhood, all represented in the destitute, but uncomplaining throng, was one of the most solemn sights the world ever saw. Wy

MOUNTALAIN SCHNERY OF CAMPORNIA .-- Prodestruction of their life-long labor and industry.— Many fied to the cemetery for refuge, and there, in the midst of death, was one little life added to of its mountain scenery. High up in the Bierra $\langle \phi \rangle$ he discovered views wonderfully grand. He says: "We were camped for a fort-night at an elevation of about ten thousand feet, surrounded by hundreds of unnamed peaks, rising from eleven to thirteen thousand feet in height." The latter is the beight of the Jungfrau, in Switzerland. Mount Blanc about sixteen thousand feet in height

> GT The peach trees throughout Maryland Delaware and New Jersey are almost broken down by the great weight of their crops. Owing to the terrible drought that has blighted so many fields, the size of the peaches is very inferior, but the quality and quantity will be far ahead of previous vears.



etary of the Treasury gives notice that subcripions will be recieved for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent, per annum,-principle and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder at muturity, inio six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5, 000, and all subscriptions must be fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners : transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the

original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared. As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the inter-

est accrued from the date of note to date of denosit. Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and up vards for these notes at any time will be allowed a com mission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, cortified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate f interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its deposits in U. S. Notes, consider that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better. for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes of bonds pavable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or perm nvestment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the currant rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U.S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ter

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerate special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasur notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the

READ CAREFULLY! Something Interesting to the Public. BUY THE BEST.

IT IS CHEAPEST IN THE END. VOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY CAL.

G. C. SMITH'S **One Price Store.**

Corner of Julia, and Harrist Streets, East Altoona, where yos can purchase the best of all kinds of goods in his line for the LOWEST CASH PRICE. He had just returned from Philadelphia with another NEW Strong or Goons. His glock cosists of DRY GOODS,

STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES OURENSWARE.

HATS, CAPS. &C. &C. He would solicit par

BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS. ill the finest styles of Ladies' Shoes, also Children's Shoes every style

AS FOR NOTIONS, he define a most shoes, and children's shoes. AS FOR NOTIONS, he define a master of the best tion. in number and quality. They consist of the best tion, in number and quality. They consist of the best tion for and this direct, such as Ladics' and Gents' com-mon, fancy and hid Gloves and Hosiery, Boys' Hose, Mis-ses' Gloves and Hose, Belts, Ladies' and Gents' hose Col-lars, Ladies' worked (machine) and Gents' paper Collars, Cuffa, Bodies, Trimmings, Velvet Ribbon, Skirt: Braid, Braiding Braid, Bpool Coston, Wallets, Pocket Books, La-dies Bags, Girdles, Headnets, Combs, Cloth and hair Brunnes, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Buttons, Perlumery, Hair Oils, Fan-cy Songs, Hoop Skirts, Carpet bags, Sun and Weather Umbrallas, and all kinds Looking Glasses The above will be sold at the lowest figure for cash or in exchange for rags or country produce.

exchange for rags or country produce. He would just may, in conclusion, that all he maks of the people of Altcona who wish to get bargains either in com-mon or the most fancy of shoes, notions, dry goods, queens ware, &c., &c., to favor him with a call. Altoona, Aug. 3, 1864.-tf.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY ! Where to buy the cheapest clothing in the

interior of the State.

UNEXAMPLED DISPLAY OF GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS AT

GODFREY WOLF'S CHEAP STORE, Corner of Caroline and Main THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEA L sure in offering to the inspection of the gentle Aitoona and vicinity, the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND CHEAPEST ASSORT-MENT OF

SPRING, SUMMER AND FALL CLOTHING. SFRING, SUMMER AND FALL CLUTHING, ever brought to this market. His goods have been selected, by hinself, from tables of the most fashionable merchani-tailors of New York, Philadelphis and Baltimore, and it is with feelings of satisfaction that he can offer their produc-tions to that class of customers who stand in need of fash-ionable clothing, and at prices that cannot be disputed. His stock comprises all the most important, as well as trifling articles of a gentlemad's ward robe, viz: Fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, all qualities and prices "Stinett"

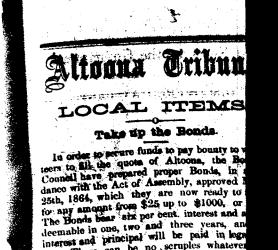
"Jean and Linen ""Jean beautiest calle, all styles." Vests all qualities and prices. The best assortment of plain and fancy woolen shirts ever brought to this market. A complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting, in part. of fine Linen Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders and Hoisery, also the best and cheapest amort-ment of Hats in this place, and a large supply of Trunks, of all qualities and prices. The public are respectfully invited to call before pur-chasing elsowhere, as he freis satisfied that he can please them in every particular. Jean and Linen

em in every particular. Altoona, July 20th 1864.-tf.

READ CAREFULLY! SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. THE largest stock of Ladies' Dress

. Goods ever brought to town has just been opened at



Desween \$12,000 and \$13,000 are yet re to pay volunteers to fill the quota, and now, men are offering, is the time to secure that consequently, these Bonds must be immed taken up, or the work already done will

taken up, or the work already done will nothing, and the draft go on. Every man liable to the draft, married gle, property holder or not, should feel it his at once to contribute to, this fund by taki at once to contribute to, this tund by take one of the Bonds, for whatever amount way, or even borrow. Should be be compe-borrow, he loses nothing, as the bonds bear est ; while, on the other hand, he saves from the consequences of a draft. Bonds had by applying to any member, of the Council, or to John Shoemaker. JNO. McCLELLAN

Altoona, Aug. 17th, 1864.

The above so plainly presents the duty citizen liable to draft, that it seems necessary that we should add anything vet we take the occasion to urge upon immediate and liberal response to the cali Council. Especially should the young men town, who are enrolled, jump at such an secure themselves from the liability of a d They have scarcely any taxes to pay, taking of a \$50 or \$100 Bond, even the should never be paid, is the cheapest possib in which they can escape the draft. They not flatter themselves that old men, not the draft, who have property to be taxe submit to that tax and loan their money of Bonds also, all for the accommodation o men, hable to the draft, who have no taxes who give themselves little concern about considerable portion of the money raised bounty to avoid the last draft was contrib men not liable to the draft, and if the your would be helped again they must ev willingness to help themselves.

THE QUOTAS .- We confess our inability an explanation of the wide difference betw quotas of the towns of Altuona and Hollida and we would like to see a solution of the Below we give the sub-districts in the court the number enrolled and the quots of each

	· · · ·	No.	
Allegheny,	S. 19		64
Hollidaysburg	,		204
Gaysport,		•	58
Tyrone,			105
Frankstown,			118 🚬
Snyder,		· · · · ·	125
Tyrone boro.,	e de la companya de l		80
N. Woodberny	· ·		136
Martinsburg,	· · ·	1	-44
Taylor,	1999 - 1999 -		149
Catharine,			75
Woodberry.			198
Huston,	1. A.	••••	142 :
Blair.	an a		35
Juniata,	•		41
Altoons		÷.	674
Logan,	· . · · .	n shi mi Na shi	844
Antis,	1	· · · .	154
Greenfield.			93
	i .		- 6

THIS LOAN.

vance in prices, and that is the Government bonds, and they are no exception to the rule, and only follow the general law of supply and demand. The necessities of war have made them abundant, and therefore they are cheap; but when the war ends the supply will cease and they will be dear-and the man who invests in them now will be sure of a liberal profit.

A reduction of the currency will be well. and we have the official assurance of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is now taking place, but it is not the infallible panaces for financial disorder that many suppose. Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, states that he has cancelled fortyone millions of interest bearing legal tenders, within two weeks, and that he now holds thirty millions of greenbacks, and yet bread and butter, wheat and corn and cloth are no cheaper.

The first cause of the increased cost of all commodities, gold included, is altogether outside of the currency. A redundant currency increases the misfortune, but does not create it. But suppose the Government does contract the currency ; what is to prevent the State banks, that give no security for circulation, from quadrupling their paper issues, as they have already done in many parts of the country ?---What, then, can be more absurd than to make the Government or Treasury Department the scapegoat for evils that are simply consequent upon the most gigantic war the world ever knew. If the body has a fever, is it just to make the hand that supplies its wants responsible for its unnatural condition ?

The Legislature has gone to work upon militia bill, and appears likely to agree upon something akin to the recommendation of the Governor to organue a border guard of fifteen regiments, for State defence. Of couse, some of the members could not leave their politics at home, but insist upon intruding it on every for these pests (the ants,) housewives and others who are troubled with them may probably use the occasion, to the disgust of sensible people and their own disgrace.

The Indians have made an outbreak in Kansas, massacreing the settlers and destroying the crops in a number of localities. The people are organizing to drive them off.

Our Regiment suffered pretty severely in the engagement. We had three officers wounded and your humble servant got a scratch, but not sufficient to disable him. I am still in command of the company, and brave men they are. I lost but two men by wounds yesterday and none killed. The right of the Regiment suffered most severaly. Since writing the above we have been relieved

from the skirmish lines and now lie in a more wholesome place than when I commenced. cannot tell the object of the present move. We now lie near Turkey Bend on the North side o the James River. I think you will hear some good news in a few days. I just now heard that the Corps has taken 18 pieces of artillery and a goodly number of prisoners. The Gunboats are sending some heavy loads

over our heads into the quarters of the "Johnnies." I will now give you a list of the casualities of our Begiment. Capt. Cassiday, commanding the Regiment

wounded in the leg; Lieut. Charles Copeland Co. C, leg; Lieut. J. Miller, Co. B, leg, Killed.—Co. A, John Barnes, John F Parsons;

Co. B. Sergt. Miles W. McCarthy, N. H. Apcur, Thomas Raggles ; Co. C, Seargt. A. K. Taylor Corp. Geo. W. Maxwell.

Wounded.—Co. A, Seargt. Charles Eckley, neck; Corp. W. Spiller, leg; Corp. W. Lyttle, breast. Privates, George Wright; side. George Dearmits, side. John Troxwell, head. Frank Crowell, neck. Co. C- Seargt. James C. Bell arm. Privates, John Atwell, face. Daniel Bowman, thigh. John N. Davis, groin. John Sutton, shoulder. Jacob Miminger, breast. Geo. Beard, face. James Irwin, arm. John Lockman, side. Samuel Smith, leg. Co. E-Private Jacob Surrick. Co. H-Corp. Henry H. Myles, hand. Private Charles Taylor, thigh, slight.

I was to see the 76th Regiment last week and found them getting along fine. Capt. Finley was absent, sick. Lieuts. Gwinn and McGlathery look old fashioned. The men from about Altoor are getting along gay and are looking forward to their time to be mustered out, when they will get home to see their friends. We move to-nigh I know not where.

w not where. FBANK S FEWART, 1st Lieutenant Co. H, 110th Beg. P. V.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR DYSENTERY .- Dr. Page, of Washington, communicates to The Re-publican of that city the following simple remedy, long known in family practice, and which was recently tried in the camp of the New York 22d Regiment, where there were from eighty to one hundred cases daily, and with rapid cures in every case.

Recipe : In a tea-cup half-full of vinegar, disolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup. Pour coiling water upon the solution, till the cup is twothirds or three-quarters full. A scum will rise to the surface, which must be removed, and the soution allowed to cool.

Dose: A table-spoonful three times a day until mlieved.

The rationale of the operation of this simple nedicine will readily occur to the pathologist, and in many hundred trials I have never known it to fail in dysentery and protracted diarrhees. .

THE ANT TRAP .- As the season is now at hand following trap to advantage; Procure a large sponge, wash it well, and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over it property, said, as he left the house that he refused some fine white sugar, and place it near where the to fire; "Madam, you have saved your house, but ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon have cost me my commission, and perhaps my the sponge and take up their abode in the cells.— life." A negro saved he life by dressing himself the sponge and take up their abode in the cells .--It is only necessary to dip the spange in scalding in woman's clothes, and carrying on his head a water, which will wash them out dead by the tens feather bed, thereby hiding his face and hands.-water, which will wash them out dead by the tens feather bed, thereby hiding his face and hands.— of thousands. Put on more sugar, and set the Little children cried to "go home"—the home trap for a new haul. The process will soon clear | that was destroyed-old men wept over the town the house of every ant.

tears, and said, "No madam." He followed her some distance, and leaning down, asked her earnestly, "Madam, can't I save something for you?" Her answer was: "No, it is to late, I have lost all !" Warned to leave the house in

aged about ten, and did not find him till the next day, at Shippensburg, whither he had walked, a distance of twelve miles. The rest of us kept upon the edge of the burning town, and for three four hours, watched the progress of the flames. One of the saddest sights I ever witnessed, was the burning of the old Academy. I watched burn timber by timber. Fifteen years of association as scholar and teacher were annihilated in he course of one short hour. My attention was then drawn to the flag-staff, in the centre of the public square, and we all, of our party as well as thers, expressed an ardent hope that it might stand from which the American flag might wave returned to the uninjured house of a friend and spent the night in gazing upon the rulus of our

once happy and beautiful town. The conduct of the rebel soldiery was barbarous the extreme, though there were many honorable exceptions. Bundles were fired upon women's backs, ladies were forced to carry back into the houses articles of clothing that they had saved from the flames, drunken wretches danced upon the furniture and articles of value and ornament, vomen's persons were searched in the most manner, oaths and foul language abounded, aged women were locked in their rooms, while their houses were on fire, trunks were rifled after being dragged by the owners from the ruius, promises of protection were made to be instantly broken. Every thing was done to add to the error and confusion of the panic-stricken women and children. Soon the hunger of the little ones added new horror to the scene. Families were

separated, and distracted fathers and mothers ould be seen everywhere, seeking amid the confusion for those that were missing ; and yet no elfishness was apparent. Every one was willing o aid and sympathize with his neighbor. No one complained, no one lost hope ; stern defiance of

he accursed crew was the prominent feeling. A ebel officer stopped me, saying : "Sir, cannot a little money be raised to satisfy that ---- brute, McCausland, a very little money would save this end of the town." My answer was : "If ten cents would do it, it would not be forthcoming." Burn and be -----, was the universal sentiment, always thought and often expressed. One rebel came running towards me wringing his hands, saving Horrible, horrible-I did'nt think it could be so

bad as this !" Another one told me that they had received orders before they entered the town to burn every house in it; and yet another informed me that their object was to effect an entrance during the night, and then burn it. In some cases, the women attempted to extinguish the fire, and were always prevented by threats and

personal violence. Some were thrust from their bouses, others were struck, and in some instances pistols were drawn upon them. One lady had a bucket of water which she had brought to extinguish the fire, thrown into her face. In almost every case the sick and infirm were hindered from leaving their homes. There appeared to be a

desire, on the part of these fiends to have some burned, if possible, by accident. One rebel who helped a lady to save some of her clothing, was seen led out of the town handeuffed. An who suffered himself to be persuaded to save some

in which they had lived for three quarters of a ended.

oming and Chambersburg will live in the history of Pennsylvania, and the infamous names of Butler and McCausland, will be handed down to posterity as the types of savage barbarity.

About noon these modern savages were comnelled to leave, with their hellish work unfinished on account of the approach of Averill. At 3 P M., the Union forces advanced through the town. The citizens cheered the dusty and jaded warriors but no soldierly huzzas came from their parched and suffocated throats, as they rode through smoke and flame, and the intense heat of the smoulder ing ruins. One repeated exclamation of "My God !" was all that was heard, and then, as they passed the flag staff, each one shouted, "Remember Chambersburg!" And so they exclaimed, aud so they shouted, as they dashed through the town, and after the inhuman hell-hounds, as Mc-Causland, himself, termed his men. I may live to be an old man, but never, never shall I see such sights again, as I saw that day in the stricken town of Chambersburg.

OBSTRUCTING MOUNTAIN PASSES .- The instructions for barricading and obstructing mountain passes, which we give below, were drawn up by General Couch, and with the order which appear ed in last evenings Chronicle, sent to all points on the borders of the State. He says: "The barricade should extend some distance to the right and left of the road, and be constructed by felling trees perpendicularly to the course of the road, branches cut off, and the logs piled sufficiently high to shel-ter a man and allow him to use his rffle. It is well to have the upper log sufficiently elevated above the next one to allow firing between the two, thus protecting the head. Trees in frost to be felled down the mountain, branches slashed, so us to make the abbatis impassible, and prevent an enemy from approaching unobserved. The flanks of the barricade, if possible, to rest uppon abbatis, strong gorges or impassible thickets. A passage way to be left in the roadway, only wide enough to allow one vehicle to pass easily, while logs and rocks must be piled ready to fill up the opening at the first real danger. Whenever the approach of the enemy is discovered, the roads at all avilable points in front of the barricades should be obstructed by felling trees, tearing up planks on bridges, &c. A few trees judiciously felled over any road, delays the movements of troops many hours.

m"My dear, why is your neck hand-

kerchief like the real estate your father has?" "Don't know, duck." "Because love, it is a good proper tie," (property). A bystander thought he distinguished something like a kiss after the dialogue

ments to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or seperate communities

only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obli-

gations of the United States. While the government offers the most liberal terms fo

its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits The party depositing must endorse upon the original cer tificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving th deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Trea

arers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.

nd by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRI-BERS. aug. 10,-3mo

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.-Let-A DMINISTIGATORS NUTIUE.—Let-ters of administration laving been granted to the undersigned, administrator of all goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Ellen Hickey, late of Alboons, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased. All persons indebted to said existe are requested to pay the same, and all persons having claims or demastis against the existe of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay. NICHOLAS HICKEY, Administrator of Ellen Hickey, deceased. Altoona, July, 20, 1964.

Or

Or

August 13th-tf.

luntary Ser

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Derice of the Altoona Gas & Water Co., June 20th, 1364. } 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. BOSE, President. AUD

June 20-5t.

NOTICE.-The following regulations N of the Alteona Gas and Water Company will go into effect to day, J une 15th : All Photographers having water conveyed to their rooms

All Photographers naving wave wave 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 regulation of the Company. B. P. ROSE, Sec'y & Treas.

 An interpreter in the intering of the interpreter int BODY OF TIMBER LAND IS OF. A BODY OF TIMBLE LEAST AN UN-fered for sale or trade for property in Altoona; the land is situated in Cambria county, four miles North of Gallitzin Station, on the P. B. B.; there is erected on said Gallitzin Station, on the P. R. R.; there is erected on said premises, one of the very best Saw and Lath cutting Mills, all in good order, together with Smith Shop and good Sta-ble, also two squared log dwellings, suitable to accommo-date lumbermere, all of which will be sold as above stated, by the subscriber, living in Altoona. April 20, '64. tf JOSHUA HAINES.

W. M. LLOYD & CO. DMINISTRATORS NOTICE .--- No The tice is hereby given that Letters of Administratic on the estate of James Seiders, late of Altoona, Blair ec JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing a aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted t said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will persent the same duly authent cated for settlement. CATHARINE E. SEIDERS, July 22, 1864, 66

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections without interrest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates Peb. 3d, 1859. TO TEACHERS .- An Examination of TO TEACHERS.—An Fradman and the beld by the County Supt., on Saturday the 13th day of Aug., 1864, in School Room No. 2, West Ward. Written applications will be received by the Secretary, until the evening pro-vinue. Term. 9 months. No private examinations will be vilus. Term, 9 months. No prirate examinations will granted. By order of the Board, JOHN A. BABB, TOR RENT-The room over my Store, L. lately occupied by H. H. Hopkins, as as furniture store. Possession given at once. July 20, 1864.-3t. JAS. LOWTHER Aug. 3, '64.-2t

the "Green Corner," East Altoona, and will be mold for CASH at prices that defy competition. We are determined that our side of town shall take the lead, and that the "Green Corner" shall be forement in the van. Our stock of Dress Goods consists of Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Palmetto Clotha, Coburgs, Fancy Alpaces, All-Wool Pisids, Plain and Figured Delaines, Fancy Prints, and a great variety of other goods, of differ-ent styles and textures. In fact there is subthing the ladies can desire for wear that we cannot furnish them with...-We have also a large assortment of Ladies? Consta, Sharwigs, Balmovala. Ladies' Coats, Shawls, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Shoes, Gaiters &c.

AP Yes, and we were almost forgetting to mention our large stock of CARPETS, GROCERIES, QURENSWARE, STC., MIC.

Everybody should know that money can be saved by buying Goods from us. For instance, we are selling good Calicoes as low as 16 cts per yard. Muslins as low as 18 cts. Brown Sugar for 11 cts. per lb., and good Teas for 90 ct Altoona, April 8, '64. tf. JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT The Undersigned, Executor of Daniel Sprices, late of

Milford township, Juniata county, deceased, offers at PRI VATE SALE, all that certain TRACT OF LAND, situate a county and township aforesaid, con ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-THREE

ACRES.

more or less, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, having thereon erected a NEW GRIST AND MERCHANT MILL

with two run of Burs, together with all the new and im-proved machinery for doing GRIST AND MERCHANT WORK, with never-failing water power. FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME

BARN.

ALSO-A LOG TENANT HOUSE.

MLSU-A LUU TENANT HOUSE, with other necessary out-buildings. A large portion of the purchase money may remain secured in the property, on which fire years' time will be given for payment. The above property is situated about two miles from the Pennsylvania rairoad and canal; and the same distance from Midlintown and Patterson. Any person wishing to purchase or view the property can call on

ainal Losses, Importancy, M

cal incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; alco, Con-UUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self indulgence

BANKERS,

(Late " Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

all on JAMES B. SPIESE, residing on the premises, E. S. DOTTY, Midlintown, J. F. ROHBER, McVeytown, HENRY SPIESE, Executor, No. 447 North Third street, Phile.

ALTOONA. PA.

JAS. LOWTHER

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

Manhood : how Lost, how Restored Just published, a new edition of DB. CUL VERWELL'S CRLEBRATED ESSAY on explain ? the radical curs (without mekicine) of SPERMATORHEGA, or seminal Weakness, In-

Gaysport, Tyrone township, Frankstown and Catharine combined. At the elect fall, these districts polled 1598 votes double the number of Altoons. How is : that they contain a double portion of n

The men of this place, who are overwho are physically disabled, are very blame for swelling the enrollment list, are likely to pay for their carelessness. attended to the matter, when notice w by handbills and otherwise, their name have been stricken from the list and ou thereby reduced ; but the time for such c having gone past, they will now te com pay taxes to raise bounties for voluntee the quota male so large by calculating proper age and sound men.

HURT .- On Thursday morning last a b named Ditch, employed on the freig between this place and Hollidaysburg, ankle dislocated by being thrown from the one of the cars, while the train was root curve below Londonsville. He was run the cars at the time.

July 22, 1864.-6t. Administratri Freedom.

2914 From the above it will be seen that Alt required to farnish within a fraction of onof the entire quots of the county, and that and Logan township are called upon for o third of the quota of the county. Do the constitute over one-third of the county? compare notes, and in doing so, call up the as they appear in the election returns for G last fall. First, Blair county is to furn men : of this number Altoona is to supply Logan township 74-making 223, or 1 than one-third of the quota. Hollidaysbu furnish 45 men. There are on the enrollment list 674 names, and on the Hu burg list 204. To arrive at the difference the places, we take the vote of last fall a

that while Altoona polled 831 votes, Hollid polled 529-making a difference of 302 vo showing Altoona to be a little over larger, in voting population, than Hollida This being the case, it would seem to foll there should be only a little over one-ha names on the enrollment list of the form there is on that of the latter ; that is to Hollidaysburg list numbering only 204, dition of one-half (102) to the Altoona his give the latter 806. But instead of 306 674, making Altoona over three times as Hollidaysburg. Who can solve this probl We find, also, that under the call for

volunteers, made last fall, the quota of was 92 men, and that of Hollidaysbr Gaysport 66 men. Now, when the ca 500,000 men, we find the quota of Altoo up to 149 men, while that of Hollidaysh Gaysport combined comes down to 58.

Again-Altoona is called upon to many men as the districts of Hollid accounted for ? We cannot do it unle upon the ground that the great major voters in those districts are over military

disabled inhabitants.